



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION

BAKER LIBRARY



1919 7463
1-3

PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
SUPPLEMENT TO
COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 51a

July 19, 1920

CONTENTS.

Venezuela:	Page.	Venezuela—Continued.	Page.
General commercial information.....	1	Railway traffic and revenues.....	12
Imports by articles and countries of origin.....	4	Shipping.....	13
Parcels post trade.....	7	Puerto Cabello district:	
Distribution of export trade.....	8	Import trade.....	14
Exports invoiced for United States.....	10	Destination of exports.....	15
Government finances.....	11	Declared exports to United States.....	17
Mining industry.....	12	Industrial enterprises.....	17
		Railway transportation.....	18

VENEZUELA.

By Consul Homer Brett, La Guaira.

Venezuela consists of 20 States and 2 Territories with a total area of 393,976 square miles and has an estimated population of 2,850,000, of which approximately 100,000 live in Caracas, the capital and metropolis of the country. There are six banks in Caracas, viz, Banco Mercantil Americano de Caracas (American); National City Bank of New York (American); Banco de Venezuela; Banco Caracas; Royal Bank of Canada (British); Commercial Bank of Spanish America (British). The Banco Mercantil Americano does also a customs brokerage business in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

There are 538 miles of railway in the Republic; all the cities have electric street railways and most of the smaller towns are lighted by electricity. The Spanish language and the metric system of weights and measures are used. Currency is gold standard, the bolivar being worth 19.3 cents normal exchange. Imports average annually slightly under \$20,000,000, the principal items being cloth, knit goods, chemicals, drugs and medicines, wheat flour, machinery, automobiles, paper, and wines and liquors. Most manufactured articles suited to the Tropics are imported. The average individual purchasing power is low, the demand for luxuries being small and confined to the city of Caracas. Exports average annually \$22,996,000, and consist of coffee and cocoa, principally, and of hides and skins, balata, sugar, and mineral and forest products.

Regulations for Consular Invoices—Shipping Documents.

Consular invoices in the Spanish language are required, and in making them great care should be exercised as goods must be invoiced precisely in the language of the tariff law. Fines are imposed for the use of ditto marks, abbreviations, interlineations, leaving lines blank, and for all errors. If goods are declared in a class lower than that in which they rightly belong they are confiscated.

2454

9192

Sept 17, 1925

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS.

2

Consignees should prescribe exact words in their declarations and shippers should never vary from this nor venture to substitute any goods. Many firms have lost goods which on arrival proved to be of lighter weight than the sample upon which the classification was based.

Making shipments with drafts attached to documents gives no security of payment, as bills of lading have no legal standing and the customs authorities will, upon payment of duties, deliver goods to the consignee whose name appears on the consular invoice without demanding any further proof of ownership. Steamship companies can not even retain control over cargo for collection of freight after it arrives in a Venezuelan port. Shipments "to order" are unlawful.

Packing—Catalogues and Samples—Steamship Connections.

Packing should be as light as safety will permit, as duties are levied upon gross weights which must be marked, in kilos, on all packages. Harbors are good and merchandise is not roughly handled. Parcel-post shipments require no invoices and are favored for merchandise of low weight and high value. Full foreign postage should be paid on all mail matter. There is a strong prejudice against letters signed on the typewriter. The principal advertising mediums are El Nuevo Diario and El Universal, daily newspapers of Caracas which circulate throughout the Republic.

The Compañía Mercantil de Ultramar and the American Trading Co. of Venezuela, both American firms in Caracas, have facilities for the display of catalogues and samples and will take orders for American goods. The Camara de Comercio de Caracas maintains a catalogue file for the use of its members. The La Guaira consulate can not use samples to advantage, but keeps a catalogue file and publishes extracts of commercial letters received in a daily newspaper of Caracas.

Steamship connections are: From New York, the Red D Line of steamships, the Royal Dutch West India Mail, and the Caribbean Steamship Co.; from New Orleans, the New Orleans & South American Steamship Co. and the United Steamship Co. There are frequent sailings to and from Europe.

Marked Decline in Import Trade.

Imports of foreign merchandise in Venezuela during 1918 were much less, both in weight and in value, than in the previous year. This was due to the difficulty in obtaining goods, as demand in Venezuela was as great as ever and the ability of the purchasing public to pay for articles desired was perhaps greater than at any previous time. The distribution of the import trade of Venezuela in 1917 and 1918 is shown in the following table [1 kilo=2.2046 pounds and 1 bolivar=\$0.193]:

Countries,	1917		1918	
	Kilos.	Bollvares.	Kilos.	Bollvares.
Barbados.....			65,700	9,125
Canary Islands.....	19,082	7,650	119	678
Colombia.....	7,819	38,840	658,789	2,204,784
Colombia (in transit).....	88,233	119,283		

Countries.	1917		1918	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
Cuba.....			88,435	20,058
Caracas and Aruba.....	9,482,384	909,079	2,787,393	737,761
Denmark.....	35,610	76,888	6,201	21,284
Ecuador.....	106	10,500		
France.....	1,138,720	4,921,085	321,823	1,651,460
Grenada.....	3,800	430	287	217
Italy.....	429,177	1,591,031	331,746	913,743
Martinique.....	202	275	116,670	115,162
Netherlands.....	880,174	329,487	203,744	971,910
Panama.....	8,321	29,827	254,250	286,001
Porto Rico.....	108,672	81,629	420,502	620,363
Spain.....	3,046,762	6,565,083	1,502,817	2,239,941
Trinidad.....	2,073,166	717,609	381,965	328,098
United Kingdom.....	9,155,660	18,935,658	9,648,760	22,373,661
United States.....	65,483,310	80,631,122	28,960,707	46,573,017
Total.....	91,961,173	114,964,886	44,780,938	77,244,930

In 1917 imports from the United States were 70 per cent of the total value of all imports and 64.5 per cent of the total value of all imports excluding gold coin. In 1918 the United States supplied 64.6 per cent of the imports by weight and 60.2 per cent in value.

The most noticeable feature of the foregoing table is that although the trade of all other principal countries showed great decreases, that of the United States falling off by 34,058,105 bolivares, shipments from Great Britain, though slightly reduced in volume, showed an actual increase in value of about 3,000,000 bolivares. The percentage of imports originating in Great Britain rose from 16.4 per cent in 1917 to 28.9 per cent in 1918. During the same period the trade of France fell off by two-thirds; that of Italy by nearly half; that of Spain by two-thirds; and in the latter half of the year the Netherlands disappeared from the list of countries exporting to Venezuela.

Porto Rico increased its trade with Venezuela by considerable figures. Were it not for the fact that the Venezuelan tariff law imposes a 30 per cent surtax upon all imports from Caribbean dependencies of other powers a thriving trade would exist between that country and Venezuela, as Venezuelan charcoal, coal, fertilizer, corn, meat, and salt are in demand there. Imports, however, are necessarily confined to the few articles on the free list. The same conditions apply to all the British, French, and Netherlands West Indies. Japan does not appear in the above table of imports, but the entrance of Japanese merchandise into Venezuela upon a considerable scale is one of the most noticeable of recent commercial developments. In Caracas many of the fancy goods stores appear to have nothing but Japanese articles in stock, and many small hardware products from the same country are to be found in other establishments. This merchandise, though purchased in Japan, is shipped via the United States, invoiced there, and is credited to the United States in the statistics.

Imports by Articles and Countries of Origin.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into Venezuela in 1917 and 1918 and the supplying countries:

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Agricultural implements.....	\$41,658	\$132,437	Cement.....	\$129,670	\$119,804
United States.....	32,612	73,800	United States.....	71,283	90,211
United Kingdom.....	6,130	58,124	Trinidad.....	22,430	217
Spain.....	2,318	.....	Netherlands.....	9,981	.....
Arms and accessories.....	10,030	257	Curacao.....	.....	16,168
United States.....	10,016	.....	Barbados.....	.....	2,351
Automobiles.....	376,885	209,875	Cuba.....	.....	2,256
United States.....	267,778	208,475	Bonaire.....	.....	678
Trinidad.....	9,119	.....	Cheese.....	11,701	5,777
Bagging.....	333,919	142,950	United States.....	7,042	5,577
United States.....	609	.....	Netherlands.....	2,900	.....
United Kingdom.....	351,359	105,983	Italy.....	95	.....
Colombia.....	694	800	France.....	798	.....
Spain.....	1,197	.....	Coal.....	193,664	90,207
France.....	.....	36,572	United States.....	52,898	14,492
Bags, empty.....	108,480	151,875	United Kingdom.....	90,896	37,199
United States.....	32,875	81,192	Curacao.....	108,874	39,516
United Kingdom.....	52,895	45,852	Confectionery.....	64,309	21,215
France.....	.....	10,397	United States.....	33,067	20,696
Porto Rico.....	9,839	.....	United Kingdom.....	3,230	.....
Colombia.....	.....	7,145	France.....	11,035	1,848
Curacao.....	.....	4,218	Italy.....	4,018	118
Spain.....	.....	2,404	Spain.....	1,793	1,141
Trinidad.....	.....	662	Cordage.....	173,229	121,928
Beer.....	21,390	3,118	United States.....	151,419	119,470
United States.....	16,398	446	Italy.....	16,777	144
United Kingdom.....	2,069	1,981	Trinidad.....	1,488	1,365
Denmark.....	1,453	.....	Cotton manufactures:		
Netherlands.....	677	.....	Blankets.....	154,862	126,881
Belting.....	28,555	20,532	United States.....	125,344	124,322
United States.....	25,599	29,319	Spain.....	22,336	612
United Kingdom.....	2,854	213	United Kingdom.....	3,171	928
Beverages.....	206,611	150,021	France.....	3,010	799
United States.....	22,290	53,874	Canvas and duck.....	162,879	45,901
United Kingdom.....	17,332	30,673	United States.....	129,544	45,901
France.....	154,530	88,717	United Kingdom.....	22,171	.....
Netherlands.....	1,791	.....	Spain.....	10,083	.....
Italy.....	1,716	1,146	Trinidad.....	1,081	.....
Trinidad.....	3,544	2,585	Cloths and manufactures,		
Curacao.....	686	1,279	n. e. s.....	3,934,222	3,228,818
Spain.....	4,802	1,647	United States.....	1,803,265	483,060
Biscuits.....	73,675	14,952	United Kingdom.....	2,327,788	2,450,345
United States.....	66,472	7,509	France.....	89,971	240,471
United Kingdom.....	1,032	.....	Netherlands.....	4,479	.....
Spain.....	1,646	523	Italy.....	72,596	23,811
France.....	723	.....	Spain.....	324,882	27,714
Trinidad.....	2,589	7,126	Trinidad.....	1,417	1,417
Books, printed.....	34,398	24,383	Embroidery.....	13,952	115,925
United States.....	9,083	4,623	United States.....	77	11,127
Spain.....	14,383	9,931	United Kingdom.....	781	100,938
France.....	9,755	1,008	France.....	12,601	445
United Kingdom.....	.....	6,111	Panama.....	.....	1,226
Panama.....	.....	1,154	Handkerchiefs and towels.....	90,329	61,853
Italy.....	.....	558	United States.....	4,184	20,702
Colombia.....	.....	400	United Kingdom.....	68,526	25,415
Butter.....	73,775	14,411	Spain.....	17,046	2,811
United States.....	37,768	2,871	Panama.....	.....	2,363
Denmark.....	13,887	.....	Trinidad.....	.....	462
Netherlands.....	.....	728	Knit goods.....	422,614	157,699
Spain.....	9,816	.....	United States.....	74,605	102,008
United Kingdom.....	6,820	.....	United Kingdom.....	3,436	414
Panama.....	5,776	.....	France.....	29,733	8,147
Trinidad.....	124	10,812	Netherlands.....	145	885
Buttons.....	47,804	80,820	Spain.....	806,767	37,807
United States.....	11,826	6,739	Italy.....	7,832	6,879
United Kingdom.....	863	1,275	Panama.....	.....	2,073
France.....	9,246	3,173	Trinidad.....	.....	483
Netherlands.....	52	.....	Lace and trimmings.....	168,898	947
Italy.....	13,758	7,574	United States.....	1,260	472
Spain.....	10,312	576	United Kingdom.....	97,227	475
Curacao.....	1,046	.....	France.....	4,141	.....
Panama.....	.....	1,453	Netherlands.....	1,187	.....
Carbonic acid gas.....	13,552	9,991	Thread and yarn, cotton		
United States.....	11,903	8,887	and linen.....	221,001	534,417
Trinidad.....	1,609	377	United States.....	33,819	15,424
France.....	.....	727	United Kingdom.....	174,132	417,377
Cartridges.....	32,038	.....	France.....	3,974	1,821
United States.....	31,912	.....	Netherlands.....	102	.....
Trinidad.....	126	.....		

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Cotton manufactures—Contd.			Hats, material for, and unfinished hats—Continued.		
Thread and yarn, cotton and linen—Continued.			France.....	\$5,353	\$807
Italy.....		\$15,387	Italy.....	13,907	5,043
Spain.....	\$8,332	81,745	Spain.....	5,470	
Panama.....		1,783	Colombia.....	4,319	
Cotton, raw.	167,385		Iron:		
United States.....	158,762		Domestic wares.....	109,284	107,954
United Kingdom.....	8,623		United States.....	143,192	89,928
Disinfectants.	38,270	17,646	United Kingdom.....	18,038	17,803
United States.....	29,009	11,787	Netherlands.....	4,319	
United Kingdom.....	9,194	5,743	Spain.....	1,941	
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals.	952,563	815,800	Manufactures, n. e. s.....	259,959	139,392
United States.....	629,427	661,224	United States.....	239,948	123,080
United Kingdom.....	24,322	55,311	United Kingdom.....	13,746	14,528
France.....	236,126	72,509	Netherlands.....	553	
Italy.....	33,945	18,697	Curacao.....		961
Spain.....	26,850	6,579	Pipes and tubes.....	281,512	81,833
Netherlands.....	1,219		United States.....	272,868	80,271
Trinidad.....		1,068	United Kingdom.....	2,776	81
Earthenware and crockery.	99,990	138,085	Netherlands.....	5,092	
United States.....	26,032	73,500	Trinidad.....		1,024
United Kingdom.....	63,742	60,365	Nails.....	59,637	50,542
Netherlands.....	7,256		United States.....	54,824	48,399
Italy.....	1,187		United Kingdom.....	4,813	982
Trinidad.....		2,683	Unfinished and structural.	163,262	45,878
Panama.....		1,427	United States.....	162,479	44,472
Electrical apparatus.	194,252	178,830	United Kingdom.....	763	317
United States.....	188,568	125,900	Trinidad.....		779
United Kingdom.....	4,958	2,756	Lamps, lanterns, and accessories.	18,965	12,709
Electric lamps.	5,320	6,762	United States.....	17,835	12,608
United States.....	4,340	6,549	Lard.....	70,177	14,738
Electric-light bulbs.	36,519	14,471	United States.....	70,177	14,198
United States.....	35,594	14,181	Leather.....	261,066	194,661
Engines, gas and oil motors.	109,550	68,114	United States.....	203,686	187,112
United States.....	96,985	64,442	France.....	34,605	3,672
United Kingdom.....	1,973	713	Spain.....	3,530	2,019
France.....	6,548	1,269	United Kingdom.....		1,435
Trinidad.....	2,841	364	Machines and machinery, n. e. s.	491,294	30,074
Curacao.....		1,230	United States.....	488,006	30,064
Explosives, powder, dynamite, and fuses.	23,934	7,437	Machine parts and accessories.	104,455	90,781
United States.....	23,934	7,437	United States.....	89,996	76,172
Flour, wheat.	1,155,809	584,502	United Kingdom.....	6,371	11,247
United States.....	1,151,775	480,129	France.....	4,937	
Curacao.....	2,634	394	Trinidad.....		1,962
Trinidad.....	1,400	5,916	Office supplies.	32,179	32,154
Panama.....		73,746	United States.....	28,171	30,000
Colombia.....		16,817	United Kingdom.....	3,586	1,800
Spain.....		7,500	France.....		
Foods, canned and preserved.	95,113	73,907	Oils:		
United States.....	75,692	69,829	Gasoline and benzine.....	316,244	131,272
France.....	2,782	309	United States.....	269,912	128,971
Italy.....	400		Curacao.....	9,222	750
Spain.....	11,236	3,318	Netherlands.....	5,820	
Trinidad.....	3,654	451	Trinidad.....	4,290	1,551
United Kingdom.....	906		Kerosene.	225,197	128,051
Grain:			United States.....	223,126	128,835
Rice.....	641,028	489,508	Trinidad.....	1,984	1,216
United States.....	635,881	487,575	Linseed.....	30,294	41,801
Trinidad.....	5,357	1,933	United States.....	26,810	40,571
Barley, malted.....	76,299	8,403	United Kingdom.....	2,705	
United States.....	75,758	7,564	Trinidad.....		1,230
Colombia.....		939	Machine.	65,981	74,970
Glass, and manufactures of:			United States.....	64,463	73,128
Bottles.....	75,797	10,413	Trinidad.....	1,499	1,791
United States.....	73,532	11,532	Olive.	87,931	41,579
Trinidad.....	2,266		France.....	6,819	5,688
United Kingdom.....		4,743	Italy.....	2,910	122
Manufactures, n. e. s.	57,833	52,216	Spain.....	74,702	31,432
United States.....	49,403	47,013	United States.....	3,004	3,519
United Kingdom.....		974	Olive and capers.	13,595	16,455
France.....	6,180	2,120	France.....	1,700	813
Italy.....		1,194	Spain.....	8,171	13,274
Plate and flat.	13,054	14,905	United States.....	2,890	1,400
United States.....	13,017	14,459	Italy.....		851
Gold coin.	3,560,563	1,061,921	Paints:		
United States.....	3,548,035	1,066,621	Enamel and colors.....	61,397	33,015
Curacao.....	12,526	6,300	United States.....	57,146	32,000
Hats, material for, and unfinished hats.	51,482	34,634	United Kingdom.....	2,374	542
United States.....	9,991	15,578	Ordinary.....	83,440	37,639
United Kingdom.....	12,435	11,398	United States.....	74,207	31,120
			United Kingdom.....	6,113	160
			Trinidad.....	2,016	3,519

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Paper:			Soda (except silicate).....	\$59,613	\$177,295
Cigarette.....	\$41,642	\$51,865	United States.....	53,265	143,719
Spain.....	41,642	51,865	United Kingdom.....	3,511	33,291
Printing.....	142,722	52,536	France.....	2,435	.....
United States.....	142,722	52,363	Spices and groceries, n. e. s.....	57,821	81,951
Wall.....	11,009	3,473	United States.....	77,845	70,730
United States.....	3,286	1,214	Spain.....	3,595	4,490
United Kingdom.....	.....	2,259	Stearin.....	220,338	187,666
Other.....	334,560	21,390	United States.....	220,338	187,666
United States.....	206,560	18,143	Tools.....	97,372	58,824
United Kingdom.....	3,377	581	United States.....	82,357	25,555
France.....	4,801	371	United Kingdom.....	12,211	22,512
Italy.....	23,192	.....	France.....	1,943	254
Spain.....	27,463	2,109	Toys.....	39,198	9,645
Paraffin.....	148,424	312,682	United States.....	26,729	7,736
United States.....	148,424	312,682	Spain.....	6,403	243
Perfumery.....	176,047	162,075	France.....	5,203	639
United States.....	62,331	90,978	United Kingdom.....	.....	622
United Kingdom.....	12,287	24,741	Wine.....	256,386	273,694
France.....	96,381	45,456	United States.....	11,823	18,031
Italy.....	1,441	.....	United Kingdom.....	13,961	11,039
Spain.....	8,561	900	France.....	54,886	35,686
Pumps.....	19,043	12,482	Italy.....	23,752	74,732
United States.....	18,821	15,287	Spain.....	150,098	125,601
United Kingdom.....	.....	222	Wire.....		
Railway materials.....	117,192	84,347	Barbed.....	65,010	31,855
United States.....	105,211	82,719	United States.....	63,523	26,623
United Kingdom.....	8,774	859	Galvanized.....	63,894	27,633
Porto Rico.....	2,726	.....	United States.....	63,313	27,033
Trinidad.....	.....	558	Woolen goods:		
Rubber tires.....	3,862	2,032	Baize.....	46,408	27,797
United States.....	3,680	2,032	United Kingdom.....	45,109	27,797
Rubber manufactures, n. e. s.....	59,613	42,385	United States.....	1,299	.....
United States.....	53,295	38,212	Other.....	127,700	96,623
United Kingdom.....	3,511	4,173	United States.....	58,621	16,387
France.....	2,435	.....	United Kingdom.....	101,970	73,265
Sardines.....	97,886	25,456	France.....	2,239	.....
United States.....	18,011	9,870	Spain.....	9,285	4,109
Spain.....	76,310	15,298	Panama.....	.....	1,947
France.....	1,608	.....		

Decrease in Cotton-Goods Trade—Changes in Other Items.

The figures show a heavy decrease in total imports of cotton knit goods but an increase in those from the United States. Sales of Spanish knit goods were only one-eighth as much in value as in the previous year, a change caused by heavy demands in countries nearer to Spain. For the first time two-thirds of all knit goods imported came from the United States. Thread and yarn came in in small quantity in 1917 and it was necessary to make heavier imports at higher prices in 1918.

The value of cotton cloth, always the most important item in the Venezuelan list of imports, decreased but slightly as British exporters were able to ship goods to greater values, though less in quantity, than the previous year. American sales fell from \$1,203,265 in 1917 to \$483,060 in 1918. The weight of all cotton goods imported in 1917 was 3,161 tons and in 1918 only 1,622 tons, showing that average prices had doubled in the meanwhile. With the removal of export restrictions the trade in American cotton goods has experienced a boom, and the figures for 1919 will probably show record sales. Notwithstanding the fact that local mills ran full time throughout the year the domestic production of cotton was sufficient for their requirements, and no raw cotton was imported.

Total imports of drugs, medicines, and chemicals decreased slightly. Purchases from France declined greatly, but those from the United States and England showed slight increases. Flour im-

ports declined sharply because of American export restrictions. Colombian and Chilean flour was tried, but it was too expensive and not entirely satisfactory. The leather trade in which France formerly held first position is now, temporarily at least, supplied almost wholly from America. The reduction in imports of gasoline and kerosene was principally due to increased local production, and the decline in olive-oil trade to the impossibility of obtaining supplies in the quantities required.

Importation by Ports.

The relative importance of the various Venezuelan ports in the import trade during 1917 and 1918 is shown in the following table:

Ports.	1917		1918	
	Kilos.	Bolivares.	Kilos.	Bolivares.
La Guaira.....	39,672,286	69,245,271	22,516,008	52,926,524
Maracaibo.....	14,850,037	19,387,413	4,793,199	7,863,118
Puerto Cabello.....	26,258,136	15,537,310	14,135,523	10,681,160
Ciudad Bolivar.....	4,535,271	5,690,358	1,364,521	3,741,328
Carupano.....	1,825,854	2,908,123	314,458	1,020,648
Puerto Sucre (Cumaná).....	1,610,668	581,834	299,843	124,600
La Vela.....	266,731	552,905	167,156	305,688
Cristobal-Colon.....	2,469,875	837,073	1,078,853	461,579
Pampatar.....	345,146	176,355	99,602	52,452
San Antonio.....	7,768	32,615	11,775	37,967
Barrancas.....	119,356	15,629	(a)	(a)
Total.....	91,961,178	114,964,886	44,780,938	77,244,950

(a) Discontinued.

War-time restrictions on vessels served to increase the relative importance of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello at the expense of other ports. Sea-going vessels did not call at the smaller ports, which were compelled to supply their wants by coasting trade from La Guaira. The imports at Puerto Cabello were abnormally great in 1917, owing to the construction of the meat-packing plant there.

Parcels-Post Trade.

Imports by parcels post were worth 2,723,987 bolivares during the year, which amount is not included in the preceding tables of imports. Of the total, 1,515,150 bolivares came from the United States, 488,387 bolivares from the United Kingdom, 305,302 bolivares from Italy, and 292,514 bolivares from France. Before the war France, Germany, and Italy led in this trade, which is used principally for the shipment of fine goods of small weight, such as silks, perfumes, fine leathers, buttons, laces, trimmings, and medicines. The cost of sending a parcel-post package from France, Italy, or Germany to Venezuela is considerably less than the cost of sending a similar package from the United States. Formerly this service was especially favored because of the freedom from customs fines and penalties. Now, however, by a new law the recipient of a package is required to sign an acceptance, in which he assumes responsibility for the correctness of the declaration, and in case of discrepancy fines and confiscations are imposed the same as in importations by freight. Parcel-post packages should never be sent to the consulate or any person without previous advice, for unless the

shipper and the article are known the consignee here can not risk signing an acceptance.

Distribution of Export Trade.

Export trade showed a falling off both in quantity of products shipped and in values in the year under review. The distribution of Venezuelan products exported during 1917 and 1918 is shown in the following table:

Countries.	1917		1918	
	Metric tons.	Bolivares.	Metric tons.	Bolivares.
Barbados.....	1,796	331,770	3,322	450,192
Canary Islands.....	102	142,364	38	40,150
Colombia.....	1,287	600,400	995	612,203
Cuba.....	33	6,890	1,737	719,151
Dutch West Indies.....	35,024	9,283,362	57,143	15,243,254
France.....	13,985	14,836,083	5,994	8,468,912
French Guiana.....	907	257,734	1,307	421,377
Grenada.....	105	24,784	76	26,099
Guadeloupe.....	106	45,980	.....	.....
Italy.....	1,830	1,423,267	1,180	1,142,422
Martinique.....	1,911	491,664	4,757	1,178,677
Netherlands.....	987	805,270	3,292	2,597,634
Porto Rico.....	2,415	828,091	1,397	327,167
St. Lucia.....	1,715	632,150	6,917	2,971,902
Spain.....	12,061	12,075,956	8,610	8,578,769
Trinidad.....	11,153	6,087,621	19,504	9,992,129
United Kingdom.....	1,483	5,922,300	1,619	3,653,497
United States.....	158,995	66,283,824	106,335	46,055,106
All other countries.....	.....	.....	238	186,243
Total.....	245,385	120,024,360	218,411	102,659,154

The total decrease of 27,000 tons is more than accounted for by the reduced shipments to the United States brought about by American tonnage and import regulations. All increases but one are to various islands of the West Indies, shipments to which are insignificant in normal times. Shipments to Curacao, Trinidad, and Martinique were in part for transshipment and those to St. Lucia consisted of meat from the packing plant at Puerto Cabello. With the coming of peace there was a great increase in the price of coffee and cocoa and more shipping was available. Receipts of Venezuelan produce at New York for the month of June, 1919, alone were equal in value to half the exports to the United States for the entire year of 1918.

The most noticeable feature of the export trade is that food products such as sugar, corn, corn meal, lard, coconut oil, cottonseed oil, and beans, were all exported in considerable quantity. Before the war all these articles were imported into Venezuela, but under the stimulus of high prices and the encouragement given to agriculture by the Government, production was sufficient not only for domestic requirements but also to supply neighboring countries. Whether the country will continue to produce such a surplus of foods under peace-time conditions and prices is doubtful, depending on whether or not it will be possible to reduce the level of internal transportation rates, which are often prohibitive for commodities of low value.

Exports by Articles and Destination.

The following table shows the exports from Venezuela by articles and by countries of destination for the principal items for 1917 and 1918:

Articles and countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Metric tons.	Bollivares.	Metric tons.	Bollivares.
Balata.	1,172	6,641,840	1,243	6,801,556
United States	183	874,707	187	964,475
United Kingdom	944	5,450,271	516	2,942,194
Trinidad	62	308,275	529	2,894,887
Cocoa.	20,044	24,290,826	19,762	19,798,054
United States	8,417	10,886,837	9,592	9,282,428
France	5,472	6,544,590	3,096	3,725,899
Netherlands	153	169,320	959	869,881
Spain	2,656	3,214,298	1,283	1,497,190
Italy	287	340,279	195	183,224
Trinidad	2,713	2,715,944	3,458	3,332,989
Coffee.	44,080	42,779,723	39,987	38,568,176
United States	26,908	25,532,433	25,917	24,895,201
France	5,382	5,571,650	151	158,032
Netherlands	454	445,335	625	589,117
Curacao	1,180	1,107,068	6,003	6,019,310
Spain	8,562	8,505,335	6,188	6,178,177
Italy	1,032	1,031,872	660	468,642
Trinidad	143	155,731	86	78,731
Martinique			31	29,752
Gold.		4,681,705		2,348,915
United States		4,523,934		1,625,181
France				344,661
Trinidad		42,384		379,073
Hides.	3,722	9,252,581	1,795	3,249,060
United States	3,479	8,696,134	1,089	2,167,263
United Kingdom			129	283,256
St. Lucia			294	217,275
Trinidad	69	73,706	114	212,390
Maize.	13,595	2,859,176	15,905	3,987,698
Curacao			6,408	1,516,179
Trinidad			4,277	1,209,958
United States			2,568	583,698
Cuba			1,146	280,947
Skins.	457	1,379,592	507	1,369,546
United States	334	938,138	272	681,763
Curacao	109	379,138	227	675,056
Sugar and papelon.	15,370	6,685,109	14,936	5,481,140
United States	5,940	2,411,129	6,275	1,741,904
Curacao	9,235	4,157,283	8,527	3,292,880
Netherlands	23	11,810	55	23,455
Spain	161	86,626	1	644
Animals.		1,699,432		1,713,195
Asphalt.	48,844	1,635,730	42,850	1,560,193
Beans and peas			764	334,133
Castor-oil seed			394	249,623
Chicle	78	192,282	261	704,478
Coconut oil	40	44,819	164	157,281
Copaiba	53	168,312	30	180,066
Copper ore	34,353	2,807,030	5,270	506,852
Cottonseed oil			154	286,380
Cottonseed meal and cake			658	80,229
Corn meal			945	420,932
Divi-divi	5,061	487,183	7,055	731,834
Feathers (heron plumes)		476,889		736,307
Fertilizer	16,094	180,726	13,391	302,936
Fish sounds	146	56,492	69	100,827
Lard			240	473,662
Leather, sole	129	536,100	83	369,164
Magnesite	1,700	34,000		
Mangrove bark	433	24,695	379	26,012
Meat, frozen	5,522	2,210,304	5,823	2,545,935
Pearls		672,233		671,777
Pearl shell	564	21,532	1,046	871,641
Petroleum			26,062	1,041,742
Rubber	183	1,276,874	37	145,764
Sabadilla	231	144,676	75	53,242
Sandals	16	122,671	23	161,698
Sernamby	34	116,203	6	1,740
Tobacco	126	119,774	2,751	3,179,903
Tonka beans	725	216,641	8	29,025
Wood	4,258	303,038	3,493	251,705

The decreased shipments of coffee, cocoa, hides, and skins were brought about by the scarcity of tonnage and the restrictions imposed upon it by the belligerent powers. Considerable quantities of these products were added to those already in storage, which proved fortunate for Venezuela, as these accumulated products were sold at greatly enhanced prices in the early months of 1919. Perhaps the most startling item in the above table is the increase in tobacco exports. This was caused by large shipments to France, which turned out unprofitable to the exporters, and caused an artificial shortage of tobacco in Venezuela, which was sharply felt for a time.

Exports Invoiced for United States.

Venezuelan official statistics always show a smaller total of exports to the United States than do the export declarations made in American consulates. This is partly due to the fact that many articles declared in customhouses for Curaçao and Trinidad are invoiced for the United States. The following statement shows the quantities and values of declared exports from Venezuela to the United States during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Balsa.....	603,553	\$300,426	413,375	\$193,332
Chicle.....	170,445	45,440	565,753	150,616
Cocoa.....	18,970,847	2,357,448	23,279,424	2,485,435
Coffee.....	59,786,588	6,383,925	55,577,938	6,680,577
Copaiba.....	101,994	52,150	119,756	62,171
Copper.....				
Old.....	58,103	9,653	112,008	2,481
Ore and matte.....	57,552,000	629,607	10,392,000	180,174
Corn.....	19,850,647	450,855	5,535,510	143,025
Wheat.....	1,064,130	30,489	1,914,468	54,715
Fish sounds.....	186,560	41,891	134,327	29,406
Gold.....		221,861		294,684
Hides.....	6,978,548	1,892,987	2,278,425	521,195
Rubber.....	299,402	193,323	78,228	38,278
Skins.....	1,530,771	617,016	591,017	171,567
Sugar.....	33,212,340	1,430,611	14,142,246	570,353
Woods.....	1,940,465	15,636	594,650	5,232
All other articles.....		229,591		117,029
Total.....		14,972,989		11,890,592
TO PORTO RICO.				
Cocoa.....				13,768
Coffee.....			50,000	14,613
Corn.....	4,760	384	965,885	23,332
Cotton seed.....	165,345	1,902	1,188,869	16,363
Lard.....			34,883	10,115
Vegetables.....			151,952	6,365
All other articles.....		4,055		7,690
Total.....		6,341		91,685

No invoices were certified for Hawaii or the Philippines. Returned American goods were valued at \$12,573 in 1917 and \$27,062 in 1918.

Reduction in Public Debt—Currency in Circulation.

The public debt on December 31, 1917, was 150,172,114 bolívares, which by the corresponding date of 1918 had been reduced to 143,542,473 bolívares. Since January 1, 1909, the public indebted-

ness has been reduced by 81,946,326 bolivares. The Government was not only able to meet all its obligations during the war period without resorting to moratoriums, suspensions of interest, selling of bonds, or the issue of paper currency but to maintain a balance of \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 in gold in the bank of Venezuela. At the close of the year when it was apparent that peace had come and a return to normal in the customs revenue could be expected, the Government announced that it no longer felt constrained to maintain so large a balance of cash on hand and that these millions would be promptly expended in useful public works. A new aqueduct for La Guaira is being finished and work has been begun on a sewerage system for Caracas.

According to an estimate made by the Chamber of Commerce of Caracas the amount of money in circulation on December 31, 1918, was as follows:

	Bolivares.
Gold.....	62, 000, 000
Silver	49, 000, 000
Nickel and copper.....	2, 000, 000
Total	113, 000, 000

A part of the gold is represented in circulation by bank notes of the four banks of issue. For the same date their emissions stood at the following figures:

	Bolivares.
Bank of Venezuela.....	15, 286, 700
Bank of Caracas.....	4, 000, 000
Bank of Maracaibo.....	1, 875, 000
Banco Comercial, Maracaibo.....	800, 000
Total	22, 561, 700

Revenue and Expenditures.

Governmental income to meet expenditures was as follows during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, and 1918: 1917—customs and consulates, 44,621,732 bolivares; internal taxes, 27,504,935 bolivares; 1918—customs and consulates, 24,544,127 bolivares; internal taxes, 28,709,559 bolivares. Income from these two sources during the same years from July to December was: 1917—customs and consulates, 13,311,830 bolivares; internal taxes, 14,242,502 bolivares; 1918—customs and consulates, 9,563,209 bolivares; internal taxes, 14,947,564 bolivares.

Governmental expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, were as follows:

	Bolivares.
Interior Department (5,703,718 bolivares were allotted to the States).....	14, 776, 366
Foreign affairs.....	971, 976
Treasury Department (6,612,697 bolivares were for service of the public debt).....	13, 013, 342
War and Navy Department.....	10, 944, 507
Department of Fomento (Development).....	3, 700, 440
Public Works Department.....	6, 802, 686
Department of Education.....	2, 739, 607
Total.....	52, 948, 924
Balance on hand.....	33, 943, 288
Grand total.....	86, 892, 212

Petroleum Output Increases.

The amount of petroleum produced increased from 18,248 tons in 1917 to 48,305 tons in 1918. This was all produced from three wells of the Caribbean Petroleum Co., which owns eight wells believed to be in a productive state. All are located in the Maracaibo district. All borings in eastern Venezuela have been without result. The Colon Development Co. sunk one well to a depth of 720 meters (1 meter=3.28 feet) and abandoned it because of accidents to the pipe and the impossibility of obtaining more pipe at the time. Petroleum, good in grade but not in commercial quantity, was encountered at a depth of 650 meters. The Venezuelan Oil Concessions (Ltd.) reports work on six wells with scarcely any encouraging results. The Venezuelan Fields Oil Syndicate (Ltd.) apparently limited its work to the production of a certain quantity of asphalt and the clearing of trails.

A new law relative to production of coal, asphalt, and petroleum was passed by the Congress. Production, henceforth, is to be solely upon a royalty basis and the Government will not grant property rights in such mines. Exploration permits for tracts of 15,000 hectares (37,066 acres) are granted upon the payment of moderate fees; a considerable number of these grants have been issued. Upon the whole, however, it appears that Venezuela is not the great oil field that it was hoped it would be.

Other Mining Industries.

Coal production in 1918 was 25,332 tons and in 1917 20,165 tons, most of which came from the Government mine near Barcelona. The mine at Coro, also operated by the Government, only worked from January until May and it is stated that the installation of a steam pumping plant is essential to its continued operation. It is probable that the mines at Barcelona will be extended and developed. The cost of the coal at the mine was \$2.51 and at the port of Guanta \$4.83. It is thought that next year these costs will be lower. Copper production amounted to only 29,708 tons of ore as compared with 42,270 tons in 1917. Lack of vessels and unfavorable exchange rates were the cause of the decline. The South American Copper Syndicate (Ltd.) at Aroa is the only considerable producer. Gold production fell sharply from 958,304 grams in 1917 to 712,007 grams in 1918. Exchange rates were the principal adverse factors. Asphalt production amounted to 46,453 tons. No magnesite was produced for shipment. The number of mining claims taken out in 1917 was 97, in 1918, 119, and in the first three months of 1919, 135. Certain individuals are seeking capital for the development of a diamond mine said to exist in the Orinoco district.

Railway Traffic and Revenues.

For Venezuelan railways as a whole the year 1918 was not so good as 1917, but it was better than 1916. Income totaled 13,318,358 bolivares, and expenditures 8,179,896 bolivares.

The La Guaira-Caracas Railway carried only 80,690 passengers or less than for any year since 1912 and 51,545 tons of cargo, which is less than for any year since 1909. Gross revenue of 1,762,375 bolivares was also the lowest since 1909. The road suffers from increasing competition by automobiles, carts, and donkey trains over the

highway. In 1919, as result of a strike, the road was compelled to increase wages and salaries by 25 per cent.

The Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela which runs from Caracas to Valencia, carried 176,088 passengers in 1918 and 189,812 in 1917. It carried 48,417 tons of cargo or more than in any previous year. The gross operating profit of 1.71 per cent is the best showing ever made. This road voluntarily increased wages in 1919.

The Ferrocarril Central de Venezuela, which runs southeast from Caracas toward the River Tuy, carried 325,452 passengers in 1918. Passenger traffic has been constantly increasing over this road, but much of it is short-haul, electric-car traffic between Caracas and Petare. The gross profit in 1918 was only 1.88 per cent, and in 1919 heavy floods caused great damage to the line. There was no new railway construction during the year and there is none in prospect.

Shipping—Economic Conditions.

The steamers of the Royal Dutch West India Mail and those of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique made no calls at Venezuelan ports throughout the year. One monthly vessel of the Spanish Compañía Trasatlantica and an occasional one of La Veloce supplied connection with Europe. The steamers of the Red D Line were not requisitioned by the American Government and were the main reliance of Venezuela for communication with the outside world. The service operated by W. R. Grace & Co. was taken over by the New Orleans & South American Steamship Co., which continued to operate vessels on a monthly schedule from New Orleans. Late in the year the Caribbean Steamship Co. sent an experimental steamer from New York.

Vessels of the Royal Dutch West India Mail and of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique are now calling regularly [September, 1919]; a new Italian line (Compañía Trasatlantica Italiano) has sent one vessel; La Veloce has officially announced a prompt extension of its service; the United Steamship Co. has already sent one vessel from New Orleans and it is expected that a regular line will be established; the Caribbean Steamship Line sent numerous vessels during the heavy crop-moving period, and the Leyland Line and the Harrison Line are sending vessels from Liverpool more frequently. There have been some cuts in freight rates.

The balance of trade between the United States and Venezuela is heavily in favor of the latter. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1919, the United States bought from this country produce to the value of \$19,732,709 and sold to it goods worth \$9,275,680. American goods are highly favored in Venezuela, and it is to the interest of American manufacturers and exporters to study this market carefully.

PUERTO CABELLO.

By Consul Frank Anderson Henry.

The total foreign trade of Puerto Cabello in 1918 was only \$6,023,272 in comparison with \$8,779,265 in 1917. This large decline was due to inability to secure imports on the one hand and the lack of means to export the products of the country on the other. Local crops were uniformly good so that there was no danger of ac-

tual food shortage in the country, which was in a position to furnish a surplus of certain of its agricultural products to neighboring islands in the West Indies. Local manufacturers who were not too greatly handicapped by dependence upon imported raw materials enjoyed excellent business.

Import Trade Statistics.

Official statistics for the year 1918 are not available, as regards either imports or exports, but it is believed that the approximations given in this report are sufficiently accurate for purposes of general discussion. Imports into Puerto Cabello amounted to only \$2,032,302 in 1918 in comparison with \$2,998,701 in 1917 and \$3,202,469 in 1916. The tonnage of cargo imported for the same three years totaled 14,043, 26,250, and 32,087 metric tons, respectively. As a result of constantly rising prices the decline in tonnage of imports is a truer index of the actual state of affairs than their values.

The following table shows the approximate geographical distribution of the import trade of Puerto Cabello during the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries.	1917		1918	
	Value.	Percent- age.	Value.	Percent- age.
France.....	\$81,236	2.7	\$22,783	1.1
Italy.....	24,341	0.8	9,003	0.5
Spain.....	236,394	7.9	100,409	4.9
United Kingdom.....	484,069	16.2	594,812	29.3
United States.....	2,022,468	67.4	1,201,245	59.1
All other countries.....	150,203	5.0	104,050	5.1
Total.....	2,998,701	100.0	2,032,302	100.0

As in the two previous years the United States and the United Kingdom almost monopolized the trade, these two countries together furnishing 83.6 per cent of the total in 1917 and 88.4 per cent in 1918.

No figures are available for the trade of La Vele de Coro but it is believed that its imports which in 1917 were worth only \$106,711 showed a decline proportional to those of Puerto Cabello.

Changes in Imports During 1918.

Detailed statistics as to the different items entering into Puerto Cabello's import trade in 1918 are not yet available. Perhaps the greatest individual change was the entire cutting off of flour exports from the United States. Flour normally amounts to 6 to 8 per cent of the total imports, and in 1918 the small amount that could be brought from Chile and Colombia did not amount to 10 per cent of normal flour importations. Importers had difficulties in securing supplies of all kinds, especially caustic soda, carbonic acid gas, and ammonia, all of which are used in local industries. Difficulties in the way of securing coal caused the substitution of wood and charcoal.

Imports of construction materials and machinery were large as work was being pushed on enlargements to the plant of the Venezuelan Meat & Products Syndicate at Puerto Cabello, and construction work was done in connection with the copper mines at Aroa,

Other considerable importations of machinery were made by the Bolivar Railway Co. and for new electric light plants which were under construction in San Felipe and Duaca. On the other hand the Government shipyard at this port imported only about \$60,000 worth of material in contrast with \$192,000 in 1917.

The United States continued to furnish nearly all the imported foodstuffs and the greater part of the manufactured articles with the exception of cotton goods and jute bagging in which the United Kingdom led. Coal and some supplies for British railroads and other enterprises were also imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of American coal were brought in via Curacao and credited to that island in the statistics. Spain furnished wines, cotton goods, and small quantities of certain preserved foods.

Coffee Export Trade.

In normal years the export trade of this district is principally dependent upon the size and value of the coffee crop, but during the war the principal limiting feature was the quantity of this product which it was possible to ship to Europe. Exports of coffee from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, showed a steady decline, due to the inability to ship accumulated stocks, as the following figures will show, those for 1912, a normal pre-war year, being added for purpose of comparison:

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
1912.....	32,848,572	\$4,578,613
1915.....	39,952,257	3,359,960
1916.....	28,181,137	2,935,011
1917.....	27,055,930	2,385,031
1918.....	22,020,000	1,688,400

It is interesting to note, as illustrating changes due to war conditions, that whereas coffee furnished 79 per cent of the export values in 1912 it amounted to 42.2 per cent in 1918.

Other important export products are cacao, hides and skins, frozen meat, copper ore and matte, and sugar. The comparatively large exports of frozen meat, copper ore and matte, and 96° sugar are in each case the output of a single company and, therefore, have less general effect on commercial conditions than the commodities that are widely dealt in such as coffee, cacao, hides, and goatskins.

Destination of Exports.

The destinations of the exports from Puerto Cabello for the years 1917 and 1918 were as follows:

Countries.	1917.		1918.	
	Value.	Per-centage.	Value.	Per-centage.
France.....	\$1,019,977	17.6	\$17,680	0.9
Spain.....	1,171,375	20.3	920,948	23.1
United States.....	3,017,656	52.2	1,484,556	37.2
All other countries.....	571,557	9.9	1,547,886	38.8
Total.....	5,780,564	100.0	3,990,970	100.0

Exports to the United States from this port were practically cut in half and amounted to 37.2 per cent of the total in comparison with 52.2 per cent the year previous. This was due principally to United States, import restrictions rather than lack of tonnage. Spain increased its percentage of the export trade, although there was a decrease in the value. It was the principal market for Venezuela's coffee replacing France, which almost ceased to import from here. Under the heading "All other countries" were included considerable shipments to West Indian ports of corn and other foodstuffs as well as exports of frozen meat which were destined for Allied Armies in Europe.

Export Trade by Articles.

The quantities of exports for 1918 amounted to 37,402 tons against 69,155 tons in 1917. The large drop in tonnage was principally due to the falling off of shipments in copper ore. The following table shows a comparison of the exports from Puerto Cabello for the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Cacao, crude.....	6,219,005	\$828,651	4,470,000	\$441,180
Coffee.....	27,065,930	2,385,061	22,020,000	1,638,400
Copper:				
Matte.....	a 887	20,866	a 2,100	165,000
Ore.....	a 33,757	529,019	a 3,100	82,000
Corn.....	11,790,526	207,290	13,344,700	273,180
Gold, and ores of.....	414	68,146		
Hides and skins:				
Cattle.....	2,793,700	465,691	1,126,500	134,120
Goat and deer.....	1,053,807	394,772	425,950	112,320
India rubber.....	59,200	18,035	14,100	4,260
Leather, sole.....	60,410	26,976	70,800	30,000
Meat, frozen.....	12,174,400	426,589	12,452,000	460,223
Oil cake: Cottonseed and sesame.....	754,706	22,682	1,200,000	13,710
Seeds, castor.....	317,980	13,083	476,920	41,880
Slaughterhouse by-products.....	1,610,197	30,812	1,283,800	44,347
Sugar:				
Brown.....	1,505,210	33,110	1,336,900	27,130
Centrifugal.....	6,523,848	256,776	7,523,900	296,500
Tobacco, leaf.....	3,690	137		
All other articles.....		52,868		187,240
Total.....		5,780,584		3,990,970

a Tons.

Cacao crops were smaller than in 1917 with the resulting reduction in exports. Import restrictions in the United States were principally responsible for the heavy decreases in shipments of copper ore and matte and hides and skins. The exports of corn reached the highest figure yet recorded but there were no shipments to the United States after the early months of the year when its importation was prohibited. Considerable amounts were shipped to Cuba, Curacao, Martinique, Porto Rico, and other points in the West Indies. A greater variety of exports was noticeable chiefly in the way of foodstuffs; among the items included under "All Other Articles" were peas and beans, lard, oil, sabadilla, divi-divi, sandalwood, tonka beans, and shells.

Declared Exports to the United States.

The following table gives the quantities and values of exports covered by invoices certified at Puerto Cabello for shipment to the United States and Porto Rico during the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Cacao, crude.....pounds..	4,357,349	\$628,841	3,745,255	\$357,649
Coffee.....do.....	5,106,371	463,556	6,775,300	646,897
Copper:				
Matte.....tons..	887	61,013	2,096	117,174
Ore.....do.....	27,889	568,589	8,100	63,000
Corn.....bushels..	196,937	208,525	67,398	77,302
Gold, and ores of.....pounds..	413	68,131		
Hides and skins:				
Cattle—				
Dry.....do.....	1,030,366	321,078	236,921	53,410
Green salted.....do.....	1,689,067	227,630	444,343	25,166
Deer.....do.....	76,442	21,412	20,152	4,117
Goat.....do.....	902,428	370,418	467,289	134,951
India rubber, crude.....do.....	56,165	30,504	14,063	4,797
Oil cake:				
Cotton seed.....do.....	332,052	11,415	203,452	3,764
Sesame.....do.....	197,726	2,697		
Sugar:				
Brown.....do.....	691,139	16,074	904,228	23,482
Centrifugal.....do.....	6,480,276	244,942	7,706,748	283,360
Seeds: Castor beans.....bushels..	6,858	14,424	12,220	34,407
All other articles.....		22,150		20,141
Total.....		3,281,404		1,871,617
TO PORTO RICO.				
Corn.....bushels..	85	84	15,202	17,658
Fertilizers.....pounds..	206,494	2,790	54,501	1,903
Lard.....do.....			34,883	10,015
Oil cake and meal: Cotton seed.....do.....	165,345	1,902	1,188,899	16,362
Vegetables: Peas.....do.....			151,862	6,365
All other articles.....		536		2,632
Total.....		5,312		54,940

No invoices were certified for Hawaii or the Philippines. Returned American goods were worth \$4,159 in 1917 and \$3,700 in 1918. Goods returned to Porto Rico in 1918 were valued at \$85.

Agriculture and Mining.

The year 1918 was in general a favorable one for agriculture and especially for food crops. The cotton crop was satisfactory as to size and enabled domestic mills to increase production without dependence upon imported raw material. The influenza epidemic, which was severe during the last months of the year, caused a temporary shortage of labor and probably resulted in decreased agricultural production, especially in relation to the coffee crop.

There were no new mining developments in 1918. The copper mines at Aroa continued to be the only mining property working on a large scale. The operations were, however, much curtailed owing to inability to ship the output.

Industrial Enterprises and Developments—Public Works.

The industrial situation in 1918 was in general similar to that in 1917. The high cost and scarcity of imported articles reacted favorably on those plants manufacturing articles for domestic consumption, among which may be mentioned the cotton mills, vegetable oil

mills, soap factories, and tanneries. The soap industry had difficulty in securing caustic soda; and the vegetable oil mills were inconvenienced by the shortage of tin plate. Difficulties in securing the customary supplies of ammonia and carbon dioxide were experienced by the numerous small ice plants and bottling establishments.

The two important industries, those producing sugar and frozen meat for export, both did the largest business in their history owing to increased production and high prices for their products abroad. Work on enlarging the plant of the Venezuelan Meat Export Co. at this port, which had been in progress for three years, was entirely completed.

The installation of electric light plants in some of the smaller cities of this district continued, and work was nearly completed on those at San Felipe and Duaca. The Dique y Astillero Nacional (National Dry Dock and Navy Yard) worked on a reduced scale, partly due to a shortage of materials.

Some roads were improved by the Government during 1918. The one between Puerto Cabello and Valencia was available for automobile traffic during almost the entire year.

Banking and Finance.

No new financial institutions were started in 1918. The principal feature from a financial point of view was the continuous and violent fluctuation in rates of exchange, which commenced in January and lasted through the entire year. The value of the dollar, which is considered in Venezuela to have a nominal par of 5.20 bolivares, varied during the year from 4.20 to 5.10 bolivares, with an average of about 4.50 bolivares. This introduced a speculative element into business and caused lower prices for products of the country. The cause of the situation outlined was the large excess of exports over imports, coupled with inability to import gold freely. During the first months of 1919 considerable quantities of gold were brought in and the situation was much improved.

Railway Transportation.

The railroads in the Puerto Cabello district did a satisfactory business in 1918, in general, similar to that of 1917, as shown by the following table:

Railroads.	Length, in miles.	Tons of cargo.		Number of passengers.	
		1917	1918	1917	1918
Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela.....	111.0	43,368	48,417	189,812	176,068
Ferrocarril de Puerto Cabello a Valencia	33.5	64,063	53,701	39,748	41,288
Ferrocarril Bolívar.....	138.0	76,982	64,743	25,310	24,533
Ferrocarril de Coro a La Vela.....	8.3	10,894	8,269	7,346	6,733

Gross receipts and operating expenses were as follows:

Railroads.	Gross receipts.		Operating costs.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela.....	\$533,418	\$579,889	\$320,384	\$319,396
Ferrocarril de Puerto Cabello a Valencia.....	243,700	233,659	138,443	138,606
Ferrocarril Bolívar.....	650,655	497,305	369,095	356,726
Ferrocarril de Coro a La Vela.....	10,877	8,649	7,484	8,488

Shipping.

Regular and adequate steamship service with the United States was maintained by steamers of the Red D Line. There were no direct steamers to France and almost none to Italy. The Spanish Line steamship service, though irregular as to sailings, averaged one vessel a month, and the Leyland and Harrison lines brought cargoes from British ports occasionally.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 52a

April 23, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Government, finance, and banking.....	1	Coffee imports and exports.....	12
Trade in 1918 and 1919.....	2	Imports of tobacco and cigarettes.....	13
Sea-borne trade.....	2	Trade in kerosene and gasoline.....	14
Land trade.....	3	Trade in guns and resins.....	14
Imports.....	4	Imports of hardware and cutlery.....	15
Cotton imports.....	5	Imports of soap.....	16
American goods.....	6	Exports from Aden.....	16
Prices of cotton goods.....	7	Trade with the United States.....	17
Goat and sheep skins.....	9	Shipping and port facilities.....	21

ADEN.

By Consul Addison E. Southard.

Aden, because of its good geographical location and excellent harbor, has long been the trading center of the Red Sea commercial district, but its importance to world trade has greatly increased since the opening of the Suez Canal. It was the first port in the district to come under European regulation, and has been the only port in the district receiving calls from any considerable number of important through shipping lines. In recent years the through shipping connections of Massowah and Djibouti have improved considerably, and the direct trade of those two ports with European markets has profited, to some extent, at the expense of Aden. It is not unlikely that these two ports will come to depend even less upon Aden shipping connections. It is quite improbable, on the other hand, that Aden will ever lose its supremacy as the center of Red Sea commerce. It has the advantage of many years' prestige as the established trading center of the district; it has a better harbor than any other Red Sea, or Gulf of Aden, port could possibly have; it has free trade; and it is a British-governed port which insures to it a shipping service much superior to that which could, for many years to come, be provided by other European nations for their own ports in this district. Yet the proportion of Red Sea trade which will pass through Aden in the future is likely to be lowered by the competition of Massowah and Djibouti. The former place in particular has facilities for the shipping using its small harbor which are not equaled at Aden. The latter port has been backward in providing modern facilities for the shipping using its naturally excellent harbor.

Government—Finance and Banking—Customs.

The civil affairs of Aden are administered by political officers of the Bombay Presidency under direction of a military governor. Ar-

rangements have for some time been under way to place Aden under control of the Egyptian Government, but whether or not these arrangements will be completed is not yet apparent.

The currency unit used in Aden is the Indian rupee, which in normal times has a value of \$0.3244 in United States currency, but which at the end of the calendar year 1919 had attained an exchange value of about \$0.45. Indian postage stamps are used, and the Aden post office is under the direction of the Indian postal system. There is parcel post to and from the United States. The average mail time between Aden and the United States, via England, is one month.

The one bank in Aden is a branch of the National Bank of India, (Ltd.), and it offers ample facilities for the banking and financial needs of the commercial community. It is understood that this bank may in the near future open a branch in New York City.

Aden is a free port, excepting for a tax on alcoholic preparations, intoxicating drugs, and arms and ammunition.

Aden has no newspapers or other periodical publications. The commercial language is English.

Trade in 1918-19 Equal to Largest in History of Aden.

Notwithstanding the general disorganization of world commerce, the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, equaled the biggest trade year in value at least in the history of the port. The total sea-borne trade of Aden for this year, including treasure, was valued at \$48,226,392, which is an increase of \$9,338,928 over the preceding year. The following table compares Aden's total trade for the fiscal year 1913-14, the last complete year before the war, with the years 1917-18 and 1918-19:

Items.	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Imports of merchandise.....	\$18,258,845	\$19,754,724	\$25,200,116
Imports of treasure.....	2,173,868	1,618,812	876,768
Exports of merchandise.....	15,878,995	16,665,790	22,049,572
Exports of treasure.....	3,561,530	848,138	99,936
Total.....	39,873,238	38,887,464	48,226,392

Aden's Sea-Borne Trade by Countries.

The sea-borne trade of Aden varies from 96 per cent to 99 per cent of the total, the remainder being by land. The lower figure is the normal one. In the year 1918-19 98½ per cent of the total trade was by sea. India leads in the trade of Aden, and in normal times the United States comes second. During the war, however, American direct trade decreased considerably, and for the year under discussion the United States ranks eighth, with 3.37 per cent of the total trade, in the list of countries trading with Aden. India during this year led with 31.26 per cent of the total trade of Aden, and Djibouti (Abyssinia) came second with 17.67 per cent of the total. One important reason for the decreased percentage credited to the United States is that considerable quantities of American goods reached Aden via India and were credited in the Aden trade and navigation returns to that country. Japan has a comparatively important share of Aden import trade, but as it is principally through India that country gets credit in the customs returns. The

figures for India are therefore misleading, but it is difficult to estimate the amount of the discrepancy. However, there is no question but that India has the leading share of the trade of this district because of the great quantities of grains, and other bulk foodstuffs which are supplied from there. In manufactured goods the imports of actual Indian origin are much less than the trade and navigation returns indicate.

Imports by Countries.

The official returns indicate that in the import trade the greatest increase was made by India, and the greatest decrease was suffered by the United States during the year 1918-19. In the export trade the greatest increase was made by Djibouti (Abyssinia); India losing and the United States gaining. The following tables show the value of Aden's sea-borne import and export trade by countries and ports in 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19:

Countries.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			
India (excluding Burma).....	\$11,226,274	\$10,423,242	\$13,478,598
United Kingdom.....	2,625,975	1,748,093	3,191,801
Djibouti.....	2,306,070	2,083,910	1,561,170
United States.....	1,113,975	433,735	77,200
Austria.....	14,045	554	
Somaland.....	1,391,111	1,064,426	1,143,714
Independent Somali ports.....	371,669	280,811	289,262
Hodeidah.....			2,104
Arabian Gulf ports.....	426,655	455,484	629,068
Turkey.....	253,274	134,865	65,994
Italian East Africa.....	220,591	62,597	61,129
Mocha.....	101,997		
Abyssinia.....	2,391,441	55,893	68,706
Mozambique.....	891,467	827,643	832,712
All others.....	377,991	2,243,561	3,798,838
Total.....	23,622,535	19,754,724	25,200,116
EXPORTS.			
United States.....	2,360,259	444,991	1,518,696
Jibuti and Obokh.....	3,891,570	4,509,973	6,779,092
Mocha.....	34,749		
United Kingdom.....	3,101,705	1,392,351	1,141,215
Somaland.....	1,433,677	1,034,932	1,197,037
Independent Somali ports.....	313,392	187,055	272,408
Italy.....	252,235	185,946	155,259
France.....	380,990	285,274	351,791
Suakin and Port Sudan.....	945,460	525,662	343,677
India.....	1,429,758	555,495	493,951
Arabian Gulf ports.....	873,230	903,965	1,420,714
Italian East Africa.....	419,300	519,135	1,151,781
Egypt.....		2,336,038	1,770,955
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	359,748	116,703	89,888
Abyssinia.....	1,255,331	667,788	1,818,116
Hodeidah.....			9,112
All others.....	3,279,505	2,961,448	3,536,482
Total.....	20,292,002	16,065,790	22,049,572

Land Trade of Aden.

The land trade of Aden is all with the immediate hinterland. This trade is never greater than 4 per cent of the total trade of the Protectorate. The hinterland is populated by various tribes of Arabs, many of which are unfriendly to each other, and caravans passing from the territory of one tribe to another on the way to Aden, risk being looted or having to pay tribute. For that reason much trade with the Aden hinterland goes a roundabout and more

expensive way by water in order to overcome the difficulties placed in the way of trading caravans.

During the war the trade by land decreased considerably as Aden was partially blockaded by the Turks on the mainland. For the year ending March 31, 1914, the imports from the mainland were valued at \$841,849, and the average number of camel loads arriving per day was 463. For the same year the exports from Aden to the mainland by caravan were valued at \$724,242. During the year ending March 31, 1918, the value of the imports dropped to \$626,663 in value and the average number of camel loads arriving each day dropped to 217. The exports for this year decreased to the nominal figure of \$5,161 in value. This was due to the fact that most exports were prohibited in order to avoid supplying the Turkish forces on the mainland to whom the Arabs would probably have sold any goods they were able to get from Aden.

For the year under discussion there was a considerable increase of land trade, particularly after the cessation of hostilities. Land trade has also received a decided impetus from the extension of a narrow-gauge railroad from Aden across the desert to the oasis and town of Lahej, which is a meeting place for caravan trade routes from the interior. The railroad extends into the desert a distance of thirty miles from Aden and shortens by approximately two days the caravan trip to or from Aden and any place in the interior. (This railroad was discussed in detail in COMMERCE REPORTS for Aug. 14, 1919.)

For the year ending March 31, 1919, the imports by land were valued at \$510,027. The daily number of camel loads arriving averaged 239, an increase of 22 per day, over the average for the preceding year, which was brought about by the increased trade for the period after the armistice. Exports by land for the year under discussion were valued at \$77,723, an increase of nearly fifteen times the value for the preceding year. The current year is expected to see the land trade reach normal, and perhaps a little more, owing to the new railroad.

The principal imports by land consist of medicinal gums and herbs, grass and forage for Aden live stock, firewood and charcoal, vegetables, coffee, and skins. The principal exports by land are cotton piece goods and yarn, spices, grains, and unmanufactured tobacco. Dyestuffs and general hardware are two minor export items which will show an increase with the return to normal conditions.

Chief Articles of Import at Aden.

In value the imports at Aden for the year ending March 31, 1919, were the largest in the history of the port. The principal increases in the list of imports were in cotton piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, coal, soap, silk and manufactures thereof, hardware, cutlery, and candles. There was an important decrease in imports of coffee, sugar and confectionery, kerosene, and gasoline. Coffee is a re-export item, but there is considerable local consumption of the other items and lack of demand was not responsible for the decreases.

The following table shows the value of the leading articles imported into Aden during 1913-14, the last complete year before the

war, and during 1917-18 and 1918-19, the two latest years for which figures are available:

Articles.	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods.....	\$3,436,253	\$5,844,991	\$9,874,850
Twist and yarn.....	310,292	379,236	1,035,670
Grain and pulse.....	2,540,915	1,548,143	1,467,598
Coffee.....	1,957,015	1,842,325	1,244,665
Skins, raw.....	1,842,499	1,193,368	1,437,155
Hides, raw.....	1,157,550	716,957	274,862
Tobacco.....	1,018,277	1,534,312	1,617,320
Coal.....	841,849	1,575,563	2,620,339
Sugar and confectionery.....	587,875	591,705	372,310
Fruits and vegetables.....	481,480	255,942	248,061
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	326,140	201,367	185,798
Oils.....	313,509	345,157	134,146
Gums and resins.....	294,443	276,826	336,244
Articles by post.....	288,626	540,665	159,179
Animals, live.....	252,098	350,665	366,838
Seeds.....	237,396	215,546	284,190
Spices.....	201,573	712,947	573,956
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	185,657	118,147	100,714
Wood.....	126,516	50,351	63,540
Silk and manufactures.....	123,760	39,317	128,367
Shells.....	114,127	18,540	8,563
Metals.....	110,827	32,834	65,596
Jute and manufactures.....	89,273	212,567	179,742
Apparel and boots and shoes.....	77,196	75,990	62,237
Ivory.....	73,342	41,679	13,802
Hardware.....	69,935	22,638	77,070
Chemicals.....	53,402	71,184	112,915
Glass and glassware.....	49,655	19,484	30,613
Drugs.....	49,640	40,090	64,088
Soap.....	47,118	45,378	154,402
All other articles.....	1,000,607	840,810	1,025,286
Total.....	18,258,845	19,754,724	25,200,116

Imports of Cotton Manufactures Continue to Increase.

Nearly half of the total value of imports at Aden for the year 1918-19 consisted of cotton manufactures, with a value of \$11,710,520. Of the total cotton manufactures imported, about 17 per cent were gray sheetings and 25 per cent unspecified gray piece goods. Colored, printed, or dyed piece goods made up about 27 per cent of the total, and bleached goods amounted to a little more than 9 per cent of the total imports. Cotton yarn and twist comprised about 16 per cent of the total. The principal items of the balance of the imports of cotton manufactures were handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, with a value of \$100,325; sewing thread, with a value of \$45,247; and hosiery, with a value of \$16,067.

Trade in Unbleached Cottons.

American trade interests in cotton textiles in this district have never been important excepting in the gray or unbleached line. In this particular line American goods led all others before the war, but much of that supremacy has now been lost. In the last fiscal year, that of 1915-16, before American export trade to this district was importantly affected by war conditions, there were received at Aden 40,699,170 yards of American gray drills and jeans, longcloth and shirtings, sheetings, and unspecified gray piece goods, or nearly 80 per cent of the total imports of 53,826,435 yards of these classes of goods. For the year under discussion, that of 1918-19, the total imports of the classes of gray goods specified amounted to 33,343,876 yards of which not a single yard is credited to the United States. The import returns credit India with having supplied

31,805,347 yards of the above specified descriptions of piece goods, or more than 95 per cent of the total imports. However, the amount credited to India includes a substantial amount of Japanese cottons and a smaller quantity of American goods which on account of shipping conditions reached this market via Bombay and were credited in the import returns to India.

The following table shows the quantity and value of unbleached piece goods, comprising drills, jeans, longcloth, shirtings, sheetings, and those of unspecified descriptions imported into Aden from the chief supplying countries during the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19. Unbleached chadars, dhotis, saris, scarves, jaconets, printers, T cloth, and domestics, which are comparatively unimportant items in the import trade, are not included in the figures which follow:

From—	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
Austria.....	87,750	\$6,026				
India.....	67,723,270	4,398,149	24,628,544	\$3,117,889	31,805,347	\$5,071,089
Italy.....	423,000	36,960	250,000	22,682		
United Kingdom.....	1,576,839	112,694	1,605,352	183,557	306,819	38,277
United States.....	9,941,400	849,334	1,226,250	180,957		
All other countries.....	1,091,150	94,571	333,530	30,900	1,231,710	229,392
Total.....	80,843,409	5,497,734	28,043,676	3,535,985	33,343,876	5,338,758

Imports of Japanese Cottons Credited to India.

Many of the dealers in the Aden-Red Sea district are carrying considerable stocks of Japanese unbleached cottons, but it will be noted that no mention is made of Japan in the foregoing table. Inspection of stocks at many places in the district indicates that there are possibly more Japanese gray piece goods in the market than there are Indian. However, the Japanese goods usually reach this market via Bombay and are credited to India in the Aden trade and navigation returns. For this reason it is not possible to give reasonably approximate figures as to the quantities of Japanese goods in this market, excepting that in the past three years they have probably been not less than one-third of the total and might very well have been even more. Before that time Japanese cottons were sold only in comparatively negligible quantities to this trade.

American Cottons Again Reaching the Market.

For many years American cottons ruled the Red Sea gray piece-goods market. Owing mainly to war conditions the imports from the United States fell off considerably at the end of 1915, and it is only during the calendar year 1919 that there has been any improvement. Before the war Austrian and Italian gray piece goods were the chief competitors of the American product, and when the war stopped supplies from Europe the Japanese and Indian product came on the market in considerable quantities. The Indian piece goods are inferior in color, odor, and quality to the American and can never hope seriously to compete in a free market, but the Japanese goods are in many grades quite equal to the American in color and odor. There is no reliable information available to the Aden

consulate as to the comparative wearing qualities of the two makes. Stoppage of supplies from America gave a great advantage to the Japanese goods and they are now permanently established in the market and may be expected to offer a steady and strong competition. During 1919, however, there has been a decided improvement in the prospect for American cottons as considerable shipments have arrived and notwithstanding their high prices have regained a share of the trade which they formerly dominated. Some of the more important Red Sea distributors are carrying stocks of some thousands of bales of American unbleached piece goods, but there is much complaint of the high prices which, however, do not seem unreasonably high in view of the great increase in the cost of raw cotton and labor.

Owing to the high exchange value of the rupee it would at the beginning of 1920 buy approximately one-third more dollars than it would at its normal rate. The exchange value of the Japanese yen in rupees is somewhat greater than for the corresponding unit of American currency. The English pound is at a greater discount than either the dollar or yen. The exchange situation, therefore, indicates that the most favorable market for local importers to buy in to get the most for their rupees would be, in order, England, the United States, and Japan.

Prices of American, Japanese, and Indian Sheetings.

Sheetings have a larger sale than gray piece goods of other descriptions, and the prices current in February, 1920, at which the importer sold to the jobber or distributor at Aden have been obtained and are given below for purposes of comparison. The prices are stated in rupees. The normal exchange value of the rupee is \$0.3244 in United States currency, but at the time these prices were obtained the rupee had an exchange value of about \$0.486.

The American 9½-pound sheeting was quoted at 450 rupees per bale; 7½-pound sheeting, at 420 rupees per bale; and 6¾-pound sheeting, at 380 rupees per bale. The Japanese 10-pound sheeting (Dragon brand) sold at 450 rupees per bale. This is the only weight of Japanese sheetings having an important demand in the local market, and it is a strong competitor of the American sheeting. The Indian 7-pound sheeting was quoted at 320 rupees per bale; and the 6½-pound weight at 305 rupees per bale. The American and Indian bales contain 25 pieces of 30 yards each; the Japanese bale contains 30 pieces of 30 yards each.

Some appreciable quantities of American drills are coming into the market, and prices quoted in February, 1920, to the Aden jobber or distributor were as follows: For the 13¾-pound drills, 425 rupees per bale; and for the 12-pound drills, 380 rupees per bale.

The high prices do not matter so much to the native away from the ports or towns as he is receiving for his produce prices ranging from double to treble the old prices, and the number of yards of cotton sheeting which is represented by the selling price of the hides, skins, or other products which he brings to market is certainly not less and is likely to be even more than in pre-war days. The native who works for a wage in the more settled parts of the district, however, finds these prices a decided hardship as his wages have increased but little in proportion. As a matter of necessity his pur-

chases are restricted, and that factor is one which, under present circumstances at least, is likely to affect somewhat the total volume of trade in cotton piece goods. The more prosperous provincial native is not likely to increase his purchases of unbleached cottons but will, if he can afford to spend more, buy the more expensive bleached goods to wear on special occasions, reserving his unbleached cottons for ordinary wear only.

Importance of Red Sea Market for Cottons.

This market may well be considered one of the important and permanent markets for cotton piece goods, and particularly for unbleached descriptions. The people of this district clothe themselves almost exclusively in cotton textiles, and there is little possibility that any other sort of textile will be substituted even in part for cottons. The wealthier natives use some garments of silk, but more as a matter of vanity than for any other reason as it is inferior to cotton in both utility and comfort in a hot climate like that of the Red Sea district. There is every indication that cotton textiles are to have a permanent and increasing sale in this district; and that a substantial share of American cottons may be included in the trade will depend very much upon whether the American manufacturer and exporter decides to give to this foreign market a reasonable share of the careful attention and aggressiveness which he has given to the development of home markets. (A more complete discussion of the general trade of this district in unbleached cotton piece goods may be found in COMMERCE REPORTS for Feb. 7, 1917; in Supplement to Commerce Reports No. 49a, for May 7, 1917, and May 22, 1918.)

Distribution of Gray Piece Goods Through Aden.

Aden exported in the year 1918-19 to the Red Sea markets tributary to it the amount of 40,462,207 yards of gray piece goods.

Greatest exports were to Abyssinia, which is the most important market in the district under the commercial influence of Aden. In 1918-19 there were exported to Abyssinia from Aden, principally via Djibouti, 20,181,526 yards of gray piece goods, valued at \$3,279,134. The next largest distribution of gray piece goods was to Massowah, which received 7,343,940 yards, valued at \$1,148,355. To the port of Ghizan, Arabian Red Sea coast, were sent 3,598,450 yards, valued at \$487,900. Italian Somaliland (Mogadiscio) received 2,456,650 yards, valued at \$368,052. To British Somaliland were sent 1,803,650 yards, valued at \$284,728. Because of the high prices received for skins and hides the people of British Somaliland are prosperous and are buying more of the bleached cottons. Arabian Gulf ports (Makalla, etc.) come next in importance as a market for gray piece goods through Aden, and the various Red Sea ports of Suakim, Port Sudan, Mocha, Konfidah, etc., come next.

Bleached Piece Goods and Other Cottons.

Next in importance to the unbleached piece goods in the Aden market come the colored, printed, or dyed piece goods. The imports of this class of cottons in 1918-19 amounted to 17,922,336 yards, valued at \$3,084,452. The leading items in imports of piece goods of this description are dhotis, lungis, saris, scarves, prints, chintzes, and calico. Practically all cottons of these classes in the Aden market come from India or Manchester, and the principal markets supplied

are Abyssinia, Arabian Red Sea ports, Italian Somaliland, and Arabian Gulf ports.

White or bleached cotton piece goods were imported in the quantity of 6,912,417 yards, valued at \$1,081,164. Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, cambries, muslins, shirtings, longcloth, and sheetings are the principal items of import in the white goods descriptions. Manchester goods practically monopolize the trade in this line. The best local markets for white goods are Abyssinia via Djibouti, and British Somaliland. American white drills and jeans were introduced to the Red Sea market some years ago and were liked, but for some reason the trade was not established. It is possible that war conditions were responsible.

In 1918-19 the imports of cotton yarn amounted to 3,941,232 pounds, valued at \$1,935,770, and this was the biggest year for this class of cottons in the history of Aden trade. Indian yarns made up more than three-fourths of the total imports, with English cottons next. Uncolored twist and yarn, mule and water Nos. 1 to 10 and Nos. 16 to 20, and orange and red colors in Nos. 1 to 10, appear to be the best selling kinds. Abyssinia via Djibouti, Arabian Red Sea ports, and Italian Somaliland take the greatest quantities of twist and yarn from Aden.

Goat and Sheep Skin Trade.

There came into the Aden market in 1918-19 a total of 4,786,858 skins, valued at \$1,427,155, as against 7,289,711 skins, valued at \$2,554,105, in 1916-17, the biggest year in the history of the Aden skin trade. Approximately 95 per cent of these totals was made up of goat and sheep skins, the remainder being mostly dik-dik and skins of other undomesticated animals. The skin trade was largely affected by war conditions during the fiscal year under discussion, but for the calendar year 1919 there was a noticeable recovery and in value at least the skin trade during the calendar year will be unprecedented.

The prosperity of the Aden skin trade is due largely to the American demand, and buyers for American accounts establish the prices paid. The higher qualities of goatskins offered in the local market have trebled in price in three years, and there has been a considerable increase in the prices of all qualities of both goat and sheep skins. Competition continues keen in the trade and there is little prospect of falling prices for some time to come. The 15 per cent export duty imposed on Indian skins has not come into effect in Aden, which is for governmental purposes and appanage of the Bombay Presidency, and that has increased activity in the local market and is one element, at least, in keeping prices high.

Attracted by the extraordinary profits which have been made by the older and established exporters of Aden skins several new firms or individuals have entered the trade and competition has increased. During the calendar year some of the established firms which formerly did little, if any, exporting to the United States have exported almost exclusively to that market.

Sources of Skin Supplies.

British Somaliland is the leading contributor to the Aden skin export market. From this source come many of the superior blackhead

sheepskins. Abyssinia is next in importance and sends to Aden, through Djibouti, almost as many skins as come from British Somaliland. The Abyssinian contributions to the market, however, comprise many of the high quality goatskins which, at the end of the calendar year 1919, were so much sought after by local buyers that prices offered ran as high as 60 rupees (1 rupee at the time referred to had an exchange value of \$0.45) per score. Italian Somaliland contributes an annual average of nearly a million and a half skins to the Aden market, but a good percentage of the skins from that source are gazelle or "dik-dik." The Arabian Red Sea ports contribute important quantities of skins, and since the war blockade interfered with Hodeidah exports the principal exports from that coast have come from Ghizan, in Asir Province. The so-called independent Somali ports (Laskhorai, Mait, Galwaita, Bunder Cassim, Bunder Ziada, Alula, Hafun, Obia, etc.) together send an average of about a half million skins to Aden each year. Large quantities of the skins reach the Aden market without having been purchased by the exporter and he does his buying in the local bazaar through native brokers. A few of the larger exporters do some buying through agencies established in the districts of origin.

Exports of Goat and Sheep Skins.

In past years when trade was normal more than half of all the skins exported from Aden went direct to the United States. Lack of shipping connections during the war interfered to some extent with this phase of the trade. There are usually appreciable quantities of Red Sea skins which go to England and are reexported to the United States. For the five fiscal years ending March 31, 1919, the average annual exports of skins from Aden amounted to 5,995,987 pieces. During the calendar year 1919, according to the declared export returns of the Aden consulate, there were exported to the United States the record-breaking total of 6,901,174 skins, valued at \$5,663,168. High prices and the renewal of direct shipping facilities to the United States in 1919 were largely responsible for this unprecedented figure.

The Aden fiscal year, for which import and export statistics are published by the local government, ends on March 31. The following table shows the exports of goat and sheep skins, taken from these statistics, from Aden during 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19. Of the total in 1916-17, sheepskins numbered 2,433,692, valued at \$1,409,570; for 1917-18 they numbered 775,895, valued at \$471,809; and for 1918-19 they numbered 2,447,623, valued at \$1,318,388.

Destination.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
United States.....	3,843,494	\$2,131,246	694,132	\$406,922	2,830,821	\$1,328,709
United Kingdom.....	2,339,430	1,614,366	570,390	394,345	1,247,987	808,971
France.....	115,420	58,150	509,250	247,374	764,730	630,702
India.....	428,665	50,672	123,717	25,048	243,230	37,067
Italy.....	140,745	59,870	10,960	13,511	.....	.....
All other countries.....	33,856	28,191	.....	.....	100,774	45,349
Total.....	6,901,610	3,942,495	1,919,419	1,087,200	5,187,542	2,850,798

In addition to the exports of goat and sheep skins shown in the foregoing table, exports of unspecified skins, mainly gazelle or "dikdik" skins, in 1916-17 amounted to 1,812,655 pieces, valued at \$118,511; in 1917-18 to 832,174 pieces, valued at \$58,082; and in 1918-19 to 989,356 pieces valued at \$73,887.

Trade in Hides—Shipments to United States.

The fiscal year 1918-19 was remarkable in the Aden hide trade as showing smaller quantities and values than are shown for any preceding year covered by the Government statistics. During this year only 158,464 hides, valued at \$433,420, were exported. The normal annual exports amount to approximately a half million hides. The decrease for the fiscal year under discussion is largely accounted for by the direct export to Europe of considerable quantities of Italian Somaliland hides, and of Abyssinian hides from Djibouti, from both of which sources the Aden market has in years past received some of its largest consignments. Port Sudan, Suakin, Massowah, and Dunkali coast ports also shipped direct quantities of hides which have usually come through the Aden market. It is not unlikely that the Aden market will in the future receive smaller supplies of African hides owing to the development of Djibouti and Massowah and the improved facilities for direct export from those ports.

During 1918-19 the principal exports of hides were to Italy, Great Britain, Egypt, and France, in the order named. There have never in the past been important exports of Red Sea hides to the United States, because it is understood that American tanners find local hides too light for their purposes and also find the flint hide unsatisfactory to work in the tanneries. During the fiscal year under review, 4,000 hides went from Aden to the United States, a number larger than that for any previous year. Consulting the declared export returns of the Aden consulate for the calendar year 1919, however, it is evident that the increased demand and high prices in the United States have brought about an unprecedented change in the Aden hide export trade. During this calendar year there were shipped from Aden to the United States 407,520 hides, valued at \$1,284,095. During the past few months representatives of two American concerns, not previously interested in the Red Sea hide trade, have visited Aden and Abyssinia for the purpose of prospecting the sources of hide supplies. Most of the Red Sea hides average around 10 pounds in weight, although there are obtainable some small lots of selected hides averaging as much as 30 pounds in weight. Hard, sun-dried hides predominate and most of these from Abyssinia reach the coast folded into squares so that they are soaked in sea water in order to open out and prepare them for baling. This practice does not, it is understood, improve the quality of the hide.

Condition of the Coffee Trade.

Aden's importance in the coffee trade is principally as the port through which the bulk of the world's supply of genuine Mocha is exported. However, this market also handles practically an equal quantity of the Harrar coffee grown in the Abyssinian district of that name and which is known to the trade usually as long-berry Mocha. By many people the Harrar coffee is considered equal in

flavor, although somewhat stronger, to the genuine Arabian or short-berry Mocha.

During 1918-19 the coffee trade fell off considerably, owing to disturbed conditions in Arabia, which prevented the usual supplies reaching the coast; and of that which did reach the Red Sea a greater quantity than usual went to Massowah for export abroad rather than to the usual market at Aden. Receipts of Harrar coffee at Aden also decreased, owing to the fact that increased quantities stopped in Djibouti and were exported direct from that port. In normal years the Straits Settlements contribute a few thousand hundredweight of coffee to the Aden market, but during the past three years there have been no imports from that source. Aden normally receives an appreciable import of Mocha coffee via Hodeida, but that port has been practically closed to trade for the past five years. Coincident with the cessation of imports from the Straits Settlements there were considerably increased imports from Zanzibar and Pemba. The only other grade of coffee coming into the Aden market is the product of the forests of wild trees in Abyssinia, which is known as Abyssinian coffee. This product is, of course, inferior to the Mocha and the Harrar. Very little of it is received in Aden, and during the year under discussion there was practically none. (The Aden coffee market was discussed in detail in COMMERCE REPORTS for July 20, 1917, and Jan. 26, 1918.)

Principal Markets for Coffee.

The United States is in normal years the most important market for Aden coffee, with France, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain, next in order. During the war there were greater exports to Egypt, but the ultimate destination of shipments to Egypt was the European market. Through shipping space was not obtainable from Aden at all times, but exports could be made to Egypt with transshipment for Europe. During the year 1918-19 it was still necessary to ship via Egypt, as the export statistics will indicate, but conditions have approached normal during the calendar year just closed. The declared export returns at the Aden consulate indicate that coffee exports from Aden to the United States during the calendar year 1919 amounted to 991,496 pounds, valued at \$268,794. These figures are still below normal, but they are a noticeable increase over American purchases for any year since 1915. The American market takes more of the short-berry or genuine Mocha than it does of the long-berry Mocha.

The current year may be expected to show considerably increased exports of coffee from Aden at higher values than ever before, as the orgy of buying now going on the world over enables local producers and exporters to keep prices up to an unusual figure. The port of Massowah is attracting Mocha coffee shipments from the Arabian Red Sea coast at the expense of Aden, and it remains to be seen whether or not this situation will develop further in favor of Massowah.

Imports and Exports of Coffee at Aden.

The quantity and value of coffee imported into and exported from the port of Aden, by countries, in 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, are shown in the following statement:

Countries.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
IMPORTS.						
Abyssinia (via Jibuti).....	40,440	\$570,724	55,133	\$776,842	38,730	\$691,840
Mocha and Ghizan.....	31,742	430,762	38,506	857,688	27,277	403,147
Somaliland (British).....	3,519	56,308	3,541	62,595	2,195	34,424
Straits Settlements.....	0,032	65,615				
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	826	11,292	7,101	138,690	6,824	84,170
All other countries.....	1,447	9,494	2,742	34,510	3,068	31,084
Total.....	83,976	1,144,195	127,113	1,860,325	78,094	1,244,665
EXPORTS.						
Egypt.....	33,099	461,773	101,548	1,778,439	57,424	998,453
France.....	11,581	232,493	442	9,200	6,142	126,909
Italy.....	3,888	76,785	2,879	56,615	1,198	22,371
United Kingdom.....	12,508	239,870			4,141	78,751
United States.....	9,018	186,512	725	14,580	5,967	124,372
All other countries.....	13,379	170,275	21,676	283,595	10,425	135,769
Total.....	83,453	1,367,308	127,270	2,142,429	85,287	1,486,625

Increased Coal Imports.

Aden is an important coaling station and the item of coal is always a considerable one in the annual imports. A feature of the past two years has been an almost total cessation of imports from England and India, and very greatly increased imports of South African coal. In 1918-19 there were imported 77,171 tons of coal, valued at \$2,421,897. During 1913-14, the last normal year, the imports, more than half of Welsh coal, amounted to 126,482 tons, valued at \$849,670. According to these figures the coal imports in the last year before the war had an average value of \$6.71 per ton, and for the year under discussion the average value per ton was \$31.38. At times during the current year there has been an almost complete exhaustion of private, as distinguished from Government, coal supplies in Aden, and many ships have been turned away which normally depend upon Aden for coaling. At the time this report is written one of the two leading coaling companies in Aden has exhausted its stocks and will probably have to wait some weeks for new supplies.

Imports of Tobacco, Cigarettes, and Cigars—Local Production.

There was a decrease in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco at Aden, from 10,355,088 pounds in 1917-18 to 10,027,402 pounds in 1918-19. The value of this unmanufactured tobacco in 1918-19, however, was \$1,413,964, as compared to a value of \$1,367,973 for the preceding year. India supplies more than half the total imports, and Arabian Gulf ports at present supply the bulk of the remainder. Before the war interfered with trade Aden imported considerable quantities of unmanufactured tobacco from Egypt, Greece, Persia, and Turkey in Asia, for the use of the local cigarette industry. At present there are no imports from those sources and the Indian tobacco, which is generally of inferior quality, is used for making cigarettes. Aden reexports considerable of the Indian raw tobacco received to Arabian Red Sea ports, and to Eritrea.

Although cigarette manufacture is one of the two sole industries of Aden there are large imports of Anglo-American made cigarettes.

Imports of cigarettes in 1918-19, almost entirely from England, amounted to 246,072 pounds, valued at \$114,749. The cigarettes exported were mostly of local manufacture and went mainly to India, Zanzibar, and the Persian Gulf district. Before the war Aden imports of cigarettes averaged only about 20,000 pounds per annum. The very much increased imports during the war years were for the use of troops and are not a permanent feature of the trade. Owing to local production exports before the war always exceeded by an appreciable figure the imports. Aden has a number of small cigarette factories, mainly owned and operated by Greeks and Arabian Jews.

For the past five years the imports of cigars at Aden have averaged 6,674 pounds per annum, with an average annual value of \$36,674. India usually supplies practically all of the cigar imports, although during the year under discussion a little more than half the total imports were Philippine cigars. The Manila cigars are popular in this district and there would be greater imports if it were not for the indifference of the Manila exporters to small orders. Although shipping connections are reasonably good it is difficult for local dealers and consumers to obtain Philippine cigars from Manila, and the inferior Indian cigar is smoked by many people who would much prefer Manilas.

Important Trade in Kerosene and Gasoline.

The trade in kerosene and gasoline is of particular interest to American trade, as in normal times more than 95 per cent of the total imports of kerosene comes from the United States, and about 50 per cent of the total imports of gasoline is American. Normal imports of kerosene exceed 1,000,000 gallons per annum, but during 1918-19 the imports amounted to but 176,373 gallons, valued at \$77,114. The principal exports of kerosene oil from Aden are to Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Arabian Red Sea Provinces, British Somaliland, and Abyssinia (via Djibouti). All of these places, excepting British and Italian Somalilands, received direct imports of kerosene from the United States during the calendar year 1919, and some of it arrived in ships flying the American flag.

Imports of gasoline at Aden dropped from 134,048 gallons in 1917-18, to 23,992 gallons in 1918-19. During the last year there were no direct imports of gasoline from the United States, although normally more than half the total imports come direct from that country. Egypt and Sumatra follow the United States in the Aden gasoline trade. Practically all imports are consumed locally, Aden being the only port or place in the Red Sea district where motor vehicles are used to an appreciable extent. The number of motor vehicles in Aden is increasing, and the construction of some hundreds of miles of motor roads in the Italian colony of Eritrea has paved the way for an important use of motor cars there.

The consumption of both kerosene oil and gasoline is increasing in this district and the market is comparatively an important one. Foreign competition with the American product is also increasing and will gain unless the American companies can give more direct attention to their trade interests here.

Trade in Gums and Resins.

Of the natural products of the Red Sea district gums and resins are next in importance to hides, skins, and coffee. In the values

handled the year 1918-19 was an important one to the Aden gum and resin trade. Of the various kinds of gums, the gum myrrh was probably received in greatest quantity and value, although detailed statistics for this gum are not obtainable. Next in importance was gum frankincense or olibanum, of which there were imported in 1918-19 the quantity of 14,258 hundredweight, valued at \$80,049. The chief sources of supply for this gum are the Somaliland ports and Arabian Gulf ports. India, Abyssinia, and Eritrea take the bulk of Aden exports of gum frankincense. Gum myrrh is imported mainly from the independent Somali ports and Arabian Gulf ports, and is exported to India and Egypt. Gum arabic in the Aden market comes mainly from the Somaliland ports, and is exported to India, France, and Italy. Gum benjamin is imported from India and distributed to Arabian Red Sea and Gulf of Aden ports. (The Aden gum trade was discussed in COMMERCE REPORTS for Jan. 29, 1917.)

Imports and Exports of Gums.

The following table shows exports and imports of the principal gums handled in the Aden market in 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19. Gum myrrh is not listed separately in the Aden trade and navigation returns, but it is probable that the item of "all other" is made up largely of this gum:

Gums.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
IMPORTED.						
Olibanum (frankincense).....	24,752	\$112,076	22,854	\$108,033	14,258	\$80,049
Arabic.....	10,198	90,483	6,232	54,485	4,234	43,575
Benjamin.....	393	11,649	762	27,782	961	21,056
All other.....	17,573	71,317	14,975	88,521	22,207	188,534
Total.....	53,020	285,525	44,813	276,821	41,660	336,234
EXPORTED.						
Olibanum.....	31,154	167,714	22,516	135,385	13,436	90,697
Arabic.....	10,043	104,067	7,008	72,639	5,764	72,885
Benjamin.....	351	4,515	762	12,893	667	13,166
All other.....	14,806	78,460	12,315	102,522	13,721	164,934
Total.....	56,354	354,756	42,601	323,439	33,498	311,682

Improvement in Hardware and Cutlery Trade.

The Aden hardware trade showed a decided improvement in 1918-19 when the total imports were valued at \$77,070, more than three times the figure for the preceding year. There were increases in American hurricane lanterns via India, in builders' hardware via India, and in domestic hardware other than enameled ironware. The Red Sea hardware trade offers good opportunities for the sale of American hurricane lanterns and builders' hardware such as locks, bolts, hinges, staples, and hasps. Enameled ironware is in demand, but it is not apparent that American goods of this class have heretofore competed in the Red Sea district. (The enameled ironware trade of the Aden-Red Sea district was discussed in COMMERCE REPORTS for Mar. 22, 1917.)

Owing to inability to secure normal supplies during the war and up to date, there is still a considerable deficit in local hardware stocks.

Large Increase in Soap Imports.

Imports of soap during 1918-19 amounted to 9,182 hundredweight, valued at \$154,402, as against imports of 4,362 hundredweight, valued at \$45,378, in the preceding year. Laundry soap made up 96 per cent of the total imports. The United Kingdom contributed about 85 per cent of the total, and India most of the balance. There have been no imports of soap from the United States for the past two years, although this market is considered one in which American soap can easily compete. Before the war France supplied the bulk of the soap imported at Aden, and there were usually small lots received from the United States.

Decline in Ivory Trade of Aden—Marine Shells.

The ivory trade was once important, but has declined for the past few years until in 1918-19 the total imports reached the low figure of 9,016 pounds, valued at \$13,802. The Aden ivory market is supplied mainly from Abyssinia, and as that country has opened up more to commerce there have arrived smaller amounts of ivory. All ivory exported from Aden during the past two years has gone to India, which indicates that it has been of second or third rate quality as the better grades of ivory do not usually find sale in that market. In past years the best ivory coming on to the Aden market has gone to London and New York. There have been no exports of ivory to the United States for the past four years, although formerly a comparatively important amount went to the American market from Aden. (The ivory trade of Aden was discussed in COMMERCE REPORTS for July 6, 1917.)

Aden's once comparatively important trade in marine shells (principally mother-of-pearl, cowries, and tortoise shells) has dwindled considerably during the war. During the year 1918-19 the imports amounted to only 968 hundredweight, valued at \$8,563. This is owing in part to naval blockades in the Red Sea, which prevented the usual shell fishing, and in part to the fact that the natives of the middle and lower Red Sea are taking to the Massowa market shells which they once brought only to Aden. The shell trade of Aden before the war exceeded \$100,000 in value per annum. The principal markets to which Aden exports marine shells are India, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Exports from Aden.

Aden, itself, consumes or produces comparatively little and its export trade closely follows the import trade, both in description and value, as the commerce of the port is created largely by goods in transit. Aden collects natural products from various parts of the Red Sea district for export, and imports and distributes to these various parts of the district the bulk foodstuffs and simple manufactures which they require. There is usually about a \$2,000,000 balance in favor of imports, and a considerable share of this balance is made up of goods which go into the interior of Arabia by land from Aden.

The following table gives the value of the leading items exported from Aden by sea during the three fiscal years ended March 31, 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Cotton manufactures (excluding twist).....	\$2,841,676	\$6,084,759	\$9,992,252
Skins, raw.....	2,408,674	1,146,682	2,924,685
Coffee.....	2,368,069	2,142,429	1,506,625
Grain and pulse.....	1,871,066	904,417	1,164,561
Hides, raw.....	1,469,455	882,340	433,420
Tobacco.....	778,606	1,295,122	1,148,549
Sugar and confectionery.....	450,328	345,604	381,607
Gums and resins.....	386,025	323,749	241,682
Salt.....	256,477	959,170	621,103
Articles by post.....	223,992	229,718	74,484
Provisions.....	223,351	73,119	45,528
Spices.....	216,158	462,847	517,867
Cotton twist, etc.....	207,605	252,730	1,240,670
Jewelry and pearls.....	196,504	89,492	65,406
Oils.....	187,504	99,134	112,868
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	162,368	84,829	83,898
Shells.....	124,538	8,092	27,046
Silk and manufactures.....	97,667	48,060	106,126
Seeds.....	83,592	58,106	151,841
Ivory.....	79,203	30,715	27,882
Jute and manufactures.....	53,567	167,772	164,824
All other articles.....	1,192,571	996,904	927,648
Total.....	15,878,996	16,665,790	22,049,572

Trade with the United States.

The following table, compiled from the Aden trade and navigation returns, shows the quantity and value of the principal articles imported from and exported to the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1917, 1918, and 1919. The export figures given are, of course, distinct from the figures given at the end of this report, which are for export to the United States for the calendar year 1919, and which are compiled from the declared export returns of the Aden consulate:

Articles.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.				
Unbleached cotton sheetings..... yards..	870,000	\$147,098		
Kerosene..... gallons..	561,568	194,730	176,336	\$77,099
Unbleached cotton goods, unspecified..... yards..	356,250	33,859		
Motor cars and cycles.....		2,202		
Mineral oils..... gallons..	61,784	46,530		
Turpentine..... hundredweight..	20	389		
Provisions..... do.....	60	1,128		
Tallow..... do.....	18	326		
Toilet requisites.....		865		
Chemicals.....		5,832		
All other articles.....		776		101
Total.....		433,735		77,200
EXPORTS.				
Goatskins..... number.....	511,636	298,676	1,670,747	749,562
Coffee..... hundredweight..	725	14,580	5,967	124,372
Sheepskins..... number.....	182,496	109,846	1,160,074	570,147
Gums and resins..... hundredweight..	619	7,062	182	3,922
Perfumery.....		3,047		3,805
Shells..... hundredweight..			1,116	17,355
Cowhides..... number.....			4,000	11,018
Beans..... hundredweight..	583	1,477	99	1,944
Apparel.....		10,303		5,764
Amfetida..... hundredweight..			42	5,186
Wax..... do.....			642	16,621
Total.....		444,991		1,518,696

American Trade Smallest for Many Years.

The direct trade between Aden and the United States was in 1918-19 the smallest for which the Aden consulate has any record.

Imports from the United States dwindled to the small total of \$77,200, as against \$2,427,764 in 1915-16. Exports to the value of \$1,518,696 in 1918-19 were a substantial increase over the total of \$444,991 for the preceding year, but they are still below normal.

The figures given refer to the direct trade only. It is evident that considerable supplies of American goods have continued to reach the market, but via other countries which received credit in the Aden trade and navigation returns. This is especially true regarding Bombay, through which port substantial quantities of American goods reach Aden when there is no direct shipping. Exports were also larger than the above figures indicate, as it was necessary to ship skins and coffee to India, England, and the Philippine Islands for transshipment to the United States.

Lack of American Effort Felt.

Another factor in the decreased imports from the United States is believed by some local importers to have been the disinclination of the American exporter to make the additional effort to get his goods to this market which was required by war conditions and the disorganization of regular shipping routes. Local importers wanted American goods, but could not get them, and found it easier to handle the cheaper Indian and Japanese goods, which have thereby established themselves to some extent in this market. However, with the restoration of direct shipping connections, the current year is expected to show a substantial increase over 1918-19 in the imports of American goods. American importers have practically monopolized the local goat and sheep skin export trade, owing to the high prices which they were able to pay during the current year. It is anticipated that the figures for both the direct import and direct export trade will make a good showing for the current year.

Japanese Unbleached Piece Goods Supplants American Product.

For the first time in the many years covered by the publication of Aden trade and navigation returns there was recorded in the year 1918-19 that not a single yard of American unbleached cotton piece goods was imported as such. In past years unbleached cottons of American origin have comprised more than half of the total imports of that class of goods at Aden, and in exceptional years the American goods have made up as much as 75 per cent of the total. The last normal year for American cottons was in 1915-16, when 40,699,170 yards were imported. The following year the total dropped to 9,399,650 yards; in 1917-18 the imports of American origin fell to 870,000 yards; and in 1918-19 not one yard of the imports is credited to the United States.

The native consumer in this district has become accustomed to the superior quality of American unbleached cottons and he has always heretofore demanded them. During the past three years he has been forced to take what the dealer could give him, usually piece goods of Japanese or Indian origin. The Japanese goods have largely supplanted the American article, and it seems questionable whether or not American goods will be able to regain the predominating share which they have always had in the market.

Recent Arrivals of American Cotton.

During the past few months, later than the period covered by the foregoing statistics, shipments of American goods have begun again to arrive. The distributor to the native consumer is not, however, as enthusiastic as he once was to buy the high-priced American cottons, and he would probably prefer to continue to supply his trade with the Japanese and Indian cottons upon which his profit is presumably greater. The demand of the native consumer made it necessary for him to carry in stock the American cottons before and during the first years of the war, but as the native has had it demonstrated to him during the last two or three years that he could not get American cottons, he has been more or less reconciled to the fact that he must make the best use he can of the Japanese and Indian goods which the distributors were in a position to offer. This circumstance can not but make it somewhat difficult for American cottons to regain the share of the trade which they once had and need not have yielded if a more direct interest in the local market had been thought advisable by American manufacturers and exporters.

The current year will undoubtedly demonstrate whether or not the lead in the market can be regained by American cottons; and if it can not be regained, the loss will be regrettable, as this commercial district has always been one which could be counted upon to take a definite and appreciable share of American goods each year. Fortunately there is one American firm established in this district which has a large influence in the cotton-goods trade, and it is at present making special and apparently successful efforts to open up again the temporarily abandoned trade for American cottons. No effort should be spared to reestablish American cottons in the Red Sea trade, as they have in the past prepared, and should continue to prepare, the way for the sale of other American goods in less demand. The trade supremacy and recognized superiority of American unbleached cotton piece goods have been an invaluable asset to the increase of American commerce in this part of the world.

American Kerosene in the Red Sea District.

As may be noted in the foregoing table, the imports of goods credited to the United States would have been nil during the year 1918-19 had it not been for kerosene. Even so, however, only 176,336 gallons, about a third of the supply normally received from the United States, is credited in the Aden trade and navigation returns. One redeeming feature of this situation is the fact that there were some direct shipments of American kerosene to Red Sea ports which are normally supplied through Aden. Figures for these direct imports at minor ports in the district are not available, but it is believed that the Red Sea natives consumed their normal share of American kerosene during the year under discussion. Kerosene comes next in importance to gray piece goods in the American trade with the Red Sea district, and the demand increases each year. Much of the American kerosene used in the district is burned in American hurricane lanterns.

Market for Laundry and Toilet Soap.

The demand for laundry soap is increasing in the Red Sea district, and there was created by the war a splendid opportunity for

the establishing of American laundry soap in the local trade. Before the war the soap trade was monopolized by French exporters, and during the first years of the war when French supplies were cut off there was a considerable shortage. Orders were placed in England and the United States, with the result that there were greatly increased imports from those two places. The increased imports from England have continued. Imports from the United States increased from the average quantity valued at a few hundred dollars per annum before the war to the appreciable total of 3,290 hundredweight, valued at \$31,429, in 1916-17. There have since been no imports of soap from the United States. In the year under review, 1918-19, there were imported from England 7,227 hundredweight of laundry soap, valued at \$128,353, and in addition there were imports of English laundry soap via Bombay amounting to a probable value of \$10,000.

French Soap Favored.

The French soap most favored before the war came in block cakes four to the kilo (a kilo equals 2.2046 pounds). One noticeable superiority of the French soap over the English and American was that the cakes of soap were sufficiently hard so that they did not wear away too quickly under use. The English soap sold in this district appears to suit the native user better in that respect than does the American, although the English soap does not adhere to the formerly established square shape. The toilet-soap trade of the district is not so important, amounting to an average value of less than \$10,000 per annum. American perfumed toilet soap of a well-known make is sold in the district.

American Motor Vehicles and Accesories.

Aden is the only political division in the district in which there is any considerable use of motor cars, and the cars in use here are mostly of American makes. In all other parts of the Red Sea district there is not sufficient road development to encourage the use of motor vehicles, excepting in the Italian colony of Eritrea, which has more than 300 miles of motor roads. Very few cars are in use in Eritrea and American cars which might under present circumstances enter that market in considerable numbers are handicapped by the preferential duty and by the low exchange value, as compared to dollars, of the Italian lira which is the Eritrean currency unit. (Automobile roads in the Red Sea region were discussed in COMMERCE REPORTS for Dec. 31, 1919.)

During the past few months, after the close of the fiscal year covered by the statistics given in this report, there have been several American motor cars imported at Aden to meet the demand which accumulated during the last years of the war and could not at the time be met. Many of the American cars imported are of a popular make, assembled in Canada. The Canadian-assembled car is probably intended more for India than for Aden, as the latter place is a free port, and the more favorable customs rate which would be accorded in India to the output of factories in British territory is not such an important consideration.

Trucks Not Greatly Used.

The use of motor trucks has not developed to an important extent, and the few trucks in use in Aden are of standard European makes. Two light trucks made by an American company which produces a very popular motor car have recently come to Aden and seem to be meeting with considerable favor. They carry an appreciable load, and their light weight enables them to run over sand roads outside of Aden on the desert without sinking in too deeply, as would be the case with the heavier standard truck.

There are no first-class repair facilities for motor vehicles in Aden, and owing to the lack of qualification on the part of the drivers and others who care for such vehicles the life of the vehicle is shortened, and after it is no longer new there is obtained much less efficiency than might reasonably be expected.

The motor accessories sold in Aden are almost exclusively American, and business in this line is increasing. One local firm recently had a representative in the United States who made arrangements for the purchase of patented machines for selling gasoline and for tire inflation.

Other Classes of American Goods in Aden Market.

In addition to the more important lines of American manufactures sold in this district, discussed under special headings in the preceding paragraphs, may be mentioned hurricane lanterns, hardware, and cutlery, tinned or otherwise preserved provisions, starch, laundry soap, toilet soap and toilet preparations of a make with an international sale and reputation, and ready-made cotton garments.

Shipping Connections with the United States.

During the calendar year 1919 there has been a decided improvement in direct shipping facilities between Aden and the United States. There has been practically one steamer a month from Aden direct to New York, of the Clan, Ellerman & Bucknall joint services, which afforded prompt shipment for the considerable quantities of hides and skins shipped to the United States. Outward from New York there have been several steamers during the year of the Andrew Weir and Ellerman & Bucknall services, which have brought considerable shipments of American manufactured goods to Aden. These are all British ships, but they afford at present a satisfactory shipping service to and from Aden and New York. Freight rates ruling at the end of 1919 were 100 rupees (1 rupee equals about \$0.45 at the present rate of exchange) per ton of 50 cubic feet for hides and skins. This rate is expected shortly to fall to 85 rupees.

Facilities for Shipping at Red Sea Ports.

Aden is by far the most important port in the district. The harbor will accommodate vessels drawing as much as 32 feet. There are no wharves or quays alongside which ships may go. Ships tie up to buoys in the harbor and cargo is discharged into, or loaded from, lighters. There is a customs wharf alongside to which lighters are towed to discharge or take on cargo packages.

Massowah, the next important port in the district so far as the number of ships calling is concerned, has a quay alongside which

ocean-going ships, two at a time, may come to discharge or load cargo or passengers.

Djibouti has a good harbor, but cargo is handled entirely with lighters or native sailing craft; and at times the water is too rough to proceed with loading or discharging cargo.

At Jiddah, Ghizan, Hodeidah, and other Arabian Red Sea ports steamers must stop some miles offshore as the harbors are poor and shallow. Cargo is usually taken to or from shore in sailing dhows, and when the wind is strong the loads taken in these native vessels are usually well dampened by spray on the trip to or from shore.

At all other ports in the district ships lay some distance offshore and depend upon small native craft to convey cargo to or from shore.

The cost of handling cargo at Red Sea ports is not expensive considering the difficulties, but where cargo is carried to or from shore in native sailing craft or lighters, the wear and tear upon the packages is considerable and the injury resulting from wetting by salt spray when the winds are strong is a consideration. On the other hand the lightering methods has the advantage that under favorable conditions both sides of the ship can be worked at the same time. Improved shipping facilities at the larger of these ports are only a matter of time.

American Ships Calling at Aden—Nationality of Merchant Vessels.

During the calendar year 1919 the American flag was seen more often in Aden Harbor than for many years: there were 15 calls from vessels flying the American flag—one sailing ship and one steamer outward bound from New York, two steamers bound for New York, two steamers and two motor schooners plying between foreign ports, and eight calls from steamers of Philippine registry running between Manila and European ports. No ships operated by the United States Shipping Board called at Aden during the year.

The following table, taken from the Aden trade and navigation returns, shows the nationality and number of merchant vessels that entered the port of Aden during 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19:

Nationality	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	Nationality	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
British.....	476	301	323	Norwegian.....	17	14	7
British Indian.....	51	16	13	Russian.....	1		1
Greek.....		65	28	American.....		7	8
Japanese.....	54	34	69	All other nationalities.....	24	15	14
Dutch.....	6	11	3				
French.....	92	69	10	Total.....	782	568	500
Italian.....	61	36	24				

a Three sailing vessels.

Exchange Against the American Dollar.

The currency unit used in Aden is the Indian rupee and it is, therefore, one of the few places in the world where exchange is against the American dollar. The normal value of the rupee is \$0.3244, but it began the calendar year 1919 with an exchange value of about \$0.37 and ended the year with a value of about \$0.45. While this circumstance was against exports from Aden to the United States and in favor of purchases in the United States for import at Aden, it apparently had neither effect. Exports to the

United States were the largest in the history of the trade, and imports were apparently not noticeably above the normal figures.

The enhanced exchange value of the rupee has not resulted in a decrease in local selling prices. In practically all cases the local rupee prices have increased, thus involving a double increase for those who spend pounds sterling or dollars, one on account of exchange and the other on account of the increased number of rupees asked.

The pound sterling has also fallen to half its normal value in rupees, which makes it even more favorable for local importers to purchase in the United Kingdom than in the United States.

The Aden trade and navigation returns give values of imports and exports in pounds sterling, and in preparing the statistical tables given in this report the pound has been converted at the normal rate of \$4.86.

Exports to the United States Reach Unprecedented Figure.

The total value of articles invoiced at the Aden consulate for shipment to the United States during the calendar year 1919 was \$7,394,477, as compared with \$1,363,162 for the preceding year. The chief items were: Beeswax, worth \$43,294, as against \$25,057 in 1918; civet, worth \$12,692, against \$18,865; coffee, worth \$268,794, against \$147,542; gums, worth \$18,541, against \$610; hides, worth \$1,284,095, against \$4,609; mother-of-pearl shells, worth \$18,239, against \$19,362; and goat and sheep skins, worth \$5,663,168, as against \$1,137,882 in 1918.

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 53a

January 21, 1920

BRITISH INDIA.

By Consul General James A. Smith, Calcutta.

The continuous demands on India's commerce during 1918 stimulated the export of important commodities and changed the direction of trade at the same time. [Throughout this report the fiscal year ending March 31 is used, and not the calendar year, unless so stated.] War has been the means of stimulating the development of several important industries in the country. Owing to the shortage of ocean freights and trade restrictions India, which has held second place in the British Empire's trade next only after the United Kingdom, fell to third place in 1918. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for June 3, 1919.]

India's Sea-Borne Trade for Two Years.

Although the total sea-borne trade of India shows a slight increase in 1918 compared with 1917, exports declined in value, as indicated by the following table, which shows the sea-borne trade of India for 1917 and 1918 [fiscal year ending March 31 used in all tables]:

Items.	1917	1918	Items.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Private merchandise...	\$485,449,596	\$488,012,620	Private merchandise:		
Government stores...	34,422,377	45,193,563	Indian produce...	\$769,134,103	\$757,357,174
Total merchandise...	519,871,973	533,206,183	Foreign goods (re-exports).....	26,214,214	29,588,320
Treasure:			Government stores....	7,007,760	7,591,739
Private—			Total merchandise...	802,356,077	794,537,233
Gold.....	43,084,747	64,692,006	Total sea-borne trade.....	1,447,945,967	1,471,207,836
Silver.....	10,771,187	2,206,147			
Government—					
Gold.....	129,773	17,000,307			
Silver.....	71,732,210	59,565,960			
Total treasure...	125,717,917	143,464,420			
Total imports...	645,589,890	676,670,603			

Imports and Exports According to Classes.

The appended table shows the value of India's foreign trade in merchandise in 1917 and 1918, according to the four main classes into which the commerce of this country is divided:

Items.	1917	1918	Items.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—contd.		
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	\$98,399,648	\$97,713,796	Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	\$7,066,806	\$6,412,427
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	32,542,934	31,809,715	Total.....	799,134,103	757,357,174
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	355,130,800	356,629,773	REEXPORTS.		
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	9,376,124	11,859,336	Food, drink, and tobacco.....	6,060,941	9,006,786
Total.....	485,449,596	488,012,620	Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	4,628,041	4,411,320
EXPORTS.			Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	14,353,580	15,238,958
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	184,175,258	245,862,964	Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	571,652	841,256
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	328,146,798	299,145,675	Total.....	26,214,214	20,588,330
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	249,745,211	235,946,089	Grand total (excluding Government stores).....	1,280,797,913	1,274,965,114

In 1917 Government stores were valued at \$41,430,137, in 1918 at \$52,785,302.

Imports of Merchandise.

The value of the imports of merchandise in 1918 was \$488,012,620, and showed an increase of \$2,563,024 over the preceding year. The value in 1918 was 3 per cent higher than the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war, and, with the exception of the two pre-war years, 1913 and 1914, was the highest recorded. The value of the import trade since the beginning of this century was as follows:

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
Average:		Fiscal year:	
1900-1904.....	\$254,420,620	1914.....	\$594,524,087
1905-1909.....	362,878,683	1915.....	447,490,896
1910-1914.....	473,186,016	1916.....	428,219,563
1915-1918.....	488,726,373	1917.....	485,449,596
		1918.....	488,012,620

Chief Articles Imported.

As compared with 1917, the value of imported cotton manufactures showed the largest increase, \$11,801,876. The imports of chemicals increased by \$2,570,484, and articles imported by post \$3,147,000. The most noticeable decreases were in motor cars and motor cycles (\$4,615,064), railway plant and rolling stock (\$3,478,899), and kerosene oil (\$2,595,000).

Bengal showed an increase of nearly \$6,489,000, mainly accounted for by cotton manufactures. Imports into Bombay showed an increase of more than \$3,244,000. On the other hand, there was a de-

crease of \$6,489,000 in the case of Burma, nearly half of which was accounted for by cotton goods.

The chief imports into India during the 1909-1914 period and in 1917 and 1918 were:

Articles.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
Cotton goods.....	\$157,053,310	\$159,023,289	\$170,027,075
Cotton yarn.....	12,236,976	13,135,981	13,935,061
Sugar.....	42,746,687	49,801,490	49,702,538
Iron and steel.....	36,253,803	28,811,626	25,160,538
Machinery of all kinds, including belting.....	18,818,431	19,512,070	16,964,065
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	6,901,670	11,383,393	13,953,877
Silk, raw and manufactured.....	12,799,193	12,898,628	13,066,532
Mineral oil.....	12,069,893	14,402,569	11,811,644
Hardware.....	10,285,834	10,085,659	8,809,987
Liquors.....	6,598,478	7,559,621	8,109,536
Paper and pasteboard.....	4,122,574	7,559,621	7,498,304
Salt.....	2,568,214	6,211,600	7,140,128
Provisions.....	6,654,128	9,113,656	5,754,474
Motor cars and cycles.....	3,265,097	6,956,175	2,341,111
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	19,820,930	5,089,061	1,610,162

Increased Value of Cotton Manufactures.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures increased to \$183,962,136 from \$172,159,250 in 1917, and \$169,290,286 in the pre-war quinquennial average. This increase was due entirely to a rise during the year in the prices of cotton goods owing to a great shrinkage in imports. These imports were 37 per cent of the value of the total imports in 1918, as compared with 35 per cent in 1917, and 36 per cent during the pre-war quinquennium. The value of the chief descriptions of cotton imports is given in the following table for the five-year period, 1909-1914, and for 1917 and 1918:

Description.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
Twist and yarn.....	\$12,236,976	\$13,135,981	\$13,935,061
Piece goods:			
Gray, unbleached.....	68,408,715	54,731,254	59,800,525
White, bleached.....	36,347,239	41,506,378	46,035,106
Colored, printed, or dyed.....	42,678,232	48,951,799	52,382,357
Fents of all descriptions.....		2,902,706	3,056,487
Hosiery.....	3,012,688	4,585,541	3,326,090
Handkerchiefs and shawls.....	1,693,542	580,086	515,849
Thread.....	1,171,205	1,794,766	2,007,918
Other sorts.....	3,741,689	3,970,739	2,852,743
Total.....	169,290,286	172,159,250	183,962,136

As compared with 1917, the most noticeable increase was in the value of imported piece goods, which rose by \$13,232,338.

Cotton Piece-Goods Trade.

The main feature of the trade in India's chief import (cotton piece goods) was the decrease in the quantity imported, coupled with the large increase in value. As compared with 1917, the quantity of gray goods imported decreased by 26 per cent, white goods by 15 per cent, and colored, printed, or dyed by 13 per cent.

Of the imported gray goods 87 per cent came from the United Kingdom, while the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. mainly sheetings and drills and jeans, and Japan over 11 per cent. mainly longcloth, shirtings, sheetings, drills, and jeans. In white

goods the share of the United Kingdom was nearly 99 per cent; the remainder consisted mainly of longcloth and shirtings from the Netherlands and Japan, and drills and jeans from the latter country. Nearly 92 per cent of colored goods was imported from the United Kingdom. The remainder came mainly from the Netherlands, 1.1 per cent (chiefly dhutis including lungis), Italy supplying 1.8 per cent, and Japan 4.7 per cent (chiefly flannels and flannelettes, drills and jeans, and shirtings). In addition to these three main classes, there were imports of fents of all descriptions which amounted to 32,000,000 yards, valued at \$3,056,487, as against nearly 42,000,000 yards, valued at \$2,902,706 in 1917.

Sugar Imports According to Countries of Origin.

With the exception of cotton manufactures, sugar is India's largest import, and, owing to the war, the countries of origin of these imports are of exceptional interest. Imports, excluding molasses and confectionery, according to the principal sources of supply are shown below in tons for the 5-year pre-war period, for 1914, 1916, 1917, and 1918, fiscal year ending March 31 being used in all cases:

Countries.	Average, 1909-1914.	1914	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Java.....	453,000	583,000	415,000	377,700	363,700
Straits Settlements.....	1,700	2,900	2,600	14,800	61,000
Mauritius.....	128,800	139,600	69,406	22,900	32,200
Japan.....	200	100	11,500	11,600	4,500
China (including Hongkong).....	4,500	1,500	13,700	5,900	4,300
Egypt.....		100	3,200	200	1,300
Germany.....	1,700	700			
Austria-Hungary.....	42,600	74,000			
All other countries.....	1,000	1,100	500	7,000	3,700
Total quantity.....	633,500	803,000	515,900	440,100	470,700
Total value.....	\$40,585,637	\$46,356,657	\$51,345,793	\$47,823,096	\$48,796,071

Diminishing Imports of Iron and Steel.

Iron and steel, India's next largest import, showed a considerable decrease in the year under review. The total imports amounted to 152,000 tons, a decrease of 40 per cent as compared with 1917, and of 79 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of these imports amounted to \$25,176,000, a decrease in value, notwithstanding the great falling off in quantity, of only 13 per cent as compared with 1917. These imports, with the principal sources of supply, in each of the last five years and in the pre-war quinquennial period are stated below:

Years.	United King- dom.	Ger- many.	Bel- gium.	United States.	Other coun- tries.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Average, 1909-1914.....	443,400	136,400	117,600	24,500	13,400	735,300
Fiscal year:						
1914.....	611,300	200,100	171,000	22,000	13,800	1,018,200
1915.....	421,600	77,300	67,200	31,100	11,500	608,600
1916.....	289,400	4,600	7,000	114,700	9,000	424,600
1917.....	176,700	600	300	70,700	8,900	257,200
1918.....	76,600			62,700	12,500	152,000

* Imports were cargoes of prize vessels.

The diminished imports were due to the impossibility of obtaining supplies, together with the resulting high prices and the use of substitutes. In regard to substitutes, corrugated sheets, for example, which in the pre-war quinquennium had the largest tonnage, 175,500 tons, dropped to 5,500 tons. Bengal was hitherto by far the largest importer of this material, chiefly on account of the jute industry up country where buying, assorting, and storing sheds had been erected. Tea gardens also use these sheets for coolie huts as do the better-class ryots in the jute-producing districts. When the prices of corrugated sheet iron rose to a prohibitive level, thatch was used for roofing purposes. This has been found to be serviceable, durable, impervious to rain, and cooler than corrugated iron. At the present time, when builders in Calcutta are unable to obtain structural materials, such as beams, they not infrequently find themselves compelled to use disused rails in place of girders. Of the total quantity of imported iron and steel, 50 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 41 per cent from the United States.

Machinery and Millwork.

The value of the total imports of machinery and millwork, including belting, in 1918 amounted to \$16,984,085, a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The most noticeable decreases were in jute-mill machinery \$1,265,000, cotton-mill machinery \$389,300, electrical machinery \$486,700, mining machinery \$324,400, and tea-garden machinery \$292,000. Cotton-mill machinery was valued at \$3,796,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied \$3,310,000 and Japan nearly \$292,000, as against \$3,893,000 and \$227,000, respectively, in 1917. The share of Bombay in these imports was over 91 per cent. Jute-mill machinery decreased to \$2,239,000 from \$3,504,000 in the preceding year. The imports from the United Kingdom, the main source of supply, amounted to \$2,011,000 and from Japan to nearly \$162,000.

The decrease in electrical machinery is accounted for by smaller imports from the United Kingdom. Of the total imports of \$941,000, the United Kingdom supplied \$584,000 and the United States \$260,000, as against \$1,168,000 and nearly \$195,000, respectively, in 1917, and \$1,006,000 and \$65,000, the pre-war average. Boilers are mainly imported from the United Kingdom and the total value of these decreased by nearly \$292,000 from 1917 to \$324,000 in 1918, as against \$1,168,000 in 1914. The number of sewing machines imported decreased to 57,761 from 74,642 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied nearly 80 per cent and the United States nearly 20 per cent, as against 96 per cent and approximately 4 per cent, respectively, in 1917. Imports of typewriters increased and the number imported was 8,380, valued at nearly \$519,000, as against 5,521 valued at \$324,000, in the previous year. Practically 95 per cent of these imports came from the United States.

Fluctuations in Imports of Chemicals and Drugs.

The total value of imported chemicals increased by 45 per cent to \$8,825,000. There was a noticeable increase in the quantity of the imports of sodium carbonate, caustic soda, and sulphur, and a decrease in acids, aluminous sulphates (including alum), bleaching ma-

terials, carbide of calcium, and copperas. Sulphur increased to 9,800 tons from nearly 9,000 tons in 1917. The imports from Italy on account of the scarcity in freights were nominal, 2 tons only as against 4,700 tons in the previous year, while Japan more than doubled its exports from 4,100 tons to 9,500 tons. The quantity of the imports of bleaching materials decreased by over 8 per cent to 5,000 tons, while the value of these imports increased 21 per cent to nearly \$681,000. More than two-thirds of the imports of chemicals came from the United Kingdom and one-fifth from Japan. There was a considerable increase in the imports from the United States, its share having risen to nearly 11 per cent.

Mineral-Oil Shipments.

In view of the considerable decrease in the imports of mineral oil during the year under review no apology is necessary for setting out the detailed statistics of imports which were as follows for the 1909-1914 period, for 1917 and 1918:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Fuel oil	8,130,000	19,670,000	15,309,000
Kerosene:			
In bulk	50,890,000	44,280,000	26,477,000
In tins	16,049,000	4,847,000	4,907,000
Lubricating oil	13,622,000	18,063,000	15,375,000
Benzene, benzol, gasoline, etc.	131,000	15,000	366,000
Paints, solutions, and compositions	2,200	2,000	.....
All other kinds	2,271,000	678,000	363,000
Total	90,985,000	88,155,000	62,797,000

These figures show a considerable decrease in shipments, which was due in a large measure to the scarcity of freight. The imports were 28,000,000 gallons below the pre-war average. Kerosene, it will be seen, was imported only to the extent of 31,000,000 gallons. The imports in the previous year were 49,000,000 gallons, and those in the pre-war quinquennium, 66,000,000 gallons.

The value of the kerosene imports decreased by \$2,595,000 to \$6,034,000. Prices, however, rose considerably. Had prices remained at the same level as in the preceding year, the value of the imports would have been \$389,000 less, and would have amounted to \$5,645,000. There were practically no imports of kerosene from Borneo and the Straits Settlements, while the imports from America decreased to a noticeable extent. A feature of the year's trade was the increase in the imports of kerosene from Persia, which were over 8,500,000 gallons in 1917. Persia also supplied 6,592,000 gallons of fuel oil as against 4,372,000 gallons in the preceding year. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma were nearly 105,000,000 gallons as against 107,000,000 gallons in 1917.

The decrease in lubricating oil shipments was due to smaller imports from the United States, Borneo, and the United Kingdom, while the decrease in fuel oil was due to shorter shipments from Borneo. As noted above, Persia was able to offset the falling off in fuel oil to some extent. The imports of benzin, benzol, gasoline, and other motor spirits reached the record of 366,000 gallons as against 15,000 gallons in 1917, and 131,000 gallons, the pre-war normal. The

main source of supply was Sumatra and a certain amount was consigned from Egypt where it had been stored. The coastwise exports of gasoline from Burma to other parts of India amounted to 5,188,000 gallons as against 6,631,000 gallons in the preceding year.

Japan and United States Chief Factors in Hardware Trade.

The most interesting feature in regard to the year's trade in hardware is the way in which Japan and the United States have been steadily taking the position vacated by Germany and Austria. The total value of the imports amounted to \$8,809,987, a decrease of \$1,275,672 or 12 per cent as compared with the previous year. Of this the share of the United Kingdom was 41 per cent, as against 59 per cent in 1917. The United States increased its share from 18 to 28 per cent, and Japan from 16 to 25 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium, the share of these three countries was 59, 6, and 1 per cent, respectively, while the share of Germany was 18 per cent, and of Austria, 9 per cent. Builders' hardware imports decreased from \$714,000 to \$584,000, and agricultural implements from nearly \$451,000 to \$389,000. Implements and tools other than agricultural increased by \$162,000 to \$1,200,000, the increase being entirely due to larger imports from America.

Enameled ironware receipts decreased slightly to \$616,000. Japan had the lion's share of the market in enameled goods, its share being 80 per cent, and that of the United Kingdom 12 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium the shares were, respectively, 0.1 and 9 per cent, while nearly 89 per cent came from Austria-Hungary and Germany. The United States supplied 80 per cent, and Japan 16 per cent of metal lamps, of which only 1,144,000 were imported, as compared with 4,662,000 in the pre-war year.

The imports of cutlery were valued at \$519,000, \$32,400 more than in the preceding year. In the pre-war quinquennium 48 per cent came from the United Kingdom; in the year under review the percentage had fallen to 43. The share of Japan and the United States increased. Electroplated ware, which is imported mainly from the United Kingdom, decreased to \$96,000 from \$148,000 in 1917.

Paper and Pasteboard.

The value of the imports of paper and pasteboard was only slightly less than in the preceding year. The imports were valued at \$7,498,304, as against \$7,559,621 in 1917, and \$4,122,574, the pre-war quinquennial average. There has been a noticeable diversion of trade, especially since the outbreak of war. The English paper manufacturer has, by force of circumstances, found it impossible to supply markets abroad. The share, therefore, of the United Kingdom has decreased to 26 per cent from 47 per cent in the preceding year and 58 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. Germany and Austria-Hungary (which had one-fourth of the total pre-war imports) left a gap that Japan, Norway, Sweden, and to a less extent the United States have attempted to fill. The share of Japan was almost double that of the preceding year, and one-fourth of the total imports. A few years ago the imports of printing paper from Japan were valued at \$8.44 only, while in the year under review at over \$308,000.

The imports of printing paper decreased from 16,000 tons to 9,500 tons in the year under review. The principal countries of

supply, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and the United States, curtailed their supplies, while Japan increased its shipments from nearly 550 tons in 1917 to 1,300 tons in 1918. The value of the imports of writing paper and envelopes decreased to nearly \$1,298,000 from \$1,719,000 in 1917, and this was more than accounted for by the shrinkage in the imports from the United Kingdom. The imports of packing paper decreased in quantity by 47 per cent to 1,900 tons. Almost all the exporting countries reduced their supplies.

Other kinds of imported paper including paper manufactures amounted to 9,600 tons against 13,000 tons in 1917 and 25,000 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. As in the previous year the largest quantity was received from Japan and the imports from that country amounted to 2,500 tons as against 4,700 tons in 1917.

The imports of wood pulp amounted to 3,600 tons as against 8,400 tons in the preceding year. Japan sent 2,100 tons as against 175 tons sent for the first time in 1917, and Sweden 900 tons, while 500 tons of pulp came for the first time from Canada. These imports from Canada were shown in the trade accounts as imports from China, the country of consignment and not that of origin. During the year under review the mills were using more of the raw materials available in India for the manufacture of paper. No rags or other materials for making paper were imported.

The production of the Indian paper mills amounted to 31,860 tons, almost the same as in the preceding year, as against 26,450 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average.

Increased Shipments of Provisions from Australia.

The value of imported provisions decreased 36 per cent to \$5,754,474. The pre-war quinquennial average was \$6,654,128. If the prices had been on the same level as in 1917 the value would have been \$5,256,000, the increase in prices, however, being set off by a considerable decrease in the volume of the trade. Canned and bottled provisions accounted for 28 per cent of the total value, farinaceous and patent foods (tapioca, etc.) 27 per cent, and condensed or preserved milk 20 per cent.

Imports of biscuits were only 5 per cent of the total as compared with 19 per cent in the previous year and 18 per cent, the pre-war normal. Australia's share in this trade rose to 52 per cent from 15 per cent in 1917 and 5 per cent, the pre-war average. Australia also considerably increased its supplies of bacon and hams, cheese, and canned and bottled provisions. Other provisions, such as jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, and condensed and preserved milk show a decrease in quantity. Total imports of jams and jellies decreased more than 52 per cent to 13,400 hundredweight. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade declined to 6 per cent from 97 per cent, the pre-war normal, while Australia increased its share to 89 per cent from 2 per cent.

The imports of condensed and preserved milk amounted to 55,700 hundredweight, a decrease of 29 per cent as compared with 1917, and of 46 per cent as compared with the 1909-1914 average. The United Kingdom supplied 13,600 hundredweight, the United States 17,500 hundredweight, and the Netherlands 1,500 hundredweight; as

against 61,000 hundredweight, 312 hundredweight, and 22,000 hundredweight, respectively, in the pre-war quinquennium. The imports of condensed milk from Australia increased to over 9,600 hundredweight from 1,000 hundredweight in 1917. The important provision imports are set out below for the years under consideration:

Provisions.	Average, 1909- 1914.	1917	1918
	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Farinaceous and patent foods.....	255,900	238,900	211,300
Canned and bottled provisions.....	88,100	136,100	81,800
Biscuits and cakes.....	72,900	83,800	16,300
Milk, condensed and preserved.....	103,300	78,000	55,700
Jams and jellies.....	17,400	28,000	13,400
Bacon and hams.....	14,500	13,000	4,900
Cocoa and chocolate.....	4,600	8,300	2,700
Cheese.....	11,700	7,800	7,100

Embargo Cuts Down Motor-Car Imports.

The number of motor cars imported decreased 73 per cent on account of the embargo on the import of motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof. The prohibition was introduced in December, 1916, on two grounds, (1) to check the increase in the consumption of gasoline in India, and to insure an adequate supply for military requirements, and (2) to set free tonnage urgently required for more necessary commodities. The following table shows the number of cars imported since 1914 and the chief countries of origin:

Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All other countries.	Total.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1914.....	1,669	888	343	2,800
1915.....	1,350	510	145	2,005
1916.....	787	2,136	198	3,121
1917.....	489	4,169	120	4,778
1918.....	39	1,222	21	1,282

The United States supplied 95 per cent of the total number imported in 1918 as against 87 per cent in the previous year. Only 39 cars came from England in 1918, as against 489 in the previous year, and 1,669 in 1914. The number of motor cycles imported was only 265, valued at \$65,000, as against 1,675, worth \$389,000, in 1917. The United States supplied 176 of the total number and the United Kingdom 76, as against 526 and 1,125, respectively, in the previous year. The number of motor cars registered in India at the end of March, 1918, was 18,680, while the number of motor cycles was 9,082.

The value of the imports of tires for motor cars and motor cycles increased 29 per cent to nearly \$1,947,000, while the number decreased from 98,300 to 94,700. There was an increase in number and value in the imports of tubes for motor tires. The number increased to 89,200 from 80,600 in the previous year, and the value to \$472,000 from \$310,000.

Export-Trade Returns Satisfactory.

Owing to the copious monsoon of 1917 and an insistent demand for articles of national importance on the part of the Allies, the export trade of 1918 was satisfactory despite the scarcity of tonnage. The value of the exports of Indian merchandise was \$757,357,174. This was 0.2 per cent below the value of the previous year, but 6 per cent above the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war. The value was the highest ever recorded, with the exception of 1913 and 1914 and the preceding year, 1917. The export trade since the beginning of the century is given below (the fiscal year ending March 31 is used in all export trade statistics also):

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
Average:		Fiscal year:	
1900-1904.....	\$393, 570, 077	1914.....	\$792, 266, 200
1905-1909.....	525, 062, 907	1915.....	569, 315, 613
1910-1914.....	712, 131, 167	1916.....	624, 631, 497
1915-1918.....	703, 825, 673	1917.....	769, 134, 108
		1918.....	757, 357, 174

The significant feature of the returns are: (1) The large increase of 52 per cent or over \$58,398,000 in the value of food grains exported; (2) the increase in the value of raw cotton and manufactured jute which rose \$21,270,174 and \$3,795,870, respectively; (3) the large decrease in raw jute, a decrease of 60 per cent or \$31,924,240 as compared with the exports of the previous year; (4) important decreases in seeds (about \$25,955,000) and in raw hides and skins (approximately \$19,466,000). India's six chief exports are, in order of importance: Cotton, raw and manufactured; grain, pulse, and flour; jute, raw and manufactured; tea; hides and skins, raw and tanned; seeds.

Cotton Exports Establish New Record.

The total value of raw cotton exported during the year amounted to \$138,394,825, and that of cotton manufactures to \$43,261,562. The combined value was the highest recorded and amounted to \$181,656,387, an increase of 12 per cent as compared with the previous year and of 25 per cent over the quinquennial average 1909-1914. The increase was almost entirely due to the high range of prices of raw cotton. The figures are as follows:

Years.	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manufactures, including twist.	Total.
Average: 1909-1914.....	\$107, 065, 868	\$37, 002, 920	\$144, 068, 818
Fiscal year:			
1917.....	117, 124, 651	44, 261, 142	161, 385, 793
1918.....	138, 394, 825	43, 261, 562	181, 656, 387

Principal Consumers of Raw Cotton.

The quantity of raw cotton exported in 1918 was 365,410 tons, or 2,046,800 bales of 400 pounds each. It was 18 per cent below that of the preceding year in tonnage and 15 per cent below the pre-war quinquennial average. Before the war 6 per cent went to the Brit-

ish Empire, nearly 70 per cent to the Allies, of which Japan took 42 per cent, and 22 per cent to enemy countries. In the year under review more than 16 per cent went to the British Empire and 83 per cent to the Allies, of which Japan took 71 per cent. Almost all the principal consumers of Indian cotton did less trade than usual in raw cotton with India during the year, except the United Kingdom, which took 38 per cent more than in the preceding year. Japan imports, as a rule, 60 per cent of its requirements from India, 30 per cent from America, and 5 per cent each from Egypt and China. The other principal consumers of Indian cotton, Italy, France, China, and Spain, also took smaller quantities, the decrease being noticeable in regard to Spain.

The yield of the 1916-17 crop was estimated at 4,489,000 bales of 400 pounds each, while the sum of the net exports and internal consumption was 4,670,000 bales. The 1917-18 crop was estimated to yield 4,035,000 bales, or 10 per cent less than the previous crop. Prices rose to a very high level. The wholesale price of Broach cotton per candy of 784 pounds at Bombay was \$134.64 at the beginning of the year, and it soared to \$226.45 in March, 1918, which is to be attributed chiefly to unhealthy speculation. The average of the year was \$164.49, as against \$112.25 in 1917 and \$98.30, the pre-war average.

Cotton Manufactures and Yarn.

The production and export of Indian manufactures of cotton were much above the average, although the high-water mark of the previous year was not reached in exports, presumably owing to the check consumers placed on their purchases by reason of the growing cost of cloth which had necessarily to be manufactured from more expensive raw staple.

The production of yarn in Indian mills decreased, as already noted, to 661,000,000 pounds from 681,000,000 pounds in 1917. This was accompanied by a depression in the export trade.

The total quantity exported was 122,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 28 per cent as compared with 1917, and of 37 per cent with the pre-war average. China, the principal market of Indian twist, took 84 per cent of the total exports, but the quantity exported to that country decreased nearly 42,000,000 pounds as compared with 1917. This was much below the pre-war normal. The fact may be ascribed to the comparatively cheaper cost of Japanese yarn which has for some years thoroughly established itself in China. As compared with the preceding year the exports to Egypt and Siam increased, while those to the Straits Settlements, Persia, Arabia, and the United Kingdom decreased. The total value of the exports amounted to over \$24,527,000, with prices much higher.

Exports of Indian-made piece goods were more than double the pre-war average, shipments amounting to over 189,000,000 yards, or more than 13 per cent of the quantity imported from Lancashire. These exports were, however, 28 per cent below those of the previous year. Piece goods accounted for 95 per cent, or \$17,967,767 out of a total export of cotton goods valued at \$18,720,000. Prices were higher than those in the previous year, and there was an increase of \$3,887,767 due to higher prices. The average exports for the half

decade, 1909-1914, (fiscal years) and exports for the [fiscal] years 1917 and 1918 were:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Gray.....	47,414,000	157,119,000	76,378,000
White.....	422,000	1,948,000	2,433,000
Colored.....	42,384,000	104,778,000	110,639,000
Total quantity.....	90,220,000	263,845,000	189,450,000
Total value.....	\$6,779,035	\$17,766,618	\$17,967,767

Grain, Pulse, and Flour Shipments.

The quantity of food grains exported showed an increase of 53 per cent over the previous year, and 2 per cent above the 1909-1914 average. Large increases took place in the consignments of wheat, gram, barley, pulse, and maize. The details of the exports are shown in the appended table:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Rice:			
Not in the husk.....	2,397,900	1,539,000	1,939,400
In the husk.....	41,000	50,800	26,300
Flour.....	200	100	100
Wheat.....	1,308,000	748,900	1,454,400
Wheat flour.....	55,000	70,200	71,600
Barley.....	226,800	209,500	358,700
Gram.....	132,000	38,200	327,100
Pulse.....	158,900	167,900	229,700
Jawar and bajra.....	41,100	36,300	15,300
Maize.....	(a)	24,900	91,000
All other kinds.....	49,400	2,000	1,200
Total quantity.....	4,410,900	2,937,800	4,513,700
Total value.....	\$148,626,479	\$114,324,467	\$174,091,676

a Included with "All other kinds."

Food grains bought by the Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels are not included in these exports. The value of the total exports increased by 52 per cent to \$174,091,000, but had the level of prices of 1917 prevailed the value would have been higher.

Foreign Exports of Rice.

Rice exported abroad in 1918 amounted to 1,939,400 tons, and was 22 per cent above that of the preceding year but 19 per cent below the pre-war normal. The value of the exports increased by 11 per cent to \$67,030,198, although prices were lower than in the previous year. The overseas exports, in tons, are given below, showing the amount shipped from the three leading ports and the total from all ports, but excluding the coastwise exports to India:

Years.	From Burma.	From Bengal.	From Madras.	From all ports.	
				Total quantity.	Total value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Average, 1909-1914.....	1,814,000	374,000	121,000	2,309,000	\$83,267,437
Fiscal year:					
1914.....	1,835,000	327,000	155,000	2,420,000	85,648,454
1915.....	1,115,000	170,000	183,000	1,538,000	55,182,866
1916.....	945,000	75,000	239,000	1,340,000	49,002,288
1917.....	1,187,000	64,000	184,000	1,589,000	59,984,803
1918.....	1,499,400	71,000	173,000	1,939,400	67,030,198

Burma had 77 per cent of the export business and increased its shipments by 26 per cent. Nearly 86,000 tons of rice were exported on military account of which 71,000 tons were shipped from Burma. According to the rice commissioner, in Burma at the end of September, 1917, there still remained roughly 1,000,000 tons available for export, whereas prices of paddy and rice were two-thirds of the prices on the corresponding date of 1916, and 20 per cent below the prices current in 1914, the previous lowest rates within the last 10 years. The position, owing to the shortage of freight at this period, was extremely critical. Arrangements were made for the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies to buy the Allies' requirements of rice estimated at 100,000 tons monthly from Burma, and this caused an appreciable rise in the paddy market.

Again at the end of January the Royal Commission placed further extensive contracts up to June-July shipments. Only a small quantity of the 1917-18 crop remained unmarketed at the beginning of April, 1918. The exports from Bengal were less than one-fifth of the pre-war average although slightly above those of the previous year. Shipments from Madras decreased, as compared with 1917, while those from Bombay and Sind increased.

Before the war 44 per cent of the exports went to the British Empire, 10 per cent to the Allies, 22 per cent to enemy countries, and the remainder (24 per cent) to neutrals. In the year under review 70 per cent went to the British Empire, 15 per cent to the Allies, and 15 per cent to other countries. The most interesting feature of the direction of the trade was the increase in the exports to the United Kingdom which for the first time had the largest share of the trade, 26 per cent, as against 7 per cent of the pre-war average.

Shipments to Ceylon were slightly less than in 1917 while those to the Straits Settlements increased 14 per cent.

Coastwise Shipments for 33 Years.

The coastwise exports of rice and paddy from Burma to Bengal and other parts of India during 1918 and in the preceding 33 years are set out below:

Years.	Rice.			Paddy.		
	To Bengal.	To other parts of India.	Total.	To Bengal.	To other parts of India.	Total.
<i>Average:</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1885-1894.....	3,100	34,700	37,800	6,100	49,000	55,100
1895-1904.....	65,400	305,500	370,900	16,600	87,800	104,400
1905-1914.....	190,800	263,400	454,200	60,700	155,100	215,800
1900-1914.....	129,600	253,800	383,400	32,300	182,100	214,400
<i>Fiscal year:</i>						
1915.....	590,300	316,300	906,600	124,800	191,100	315,900
1916.....	639,900	316,200	956,100	138,700	137,100	275,800
1917.....	512,900	356,300	869,200	75,300	83,400	158,700
1918.....	282,800	218,200	501,000	18,800	25,500	44,300

Regulations Governing the Sale of Wheat.

The wheat harvest of 1917 was the best on record and exports were nearly double those of the previous year, amounting to 1,454,000 tons which exceeded the pre-war average by 11 per cent. The quantity of wheat exported on military account in 1918, which is not included in the above figures, was over 25,600 tons, of which 16,500

tons were shipped from Karachi and 9,100 tons from Bombay. According to the wheat commissioner, the total amount of wheat bought for export on behalf of the Royal Commission during 1918 was 1,578,385 tons, of which 1,173,891 tons were bought at Karachi, 275,566 tons at Bombay, and 128,928 tons at Calcutta. The amounts drawn from the various Provinces were 814,038 tons from the Punjab, 457,427 tons from the United Provinces, 92,544 tons from the Central Provinces, 57,888 tons from Sind, 41,854 tons from Central India, 15,000 tons from Bombay, 13,218 tons from Bihar and Orissa, 2,422 tons from Bengal, 1,083 tons from Rajputana, and 82,817 tons from other Provinces (Central Provinces and Central India). (With the exception of 80,000 tons of Punjab wheat, all the purchases came from the crop of 1916-17.

The exports abroad were worth \$61,642,000 as against \$29,690,000 the previous year. From November 1, 1916, the Royal Wheat Commission assumed control, but in February, 1917, the direct purchasing by the Royal Commission was discontinued and the wheat commissioner reassumed complete control over buying operations in this country on its behalf.

Jute and Jute Manufactures.

Exports of raw jute were worth \$20,925,950 and of manufactured jute, \$138,987,240 in 1918. The combined value amounted to \$159,913,190, a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the previous year, but an increase of 16 per cent over the pre-war average. The value was 21 per cent of the total value of the exports of India merchandise as compared with 24 per cent in the preceding year, and 19 per cent the pre-war average. The decrease compared with the preceding year was due entirely to the decrease in exports of raw jute.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the production of manufactured jute since the outbreak of war. Bengal accounted for over 99 per cent of jute exports.

Raw Jute Shipments.

Raw jute exported amounted to 278,100 tons, the lowest on record since 1878. The exports were prohibited to all destinations except under a license granted by the chief customs officer at the place of export. There was a fall in quantity of 48 per cent as compared with the previous year, and of 63 per cent with the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of the exports decreased 60 per cent to \$20,925,950, resulting partly from lower prices. The table below shows the exports of raw jute to the more important destinations during the 1909-1914 period, 1917, and 1918:

Destinations.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	301,900	260,200	67,800
Other parts of the British Empire	800	2,000	1,700
Total British Empire	302,700	262,200	69,500
United States	95,000	123,700	94,200
France	76,500	44,800	28,200
Italy	38,100	38,500	24,800
Brazil	2,000	13,266	16,800
Japan	3,600	4,200	7,700
Other Allies	14,200	11,800	300
Total Allies	230,000	236,200	171,700

Destinations.	Average, 1909-1914.	1917	1918
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Spain.....	21,800	37,700	34,800
Germany.....	164,400		
Austria-Hungary.....	44,600		
All other countries.....	900	3,700	2,100
Total other countries.....	231,700	41,400	36,900
Grand total quantity.....	764,400	539,800	278,100
Grand total value.....	\$72,024,200	\$52,850,190	\$20,925,950

In the pre-war period, nearly 40 per cent of the total exports went to the British Empire, of which 39 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 30 per cent to the Allies, 27 per cent to enemy countries, and the remainder to other countries. In the year under review, 25 per cent went to the British Empire, of which over 24 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 62 per cent to the Allies, and 13 per cent to other countries, mainly to Spain. The importation of raw jute into the United Kingdom was prohibited, except under license, from February 23, 1917, and the exports to the United Kingdom amounted to only 67,800 tons in the year under review as against 260,000 tons in the previous year, and 301,900 tons the pre-war quinquennial average. More than one-third of the total quantity exported went to the United States, which took the lead for the first time with 94,000 tons. France, Spain, and Italy took less, while Brazil and Japan imported greater quantities than in 1917. The yield of the crop in 1917 as estimated in the forecast was 7 per cent above that of the previous year, viz, 1,594,000 tons, or 8,929,000 bales.

Mill Consumption for Six Years.

The table below shows the increase in the mill consumption of raw jute since 1913:

Years.	Mill consumption, July-June.	Actual exports, July-June.	Years.	Mill consumption, July-June.	Actual exports, July-June.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1913.....	4,435,000	4,966,000	1916.....	5,770,000	3,157,000
1914.....	4,374,000	4,310,000	1917.....	5,678,000	2,840,000
1915.....	4,944,000	3,046,000	1918.....	5,447,000	1,752,000

During the season 1916-17 the mills consumed twice as much jute as was exported from India. The mill consumption in 1917-18 was 5,447,000 bales and exports (July, 1917, to June, 1918) were over 1,700,000 bales. Mills at the present time are consuming three times as much jute as is being exported. In pre-war times the proportion was about half and half. According to the report of the departmental committee on the textile trades appointed by the Board of Trade, about 80 per cent of the raw material is manufactured in the British Empire and Allied countries, 12 per cent in enemy countries, and 8 per cent in neutral countries. Calcutta exports 60 per cent of its production, an amount which constitutes 52½ per cent of the world's output of jute goods. Dundee exports 40 per cent of the output of the United Kingdom, equivalent to 12½ per cent of the world's production.

Shipments of Gunny Cloth and Bags—Government Orders.

One of the chief features of the jute trade in 1918 was the rise in the price of the manufactured article. The value of the exports, notwithstanding the decrease in the quantities shipped, rose by 2 per cent to \$138,997,298, a figure more than double the average value of the exports in the 1909-1914 period. The detailed figures are set out in the appended table:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-1914.		1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags.....tons..	• 325,700	\$30,467,534	464,700	\$69,240,886	406,900	\$62,178,526
Cloth.....do....	• 275,200	34,900,916	318,500	65,202,920	307,100	74,854,881
Other kinds.do....	• 4,200	325,082	5,400	753,010	8,800	963,891
Total.....	• 605,100	65,693,532	788,600	135,196,866	719,500	138,997,298

* Figures of export during 1914. Pre-war average figures not available.

The increase in value was more than accounted for by an increase of \$9,651,891 in the value of gunny cloth exported, which amounted to \$74,854,881, an increase of \$11,427,881 on account of higher prices. Prices for ready delivery of the standard hessian cloth 40-inch 10½-ounce increased from \$4.38 in July, 1914, to \$19.14 per 100 yards in March, 1918, but the prices for forward delivery were all along considerably lower than for ready delivery.

Of the principal countries importing gunny bags, the United Kingdom, Australia, France, China, and Chile took less than in the previous year, and there were practically no exports to Russia, but there were larger exports to the United States, Argentina, Japan, Egypt, and South Africa. The United Kingdom took two-fifths of the total number of bags exported. Shipments of gunny cloth to the United States, France, and Canada increased, but there was a decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom, Russia, and the Argentine. Two-thirds of the total quantity of gunny cloth exported went to the United States.

The following table shows the magnitude of Government orders since the Government placed such orders in the market:

Years.	Government orders placed.		Shipments on Government account.	
	Bags.	Cloth.	Bags.	Cloth.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
1916.....	272,000,000	41,000,000	297,000,000	35,000,000
1917.....	403,000,000	148,000,000	385,000,000	135,000,000
1918.....	498,000,000	267,000,000	391,000,000	205,000,000
Total.....	1,173,000,000	456,000,000	1,073,000,000	375,000,000

The coastwise exports from Bengal were chiefly gunny bags. In 1918, 84,000,000 bags were exported as against 35,000,000 in the previous year, 97 per cent going to Burma and 2 per cent to Madras.

Strong Position of Jute Mills.

There were 76 mills at work with 40,639 looms and 834,055 spindles. The number of persons employed was 266,098. In the pre-war

year 1914, 64 mills with 86,050 looms and 744,289 spindles were in operation. Difficulties with freight and exchange prevented free exports of jute manufactures, with the result that the Bengal mills worked only five days per week instead of six during the first nine months of the period under review. From January, however, to the end of the [fiscal] year under review they resumed full-time working.

Statistical returns made from a detailed analysis of the published accounts of the majority of the companies operating in India show that the mills have been unusually prosperous since the war, despite trade restrictions, higher wages, and other increased costs of production.

Tea Trade.

The trade in tea during 1918 was of compelling interest. The quantity exported was the highest on record, 359,000,000 pounds, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year, and 35 per cent above the pre-war average. The value of the exports amounted to \$57,327,000. The average price realized in Calcutta at the auction sales during 1918 was \$0.15 per pound, as against \$0.17 in 1917, and was the lowest since 1913. The estimated outturn in India in 1917, based on returns received in the Statistics Department, was 370,000,000 pounds as against 368,000,000 pounds in the previous season.

Government Purchases of Hides and Skins.

During 1918 there was a considerable decrease in the exports of raw hides, an increase in the exports of tanned hides, and a falling off in the exports of raw and tanned skins. The quantity of raw hides shipped was less than one-half that of 1917 and only 42 per cent of the pre-war average. Exports of cowhides amounted to 15,879 tons, valued at \$7,527,000, being 45 per cent of the preceding year's exports of 29,082 tons, valued at \$16,222,000. The export of raw cowhides was largely under Government control, the quality suitable for army leather, after meeting the requirements of Indian tanners, being purchased for the British and Italian Governments. The decline in exports is accounted for partly by the great increase in the tanning of cowhides in India for army purposes, and partly by the greater scarcity and cost of freight, which limited the shipping of inferior qualities of hides.

Government control, which included a prohibition of export on private account of weights suitable for army work, accounts also for the change in the direction of the trade and the decrease in the exports to the United States, which took 500 tons only as against 10,400 tons in 1917. The largest exports were to Italy, 7,600 tons (7 per cent less than in the preceding year). The United Kingdom came next with 7,400 tons as against 5,300 tons in 1917 and 700 tons in the pre-war year 1914.

Exports of raw buffalo hides in 1918 (4,245 tons valued at \$2,076,000) were 82 per cent of those of 1917 (13,055 tons valued at \$6,586,000). The decline was due principally to freight difficulties and the weakness of the United States market. There has, however, also been a great increase in the quantity of buffalo hides tanned in India, particularly at Cawnpore, for soles of army boots and for equipment. The United States was, as usual, the biggest buyer, but it took only 2,741 tons as against 10,786 tons in 1917.

The United Kingdom was second with 1,429 tons as against 1,871 tons in 1917.

Trade in Raw Skins, etc.

Raw skins exported decreased in quantity by 21 per cent to 22,400 tons for 1918, due largely to smaller exports to the United States, which took 80 per cent of the quantity exported as against 87 per cent in the previous year. The remainder was shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom and Australia, which took 2,600 tons and 1,000 tons, respectively, as against 2,100 tons and 300 tons in the preceding year. Nine-tenths of the shipments of raw skins consisted of goatskins.

Exports of tanned hides increased 13 per cent to over 18,300 tons and were double the pre-war quinquennial average. Almost the entire quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom. Nearly 95 per cent of the exports were tanned cowhides, the shipments of which increased in the year under review to 17,300 tons from 14,300 tons in the previous year and 7,900 tons in the pre-war year 1914. The statistics of exports given do not fully represent the increase in hide tanning during the year, since large stocks were held by the Government at Madras and Bombay at the close of the year awaiting facilities for export, and in addition about 40,000 hides monthly were supplied from Bombay tanneries to Cawnpore for army work in India. Owing to reduced imports of leather and leather manufactures a much larger quantity of hides is being tanned for local consumption.

An important development in the leather industry has been the increased use by southern India tanneries of the best-class hides from northern India which used to be exported to Germany and Austria. This movement can be seen from the following figures, which show the imports by rail of raw hides into southern from northern India: To Madras Presidency—1909-1914, annual average, 700 tons; 1916, 1,500 tons; 1917, 3,300 tons; 1918, 5,600 tons; to Bombay Presidency—1909-1914, annual average, 600 tons; 1916, 1,900 tons; 1917, 2,700 tons; 1918, 4,700 tons.

Exports of tanned skins amounted to 1,700 tons, a decrease of 79 per cent as compared with 1917, and of 75 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took 1,200 tons and the United States 400 tons, as against 5,500 tons and 2,300 tons, respectively, in 1917. The decrease can be accounted for by the Government prohibition of skin tanning and export in April, 1917, which was imposed to preserve stocks of tanning bark for tanners of hides and to utilize the full capacity of southern Indian tanneries in the tanning of hides for the British War Office.

High Freight Rates Reduce Oil-Seeds Exports.

Outstanding features of the trade in oil seeds in 1918 were the remarkable fall in the exports, which were the lowest on record since 1880, and the large increase in the share of the United Kingdom in the trade as compared with 1917 and with the pre-war average. The value of these exports amounted to \$26,668,000. Of the total quantity exported, linseed was 32 per cent of the total, groundnuts 25 per cent, castor 21 per cent, and rape and sesamum together 16 per cent. The shipments of linseed, 146,100 tons, were 63 per cent below those of the preceding year, and 61 per cent below the pre-war average;

over three-fourths of the total exports went to the United Kingdom, which reduced its demands nearly two-thirds. Australia was the second largest purchaser of Indian linseed in 1918. France and Italy reduced their imports.

Groundnuts were shipped to the extent of 115,300 tons, a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with 1917. France took 38,800 tons, or nearly one-third of the quantity shipped in the previous year, while the exports to the United Kingdom increased from 16,500 tons to 18,000 tons. The pre-war average exports were nearly 2,000 tons. These seeds being very light can be shipped, especially in these days of high freights, with ores at favorable rates. Nearly 51,000 tons of groundnuts were shipped to the Straits Settlements; most of these exports were for reexport to America and Hongkong, to the latter place owing to the failure of Chinese crops. The Straits Settlements also consumed greatly increased quantities for oil crushing.

Exports of castor seed to the United Kingdom increased to 57,000 tons from 39,000 tons in 1917 and the total shipments to all countries increased 5 per cent. Shipments of sesamum were much reduced, being less than one-fifth of those in 1917. France was the largest purchaser, with 4,500 tons, while exports to the United Kingdom were reduced to an appreciable extent. As in the preceding year, the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of rapeseed. The shipments to English ports, however, were reduced 59 per cent to 37,000 tons. Exports of rapeseed to Japan increased and shipments to France and Italy fell off. The quantity of copra exported was less than one-fifth of the pre-war average and the principal purchasers were the United Kingdom and France. Germany had formerly the largest share in this trade. Cottonseed exports in the year were insignificant, and the decrease is due to several factors, viz, the smaller crop, the fact that this seed is extensively used in India for cattle feeding, and the low oil value of the seed which tends to prohibit its being carried in times of phenomenally high freights.

Bombay shipped 59 per cent of the total oil-seed exports as against 65 per cent in the previous year, Madras over 19 per cent against 11 per cent, Calcutta 14 per cent against 12 per cent, and Karachi nearly 8 per cent against 12 per cent.

Greater Consumption of Raw Wool in India.

The exports abroad of raw wool in 1918, excluding reexports, amounted to nearly 43,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 13 per cent as compared with 1917, and of 22 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The decrease was due to the greater consumption of Indian wool in the country both by woollen mills and by hand-loom weavers engaged in the manufacture of blankets and other army material. The consignments were made entirely to the United Kingdom, and were worth \$13,204,000. Higher prices prevailed. Nearly 64 per cent of the total quantity shipped was exported from Bombay and 36 per cent from Karachi. The exports from Calcutta were negligible owing to the prohibition regarding Tibetan wool.

The exports of woollen carpets decreased by \$454,000 to \$487,000, this being about two-thirds of the value of the pre-war average exports. The imports of foreign wool by sea were 2,651,000 pounds, a decrease of 35 per cent as compared with the previous year. Persia

supplied 86 per cent of the total imports, Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman 7 per cent, and Victoria 4 per cent.

Other Articles Exported.

Of the other exports not analyzed in this report, the more important are enumerated below for the 1909-1914 period, for 1917, and 1918 (fiscal year ending March 31 is used as heretofore) :

Articles.	Average 1909-1914.	1917.	1918.
Lac.....	\$7,142,400	\$9,094,515	\$12,256,442
Metals and ores:			
Manganese.....	3,200,210	4,069,043	2,779,420
Wolfram.....	(a)	3,408,172	3,525,292
Other.....	2,234,010	4,586,514	3,242,711
Opium.....	32,319,074	6,801,745	7,811,381
Dyes:			
Indigo.....	970,705	6,853,979	4,957,666
Other.....	2,757,684	2,976,676	2,263,571
Oils.....	2,981,542	4,018,734	6,682,678
Rubber.....	1,277,618	5,140,322	5,267,499
Paraffin wax.....	1,784,059	3,399,162	3,600,896
Spices.....	2,786,233	3,553,518	3,542,812
Coffee.....	4,461,607	3,483,498	3,221,947
Saltpeter.....	1,135,192	3,424,394	2,879,022
Mica.....	1,163,742	1,630,775	2,799,536
Hemp, raw.....	2,539,339	5,227,270	2,577,298
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	1,480,389	2,303,801	2,283,037
Coal and coke.....	2,358,231	2,472,831	775,396
Articles exported by post.....	2,944,557	4,508,974	4,749,380

a Included in "Other metals and ores."

Shellac Required for Munitions Purposes—Metals and Ores.

Under a scheme introduced in January, 1917, to provide the British Government with the shellac required for munitions purposes, of suitable quality, and at a fixed price, shippers guaranteed to the Government suitable shellac in quantities representing 20 per cent of their shipments on private account, and at a fixed f. o. b. price of \$13.63 per maund (82½ pounds). This has secured adequate supplies for the Ministry of Munitions. The total quantity exported fell from 324,300 hundredweight in the previous year to 289,700 hundredweight in 1918. The value of the exports, however, rose to \$12,256,442. The declared value per hundredweight rose to \$40.23 from \$25.63 in 1917. Of the total quantity 72 per cent was shipped to the United States, 18 per cent to the United Kingdom, and 5 per cent to Japan.

Manganese ore accounted for 95 per cent of the total ore exports. The shipments decreased by nearly one-third to 433,300 tons. About 72 per cent of the total quantity went to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to France, the United States, Japan, and Italy. Almost all the wolfram ore exported (4,782 tons) was shipped from Burma with the exception of 38 tons from Bengal. The United Kingdom took the total quantity shipped.

Exports of chrome iron ore increased to nearly 15,000 tons from 6,000 tons in 1917 and 3,500 tons, the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took nearly 82 per cent and the remainder went to Italy and Japan. Pig-iron exports amounted to 49,800 tons or less than one-half of the quantity shipped in the previous year. Nearly four-fifths went to Japan and the remainder mainly to Australia, New Zealand, and Hongkong.

The production of iron and steel at the two premier works, the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron and Steel Works, was 781,200 tons, as compared with 630,000 tons in 1917, and 305,000 tons in 1914. The production in 1918 consisted mainly of pig iron, 251,000 tons, steel, 174,000 tons, and blooms and billets, 149,000 tons. Shipments of pig lead from Burma, mainly to Ceylon and the United Kingdom, increased 2 per cent to 10,600 tons. Exports of lead, coastwise, from Burma to other parts of India amounted to 5,800 tons in 1918, as against 2,900 tons in the preceding year.

Indigo Production—Fluctuations in Oil Trade.

The total production of indigo in 1918 was 88,300 hundredweight as against 95,700 hundredweight in the previous year. Exports amounted to 31,100 hundredweight, a decrease of 9 per cent as compared with the previous year, but these were more than double the pre-war average. The United Kingdom considerably increased its demands of Indian indigo on the outbreak of war. It imported 30,600 hundredweight in 1916 as against 3,400 hundredweight before the war, but there has been a rapid falling off during the last two years and only 5,500 hundredweight were exported from India in 1918. This is largely due to the development of the synthetic color industry in the United Kingdom. For the first time the United States took the largest quantity, 13,000 hundredweight. Japan also increased its demands from 500 hundredweight in 1917 to 2,800 hundredweight, and Persia from 2,400 to 2,600 hundredweight. Shipments to Egypt decreased. The average declared value decreased from \$200.18 per hundredweight in 1917 to \$159.62 in 1918.

Exports of coconut and castor oils increased, and shipments of gasoline and benzin declined. Over 2,000,000 gallons of castor oil, nearly double the pre-war average, were exported and more than half went to the United Kingdom. The exports of coconut oil exceeded 3,000,000 gallons, about 80 per cent being shipped to the United Kingdom.

The most important mineral oil exported was dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F. (benzin, benzol, gasoline, and other motor spirits). Exports decreased to 18,935,000 gallons, from 24,638,000 gallons in 1917. The shipments were entirely from Burma to the United Kingdom (80 per cent), and to Egypt and Italy. The production of petroleum in India including Burma during the calendar year 1917 was estimated, from returns received, at 283,000,000 gallons. Nearly 132,000,000 gallons of kerosene and 33,000,000 gallons of gasoline and benzin were made during the year in India. The exports of gasoline coastwise from Burma to other parts of India were 5,188,000 gallons as against 6,631,000 gallons in 1917.

Mica-Export Trade Restricted—Coal and Coke.

Owing to its excellent insulating properties, Indian mica was considerably in demand for munitions purposes. A scheme of purchase on Government account was brought into force in June, 1916. Shipments on private account were still freely permitted, purchases on Government account being confined to stocks unreasonably withheld from the market. Government assistance is also given, where necessary, for the development of areas hitherto untouched or not yet scientifically developed. The shipments increased in 1918 to nearly

3,300 tons, valued at \$2,799,536, from 3,000 tons in the previous year, and 2,500 tons the pre-war average. The entire quantity was exported to the United Kingdom. In order to insure adequate supplies to the British Government, exports to destinations other than the United Kingdom have been prohibited since September, 1915, and all possible steps have been taken to encourage production and shipment.

The exports abroad of coal amounted to nearly 256,000 tons, a decrease of 69 per cent as compared with the previous year. The exports were almost entirely from Bengal. These figures do not represent the total quantity of Indian coal exported, as coal bought by the Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels is not recorded in the trade returns. Exports of coke were nearly 500 tons or one-sixth of those of the previous year. Owing to freight difficulties the coastwise exports from Bengal decreased to 221,000 tons from 501,000 tons in 1917. Burma received 91 per cent of these exports. The quantity sent by rail and river from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in 1918 amounted to 11,000,000 tons. The exports of bunker coal were 1,922,000 tons as against 1,241,000 tons in 1917. The production in 1917 (calendar year) was estimated at 18,213,000 tons, as against 17,254,000 tons in 1916 (calendar year).

India's Trade Diverted into New Channels.

The direction of trade in the year under review is of unusual interest as it shows the effect of the war in increasing the trade of India with other parts of the British Empire. In the year ending March 31, 1918, the share of the British Empire rose to 57 per cent from 53 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium, while that of foreign countries decreased from 47 to 43 per cent. Over 11 per cent of the total trade of India in the pre-war period was with enemy countries, and this has now been taken by the British Empire, by Japan, and by the United States.

In imports, the share of the British Empire decreased from a pre-war normal of 70 per cent to 64 per cent in 1918. This was chiefly due to the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom, the producing capacity of which was confined largely, if not entirely, to commodities of national importance. The share of other parts of the British Empire and of the Allies increased, while that of neutrals, although less than that of the previous year, exceeded the pre-war average. In the pre-war period, enemy countries had 9 per cent of the import trade of India; their place has been taken mainly by Japan and to a less extent by the United States. Before the war iron and steel manufactures, glass and glassware, synthetic dyes, hardware, machinery and millwork, paper and pasteboard, building and engineering materials, and colored cotton piece goods were largely imported from enemy countries. In the year under review most of these commodities came from Japan and the United States.

There has also been an important change in the direction of the export trade since the outbreak of war. In the pre-war period, the total share of foreign countries was 58 per cent. Enemy countries took nearly 14 per cent of the exports, chiefly raw materials for their industries; for example, 27 per cent of the exports of raw jute, 21 per cent of raw cotton, 15 per cent of oilseeds, and 37 per cent of raw hides and skins. In the year under review, the share of the British Empire in the export trade has risen to 52 per cent from

nearly 42 per cent in the pre-war period. The place of enemy countries has been taken mainly by the British Empire. The following table gives the value of import and export trade in merchandise with the British Empire and foreign countries during 1917 and 1918 [fiscal year ending March 31 used in all following tables]:

Countries.	1917	1918	Countries.	1917	1918
IMPORTS FROM—			EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS, TO—		
United Kingdom.....	\$284,763,447	\$365,292,331	United Kingdom.....	\$362,932,129	\$301,322,239
Straits Settlements.....	12,599,369	17,023,017	Egypt.....	10,409,443	79,976,060
Ceylon.....	4,029,462	7,805,866	Ceylon.....	34,143,364	32,435,223
Hongkong.....	3,630,406	4,379,850	Straits Settlements.....	20,784,822	22,434,832
Mauritius.....	2,676,875	3,518,479	Australia.....	15,684,729	17,840,583
Aden and dependencies.....	2,296,988	3,216,757	Hongkong.....	14,628,666	13,718,663
East African protectorate (including Zanzibar).....	2,321,330	3,944,232	Canada.....	4,715,639	7,533,342
Australia.....	3,153,492	2,885,568	Aden and dependencies.....	8,555,307	7,392,214
Other countries.....	3,645,008	5,601,342	East African protectorate (including Zanzibar).....		
Total from British Empire.....	319,145,070	312,677,492	Other countries.....	6,350,782	4,433,382
Japan.....	43,258,319	59,249,638	Total to British Empire.....	398,936,204	413,097,719
United States.....	35,544,916	38,328,554	United States.....	101,393,328	99,169,537
Java.....	43,029,593	38,012,232	Japan.....	91,660,527	110,829,670
China.....	5,343,417	6,725,503	France.....	46,528,007	28,035,907
Italy.....	8,024,859	5,747,337	Italy.....	31,530,054	27,763,383
France.....	6,608,707	5,289,885	Persia.....	11,519,005	17,099,461
Persia.....	2,262,922	3,576,877	China.....	19,865,052	14,210,180
Sweden.....	2,837,169	2,520,847	Turkey, Asiatic.....	8,594,339	11,665,000
Norway.....	2,146,127	2,112,061	Java.....	9,222,018	8,754,834
Netherlands.....	3,216,756	1,995,265	Cuba.....	7,231,619	6,788,768
Turkey, Asiatic.....	2,185,659	1,902,802	Argentina.....	8,331,448	6,092,558
Russia.....	798,106	423,336	Indo-China.....	5,139,024	5,377,482
Austria-Hungary.....	48,665	304,392	Chile.....	5,207,155	4,632,908
Germany.....	253,658	34,066	Spain.....	8,360,447	2,739,839
Belgium.....	123,329	19,466	Russia.....	18,409,970	2,389,452
All other countries.....	10,620,324	9,192,817	Netherlands.....	1,294,889	253,058
Total from foreign countries.....	166,304,526	175,335,128	All other countries.....	22,124,731	27,445,438
Grand total imports.....	485,449,596	488,012,620	Total to foreign countries.....	396,412,113	373,847,775
			Grand total exports.....	795,348,317	786,945,494

India's trade with the Allies outside the British Empire was 32 per cent of the total trade, and the value amounted to approximately \$408,786,000, as against \$418,519,000 in the previous year, and \$308,211,667 the pre-war average. The decrease as compared with 1917 was more than accounted for by the decrease in the trade with France and Russia.

Decline in Trade with United Kingdom.

In general import and export trade of India with the United Kingdom shows decreases in 1918 compared with the previous year, practically all items sharing in this decrease. The following table gives this trade in detail:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—cont'd.		
Apparel.....	\$2,209,391	\$1,893,069	Boots and shoes.....	\$1,459,950	\$764,040
Arms, ammunition, etc.....	1,036,565	822,438	Building materials.....	2,287,255	2,807,970
Belting for machinery.....	1,674,076	2,481,915	Carriages and carts.....	233,592	175,194
Books and printed matter.....	1,372,353	1,474,550	Chemicals, etc.....	4,228,989	5,937,130

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS—contd.			EXPORTS.		
Coal and coke, etc.....	\$72,997	\$82,731	Barley.....	\$6,306,984	\$423,252
Cotton, and manufac- tures of:			Brans and pollards.....	943,968	19,466
Twist and yarn.....	11,158,885	11,115,086	Bristles and fibers.....	428,252	452,585
Piece goods—			Coffee.....	1,221,492	423,385
Cray.....	48,319,479	51,020,386	Cotr. and manufactures of.....	1,586,479	983,033
White.....	40,679,073	45,234,117	Cotton, and manufac- tures of:		
Colored, etc.....	41,277,653	46,810,864	Raw.....	8,715,901	19,300,639
Other manufactures.....	7,825,332	7,445,745	Twist and yarn.....	340,655	126,262
Cutlery.....	277,390	223,859	Other manufactures.....	204,393	111,630
Cycles and parts.....	540,181	579,113	Drugs, medicinos, etc.....	851,637	166,461
Drugs and medicines.....	2,428,384	1,722,742	Dyeing and tanning sub- stances:		
Dyeing and tanning sub- stances.....	1,138,761	1,902,802	Cutch and gambier..	233,592	116,796
Earthenware and porce- lain.....	729,975	627,778	Indigo.....	3,396,817	1,082,220
Flax manufactures.....	1,056,333	1,138,761	Myrobalans.....	1,567,280	1,367,486
Glass and glassware.....	1,090,096	963,567	Gram.....	92,464	
Haberdashery and mill- inery.....	1,066,066	1,586,479	Hemp, raw (chiefly sunn)	4,778,903	2,116,927
Hardware.....	5,951,730	3,645,009	Hides and skins:		
Instruments, apparatus, etc.....	4,112,193	2,311,587	Raw.....	5,265,553	6,053,926
Ivory.....	462,317	452,584	Dressed or tanned.....	25,811,916	19,062,081
Jewelry, etc.....	136,262	87,598	Horn and horn meal.....	100,595	131,396
Jute manufactures.....	929,501	423,385	Jute:		
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.....	1,031,998	900,302	Raw.....	26,634,355	5,319,085
Liquors:			Gunny bags.....	15,801,625	10,774,431
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Gunny cloth.....	9,416,677	4,929,765
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Lac.....	1,090,363	2,204,621
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Manures.....	232,257	
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Manganese ore.....	2,686,306	1,573,002
Metals:			Metals and ores, n. e. s.....	4,214,389	4,370,117
Copper.....	744,575	160,595	Mica.....	1,260,424	2,708,237
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Oils.....	3,187,557	3,654,741
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Paraffin wax.....	810,771	686,176
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Provisions and oilman's stores.....	525,582	463,318
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Pulse.....	4,701,039	7,046,692
Metals:			Rice (not in the husk)...	10,389,978	15,100,749
Copper.....	744,575	160,595	Rubber (raw).....	3,596,343	3,284,837
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Salt peter.....	2,978,298	2,598,711
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Seeds:		
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Castor.....	1,975,799	3,348,152
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Cotton.....	934,368	
Metals:			Linseed.....	18,225,043	6,842,209
Copper.....	744,575	160,595	Rape.....	4,126,792	1,727,741
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Copra.....	3,392,320	2,657,658
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Other.....	2,598,978	1,425,894
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Silk, raw.....	204,393	1,083,230
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Spices.....	681,310	919,768
Metals:			Sugar.....	4,867	
Copper.....	744,575	160,595	Tea.....	42,197,421	41,635,673
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Wheat.....	15,679,863	3,490,882
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Wood (mainly teak).....	1,506,212	1,457,451
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Wool, raw.....	12,497,172	13,222,281
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Wool, manufactures of.....	433,113	29,199
Metals:			All other articles.....	5,508,878	4,068,395
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905	Total, Indian produce.....	256,517,251	195,414,308
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	Exports of foreign mer- chandise:		
Wines.....	549,914	472,050	Apparel (including boots and shoes)...	126,529	29,199
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189	Wool, raw.....	3,328,686	3,396,817
Metals:			Other articles.....	2,929,633	2,481,915
Copper.....	744,575	160,595	Grand total exports.....	262,932,129	201,322,239
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928			
Wines.....	549,914	472,050			
Machinery and millwork.....	15,601,999	10,064,189			
Metals:					
Copper.....	744,575	160,595			
Ale, beer, and porter.....	1,197,159	841,905			
Spirit.....	3,294,621	4,048,928	</		

imports from the former country was 400 per cent above the pre-war quinquennial average and exports 103 per cent above. Imports showing the most prominent increases are cotton piece goods, hardware, matches, silk manufactures, and tea chests; the exports showing important increases are raw cotton, jute manufactures, and rice.

The value of the principal articles imported and exported are as follows for 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Ale, beer, and porter	\$360,854	\$705,643	Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	\$4,657,240	\$5,173,080
Apparel	656,978	685,909	Soap	72,988	87,567
Brass, bronze, etc.	642,373	1,440,484	Spices, ginger	102,196	141,129
Brushes and brooms	92,463	121,662	Starch and farina	77,864	481,783
Buttons of all sorts	618,046	389,320	Stationery (excluding paper)	545,048	496,383
Camphor	793,239	1,075,497	Sugar (16 Dutch standard and above)	1,333,421	530,449
Cement	340,655	189,736	Tea chests	326,056	1,109,562
Chemicals	1,061,164	1,806,472	Toilet requisites	150,861	214,126
Coal, coke, etc.	4,867	.....	Toys and requisites for games	545,048	389,320
Copper	340,655	1,810,338	Umbrella fittings	267,925	243,325
Cotton, and manufactures of:			Wood, timber	553,171	613,179
Hosiery	4,136,525	2,973,432	Wood, manufactures of	111,929	301,723
Piece goods	7,688,597	10,604,104	Woolen manufactures (including yarn)	802,973	442,851
Yarn	1,722,741	2,691,174	All other articles	1,844,403	4,155,980
Other manufactures	1,056,030	515,849			
Cutlery	111,930	150,862	Total imports.....	43,258,819	50,249,638
Earthenware and porcelain	618,046	467,184	EXPORTS.		
Furniture and cabinetware	77,864	111,930	Cotton, raw	84,297,513	99,821,648
Glass and glassware:			Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	559,648	107,063
Bangles	1,182,560	984,866	Jute manufactures	1,109,662	2,842,086
Beads and false pearls	447,718	579,114	Manures	155,728	131,396
Bottles and phials	472,050	817,572	Rice (not in the husk)	9,735	1,104,695
Funnels, globes, etc.	291,990	845,048	Pulse	223,859	549,914
Other	520,715	866,267	Iron and steel	1,226,358	744,576
Haberdashery and millinery	841,904	520,716	Oilcake	311,456	121,662
Hardware	1,620,544	2,214,257	Opium	773,774	953,834
Instruments, etc.	399,033	1,503,748	Paraffin wax	769,907	83,172
Iron or steel	282,257	1,104,696	Jute, raw	384,453	635,216
Leather	107,063	87,597	All other articles	1,455,063	2,885,835
Machinery and millwork	433,119	682,111			
Matches	2,959,366	6,550,309	Total, Indian produce	91,276,074	110,630,145
Paints and painters' materials	102,197	399,063	Foreign merchandise	384,453	199,525
Paper and pasteboard	963,597	1,907,668			
Provisions and oilman's stores	116,796	180,061	Grand total exports.	91,660,527	110,829,670
Rubber manufactures	267,658	136,267			
Silk, raw	87,597	121,662			

Imports and Exports from United States.

The United States also has increased its trade with India since the war, although to a less extent than Japan. Export trade in the year under review shows a slight falling off compared with the previous year, but imports from the United States increased in value, particularly hardware, iron and steel, and provisions and oilman's stores, as indicated by the following table:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Chemicals	\$277,391	\$953,834	Instruments and apparatus	656,977	1,070,630
Clocks and watches	121,662	63,265	Iron and steel	7,822,682	10,905,826
Cotton piece goods	982,766	1,119,386	Machinery and millwork	1,357,754	3,187,558
Drugs and medicines	283,592	311,456	Motor cars and cycles, etc.....	4,735,104	1,751,940
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,367,487	1,245,824	Oils, mineral	10,083,121	7,888,606
Hardware	1,907,668	2,467,316			

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS—continued.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Paper and pasteboard...	\$603,909	\$556,977	Jute:		
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	637,512	1,805,472	Raw.....	\$10,175,852	\$6,613,574
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	321,189	72,997	Gunny bags.....	3,323,819	4,185,190
Spirits.....	233,592	301,723	Gunny cloth.....	36,109,430	51,580,034
Tobacco.....	150,861	58,398	Lac.....	7,100,223	8,866,763
Wood and timber.....	666,711	759,174	Manganese ore.....	627,779	355,255
All other articles.....	3,172,938	3,708,273	Mica.....	306,689	.....
Total imports.....	35,544,916	38,328,554	Myrobalans.....	184,927	53,531
EXPORTS.			Oils, vegetable.....	248,192	.....
Hides and skins, raw.....	32,094,568	14,516,770	Salt-peter.....	77,864	92,463
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned.....	4,019,729	992,766	Seeds:		
Indigo.....	1,338,287	1,985,532	Castor.....	1,041,431	1,026,832
Cotton, raw.....	175,194	540,181	Linseed.....	180,061	.....
Coal manufacturers.....	126,529	218,993	Spices.....	681,310	150,861
Grain and pulse.....	267,658	379,587	Tea.....	530,448	3,318,953
Manures.....	58,398	.....	All other articles.....	2,335,920	3,781,270
Paraffin wax.....	218,992	165,461	Total, Indian produce.....	101,223,200	98,824,016
			Foreign merchandise.....	170,528	345,521
			Grand total, exports.....	101,393,528	99,169,537

Decline of Commerce with France and Italy.

Trade with France and Italy declined to an appreciable extent in 1918. Imports from France were worth \$6,608,707 in 1917 but fell to \$5,289,886 in 1918; exports to that country in 1917 represented a total value of \$46,528,607, which in 1918 had fallen to \$28,035,907. The most marked decreases in imports occurred in liquors and woollen manufactures, and in exports in hides and skins, seeds of various kinds, and raw silk. The value of the trade with France for 1917 and 1918 is given in the next table:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Apparel.....	\$1,683,809	\$1,075,497	Jute bags and cloth.....	\$4,160,857	\$5,348,284
Clocks and watches.....	14,560	.....	Lac.....	199,527	170,327
Cotton manufactures, including yarn.....	34,065	58,398	Manganese ore.....	369,854	330,922
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	253,058	92,463	Manures.....	77,864	9,733
Fruits and vegetables.....	272,524	87,597	Pulse.....	1,600,606	1,046,297
Liquors.....	1,396,685	1,216,625	Rice (not in the husk)....	136,262	1,070,630
Metals, copper.....	72,998	38,932	Seeds:		
Provisions.....	72,997	29,199	Castor.....	851,637	903,169
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	759,174	525,582	Groundnuts.....	6,793,634	2,520,847
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	29,199	9,733	Linseed.....	3,172,958	764,041
All other articles.....	2,019,638	2,155,660	Mowra.....	126,529	.....
Total imports.....	6,608,707	5,289,886	Poppy.....	291,990	97,330
EXPORTS.			Rape.....	1,167,960	145,995
Coffee.....	695,910	462,318	Sesamum.....	3,145,759	287,124
Gram.....	141,122	.....	Other.....	3,134,026	413,652
Cotton, raw.....	3,153,498	3,022,096	Silk, raw.....	1,357,753	472,031
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,897,935	408,786	Wheat.....	6,472,445	7,285,150
Horn and horn meal.....	92,464	34,066	All other articles.....	2,389,452	807,839
Jute, raw.....	4,788,636	2,374,852	Total, Indian produce.....	46,416,677	27,977,509
			Foreign merchandise.....	111,930	58,396
			Grand total exports.....	46,528,607	28,035,907

Imports from Italy amounted to \$8,024,859 in 1917 and \$5,747,337 in 1918; exports to that country were worth \$31,530,054 in 1917 and \$27,763,383 in 1918, the principal decreases occurring in chemicals, cotton manufactures, and silk manufactures in the imports, and

hides and skins and seeds among the exports. The trade is listed below in detail:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Apparel.....	\$267,658	\$155,728	Cotton, raw.....	\$12,117,585	\$11,027,222
Chemicals.....	340,655	29,199	Hides and skins, raw.....	4,905,432	3,781,271
Cotton manufactures.....	3,635,375	2,214,258	Jute, raw.....	4,056,661	2,009,885
Cotton twist and yarn.....	9,733	9,733	Pepper.....	175,194	34,065
Dyeing and tanning substances.....		4,867	Rice (not in the husk).....	807,839	2,608,577
Fruits and vegetables.....	316,323	218,992	Seeds:		
Haberdashery and millinery.....	452,584	214,126	Castor.....	535,315	277,390
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	710,509	491,517	Linseed.....	1,284,756	245,192
All other articles.....	2,292,122	2,408,917	Besamum.....	569,380	72,997
			Other.....	428,252	9,733
Total imports.....	8,024,859	5,747,337	Wheat.....	5,459,413	6,448,112
			All other articles.....	1,119,295	1,138,762
			Total, Indian produce.....	31,491,121	27,661,186
			Foreign merchandise.....	38,933	102,197
			Grand total exports.....	31,530,054	27,763,383

Trade with Java, Russia, Netherlands, and Spain.

All the remaining important countries show decreases in import and export trade during 1918 as against the previous year. Imports to and exports from Java were as follows during the two years:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Sugar.....	\$42,538,077	\$37,384,453	Rice (not in the husk).....	\$3,698,540	\$2,189,924
All other articles.....	491,510	627,779	Other articles.....	783,806	1,664,344
Total imports.....	43,029,586	38,012,232	Total, Indian produce.....	9,090,622	8,662,370
EXPORTS.			Foreign merchandise.....	131,396	92,464
Jute, gunny bags.....	2,944,233	3,348,152	Grand total exports.....	9,222,018	8,754,834
Opium.....	1,684,343	1,459,950			

Perhaps Russia shows the greatest proportional decrease of these countries. In 1917 imports were worth \$798,106 and exports \$18,409,970; in 1918 imports were valued at \$423,386 and exports at \$2,389,452. The following table gives the trade in detail:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued		
Tee chests.....	\$720,242	\$423,386	Jute goods.....	\$10,006,567	\$121,663
All other articles.....	77,864		Tee.....	5,002,762	1,294,489
Total imports.....	798,106	423,386	Other articles.....	1,109,562	107,063
EXPORTS.			Total, Indian produce.....	18,400,237	2,389,452
Cotton, raw.....	364,988	866,237	Foreign merchandise.....	9,733	
Jute, raw.....	1,226,358		Grand total exports.....	18,409,970	2,389,452

Imports from and exports to Spain are given in the next table, according to value, for 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Salt.....	\$1,133,895	\$1,041,431	Cotton, raw.....	\$3,406,550	\$267,925
All other articles.....	282,257	335,789	Hides and skins, raw.....	1,206,892	
Total imports.....	1,416,152	1,377,220	Jute, raw.....	3,601,210	2,442,983
			All other articles.....	145,995	35,931
			Total exports.....	8,360,647	2,739,839

The appended table shows the import and export trade with the Netherlands during the two years:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Cotton manufactures.....	\$2,004,998	\$1,177,693	Cotton, raw.....	\$24,333	
Cotton twist and yarn.....	121,662		Rice (not in the husk).....	1,075,496	\$253,053
All other articles.....	1,090,096	817,572	All other articles.....	194,660	
Total imports.....	3,216,756	1,995,265	Total exports.....	1,294,489	253,053

Frontier and Inland Trade.

The frontier trade of British India is carried on with adjoining countries across a land frontier of 6,800 miles. The total value of the trade in 1918, the highest on record, amounted to \$91,903,852, an increase of 22 per cent over the previous year, and of 50 per cent over the 1909-1914 average. The value of this trade is comparatively small, however, as it was only 6 per cent of the total value of the sea-borne trade in the year under review. The following table shows the total value of both merchandise and treasure imported and exported in the frontier trade in 1917 and 1918, and the average for the 5-year period, 1909 to 1914:

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
Average, 1909-1914.....	\$33,443,561	\$27,877,908	\$61,321,469
Fiscal year:			
1917.....	41,645,885	33,568,792	75,214,677
1918.....	47,937,620	43,966,232	91,903,852

The inland trade of India is registered from invoices by the audit offices of railways, by inland steamer agencies, and by registration posts at selected river stations. The statistics relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, and the whole country, with the exception of Burma, is divided off into 17 trade blocks which are further subdivided into minor or internal blocks. India has a large internal trade and the total value of the imports and exports by rail and river is nearly two and a half times that of its foreign commerce. This, however, does not take into account the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of Provinces, as also the unrecorded rail-borne traffic between one station and another within the same internal division of a Province or within an Indian State. Despite the restrictions on the movement of traffic in the year, the total imports and exports are 67,000,000 tons, estimated to be valued at \$3,555,789,000, as against 67,000,000 tons, valued at \$3,228,112,000, the

actual figures of 1917, and 60,000,000 tons worth \$2,657,109,000, the pre-war quinquennial average.

Coasting Trade—Customs Revenue.

The total value of the coasting trade again showed a leap upward in the year under review. The value of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure amounted to \$392,564,000, as against \$369,854,000 in the preceding year and \$356,877,000, the pre-war quinquennial average. The increase is to a large degree due to the rise in value of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and cotton piece goods. The value of the trade of Bombay, Madras, and Sind increased, while that of Bengal and Burma decreased.

The rates of customs duty on imported articles remained unchanged during the year under review, as did also the duties on exports, viz, those on jute, rice, and tea. The total gross sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue which amounted to \$26,636,000 in 1918, as against \$23,489,000 in the previous year) amounted to \$53,758,600, an increase of \$11,615,000 or 28 per cent over the preceding year, and of \$21,834,000 or 68 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. Of the total revenue realized in 1918, import duties contributed \$38,932,000 or 72 per cent, export duties \$10,771,000 or 20 per cent, the excise duties on cotton manufactures \$2,531,000 or 5 per cent, and on motor spirit \$811,000 or 2 per cent; land customs and miscellaneous yielded approximately \$714,000 or 1 per cent. The jute cess which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust amounted, in the year under review, to \$240,000, and the tea cess collected by the Government on behalf of the tea industry to \$152,000.

Shipping Statistics.

The number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India with cargoes and in ballast are shown for 1917 and 1918 in the next table:

Nationality.	1917		1918	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.				
British.....	2,392	4,517,599	2,054	3,404,118
British Indian.....	388	117,282	360	101,733
Total British.....	2,780	4,634,871	2,414	3,505,851
Japanese.....	236	433,206	235	510,789
Dutch.....	108	225,039	114	266,473
Norwegian.....	135	169,992	106	139,756
Italian.....	45	124,783	99	265,231
Chinese.....	7	7,575	49	49,084
Greek.....	14	28,607	46	94,781
Swedish.....	24	52,928	27	53,946
French.....	4	8,755	25	47,287
Spanish.....	4	11,547	18	44,702
Russian.....	22	38,961	12	17,325
American.....	9	34,074	12	36,064
All other nationalities.....	2	292	15	35,582
Total foreign.....	610	1,130,659	758	1,540,990
Native craft.....	1,618	126,300	2,327	182,827
Total entered.....	5,008	5,891,830	5,499	5,249,668

Nationality.	1917		1918	
	Number.	Tons	Number.	Tons.
CLEARED.				
British.....	2,444	4,687,406	2,146	3,793,542
British Indian.....	374	79,245	324	53,198
Total British.....	2,818	4,766,651	2,470	3,846,740
Japanese.....	243	454,876	243	531,034
Dutch.....	105	223,620	112	253,819
Norwegian.....	132	165,468	104	136,619
Italian.....	41	112,528	94	248,451
Chinese.....	7	7,575	49	49,084
Greek.....	15	30,669	57	115,963
Swedish.....	27	60,913	21	41,383
French.....	2	5,865	24	42,881
Spanish.....	3	9,150	21	50,853
Russian.....	23	36,507	9	12,935
American.....	9	33,252	9	26,093
All other nationalities.....	2	3,607	18	42,545
Total foreign.....	609	1,144,037	761	1,551,665
Native craft.....	1,951	152,445	2,729	219,790
Total cleared.....	5,378	6,063,133	5,960	5,618,195
Grand total.....	10,386	11,954,963	11,459	10,867,863

The total register tonnage of vessels including native craft was 10,867,863, a decrease of 9 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and of 33 per cent with the pre-war quinquennial average. Steamers accounted for 95 per cent of the total and sailing vessels 5 per cent. The average tonnage per steamer was 1,868 in 1918, as against 1,979 in the previous year, and 2,582 the pre-war average. The total number of vessels increased to 11,459 from 10,386 in 1917, and 8,567 the pre-war average.

The tonnage of vessels that cleared for Egypt during the year was nearly double the pre-war average, owing chiefly to large shipments "for orders." This fact also accounts for the apparent decrease in the clearances to the United Kingdom. Tonnage clearances to the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, the United States, and other countries are given for 1909-1914, 1917, and 1918 in the next table:

Destinations.	Average, 1909-1914.		1917		1918	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	465	1,579,000	563	1,943,000	336	1,222,000
Egypt.....	213	545,000	83	100,000	393	1,025,000
Japan.....	138	417,000	188	519,000	147	390,000
United States.....	95	294,000	108	320,000	92	284,000
All other countries.....	3,340	5,265,000	4,406	3,181,000	4,992	2,697,000
Total.....	4,251	8,100,000	5,378	6,063,000	5,960	5,618,000

FILE COPY
PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

77505

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 53b

January 24, 1920

BRITISH INDIA.

BURMA.

By Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Rangoon.

The sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended March 31, 1918, amounted to \$175,104,000 as against \$197,574,000 for the preceding year and \$216,720,000 for the last normal year (the year ended March 31, 1914). The value of the total import and export trade with foreign countries (including the British Empire) and with the other Provinces of India during each of the years (ending March 31) 1914-1918 (according to the annual statement of the sea-borne trade and navigation of Burma with foreign countries and Indian ports) has been as follows [in the entire report the fiscal year ending March 31 is used and not the calendar year unless so stated]:

Items.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Foreign:					
Exports.....	\$77,565,000	\$52,763,000	\$49,519,000	\$63,389,000	\$67,223,000
Imports.....	51,914,000	34,218,000	34,929,000	38,467,000	31,957,000
Total.....	129,479,000	86,981,000	84,448,000	101,856,000	99,180,000
India:					
Exports.....	56,730,000	65,084,000	62,831,000	64,408,000	44,704,000
Imports.....	30,511,000	24,499,000	27,328,000	31,310,000	31,220,000
Total.....	87,241,000	89,573,000	90,157,000	95,718,000	75,924,000
Grand total.....	216,720,000	176,554,000	174,605,000	197,574,000	175,104,000

Measured by value the trade of Burma, while considerably below that of the last normal year, 1914, did not vary much during the first four years of the war. The slightly higher value of both imports and exports during the third year, 1917, was due to the steady price of rice throughout that year maintained by (1) the demand from India on account of the high price of wheat; (2) the demand from Ceylon, which was unable to obtain its usual supplies from Calcutta; (3) the demand from Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, owing partly to restrictions in the Saigon market; (4) the demand from the mother country and the tonnage made available for the product demanded; and (5) the operation of speculators. The high value of imports during 1917 was due chiefly to the unusually large imports of colored cotton ~~and~~ goods, chiefly dhutis (including lungis) from the United Kingdom in place of the cheaper gray

(unbleached) and white (bleached) goods, for which the demand fell off owing to the lack of bleaching and coloring materials. Exports and imports have steadily decreased in quantity during the five years under consideration; but, since the first year of the war, this diminution of quantity has been more than counterbalanced by the rise in price.

Price Levels for Five Years.

The following table (adapted from that given in the report on the maritime trade and customs administration of Burma for 1918) shows the variations in the average prices of certain representative articles in the foreign trade of Rangoon, prices for the year 1914 (fiscal year used here also) being taken as a standard:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
EXPORTS.					
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Rice.....	100	97.0	94.7	103.3	91.5
Rice bran.....	100	96.9	88.5	83.5	39.7
Paraffin.....	100	100.9	100.1	101.7	102.0
Candles.....	100	100.0	99.8	100.3	99.8
Teak.....	100	125.4	125.4	126.5	141.8
Lead, pig.....	100	104.8	115.6	128.9	139.6
Hides, raw.....	100	79.1	81.6	129.7	148.5
Cotton, raw.....	100	91.5	114.5	94.5	83.7
Rubber, raw.....	100	105.2	104.4	109.4	99.0
Average index number ^a	100	98.1	97.6	106.5	96.6
IMPORTS.					
Cotton piece goods, gray.....	100	101.2	96.3	121.4	154.4
Cotton piece goods, white.....	100	98.8	87.9	114.8	159.5
Cotton piece goods, colored.....	100	98.2	100.5	131.1	167.8
Cotton twist and yarn.....	100	102.6	104.7	149.0	180.1
Silk piece goods.....	100	94.7	98.2	110.6	130.3
Woolen piece goods.....	100	108.9	120.7	187.4	216.8
Iron and steel.....	100	102.0	121.0	191.8	254.8
Sugar, refined.....	100	125.0	172.1	178.6	175.3
Soap.....	100	98.1	102.9	121.5	153.0
Salt.....	100	100.1	205.3	256.8	300.3
Fish, dry, salted.....	100	98.9	99.8	103.4	99.6
Average index number ^a	100	99.9	109.7	146.2	167.0

^a The average index number is worked out after weighing the selected items according to their relative importance.

The average price level of the Burma products included in this table remained below normal during the four war years covered by this report. This was caused entirely by the low price of rice, due chiefly to lack of adequate transportation facilities. The predominating influence of rice in determining the general price level will be seen at once when it is noted that during this period rice constituted from 53½ to 62½ per cent of the total value of exports of Burma and more than 85 per cent of the total value of the exports given in the above table. In general, the price level of Burma products, excepting rice, rose gradually after the first year of the war. The rise in the price level of imported articles was much more marked.

Division of Trade Among the Ports of Burma.

The following table shows the proportion of the sea-borne trade (excluding trade between provincial ports) carried on by the various ports of Burma during 1914 and 1918:

Ports.	1914			1918		
	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Rangoon.....	82.72	83.41	83.00	86.82	90.35	88.34
Bassein.....	7.67	1.00	5.33	6.58	.37	3.91
Moulmein.....	6.00	5.61	5.84	2.30	3.37	2.76
Akyab.....	2.38	9.00	5.03	.31	5.90	2.71
Tavoy.....	.71	.....	.43	2.94	.01	1.68
Mergui.....	.43	.01	.20	.92	.....	.52
Victoria Point.....	.03	.....	.05	.13	.....	.08
Kyaukpyu.....	.....	.05	.02	.....	.....	.....
Sandoway.....	.....	.02	.01	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The outstanding features of the above table are the decrease in the trade of the subordinate rice ports, Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway, the consequent increase in the proportion of that trade carried on by Rangoon, and the increase of the trade of Tavoy, Mergui, and Victoria Point, on the Tenasserim coast. The sea-borne trade of Tavoy consists mainly of wolfram, tin, and rubber; that of Mergui and Victoria Point, of rubber; and that of Moulmein (during 1918), of rice, teak, and general imports.

Most of the trade of these subordinate ports, as well as that of the interior of Burma, is conducted through the Rangoon firms. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for Aug. 5, 1918.]

Principal Articles Exported.

The value of the principal articles exported from Burma to all countries (including other Provinces of India) during the five years under consideration has been as follows:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Rice and paddy.....	\$83,772,000	\$70,293,000	\$63,971,000	\$72,931,000	\$60,109,000
Petroleum products.....	17,629,000	18,531,000	18,603,000	20,844,000	19,978,000
Teak and other timber.....	7,124,000	7,132,000	6,334,000	7,284,000	6,041,000
Pulse.....	1,136,000	1,807,000	2,148,000	4,158,000	5,296,000
Wolfram.....	883,000	856,000	1,725,000	3,335,000	3,515,000
Pig lead.....	a 285,000	a 553,000	1,376,000	2,184,000	2,510,000
Cotton.....	2,022,000	1,582,000	1,020,000	1,721,000	2,247,000
Hides and skins.....	2,781,000	1,896,000	2,121,000	2,239,000	1,672,000
Silver.....	160,000	18,000	.....	151,000	1,619,000
Rubber.....	537,000	654,000	966,000	1,425,000	1,392,000
Tobacco.....	802,000	562,000	618,000	533,000	686,000
Cutch.....	455,000	540,000	993,000	578,000	434,000
Lac.....	123,000	28,000	97,000	291,000	389,000
Jadestone.....	130,000	267,000	177,000	367,000	389,000
Tin.....	186,000	126,000	133,000	184,000	330,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	147,000	138,000	162,000	80,000	240,000
Vegetable oils.....	16,000	12,000	57,000	322,000	230,000
Spices.....	216,000	463,000	144,000	147,000	119,000
Fodder, bran, and pollard (including hay and straw, but excluding oil cakes).....	2,114,000	1,847,000	2,058,000	1,221,000	107,000
Fish and fish products.....	101,000	113,000	91,000	64,000	82,000
Peanuts.....	1,257,000	87,000	.....	96,000	54,000
Oil cakes.....	704,000	839,000	788,000	519,000	34,000
Zinc.....	a 153,000	a 111,000	7,000	85,000	3,000
All other articles.....	6,807,000	5,993,000	4,408,000	3,168,000	1,051,000
Reexports.....	4,755,000	3,373,000	3,293,000	3,871,000	3,100,000
Total.....	134,295,000	117,847,000	111,350,000	127,798,000	111,927,000

a Does not include exports to India.

Rice Leading Article of Export Trade.

Rice is by far the leading export of Burma. The proportion of rice exports to total exports gradually declined during the five years under consideration from 62½ per cent of the total in 1914 to 53 per cent of the total in 1918. With the exception of 1917, when prices were a little higher than usual, this decrease in the value of rice exported was nearly proportional to the decrease in quantity, the price, except for the above-stated year, remaining fairly constant.

The combined exports from all the ports in Burma during the five fiscal years were as follows, in long tons:

Destination.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
PADDY.					
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Foreign countries.....	20,000	11,000	15,000	29,000	15,000
India.....	277,000	316,000	276,000	159,000	44,000
Total paddy.....	297,000	327,000	291,000	188,000	59,000
RICE.					
United Kingdom.....	139,000	198,000	290,000	316,000	508,000
Netherlands.....	325,000	64,000	5,000	34,000	8,000
Germany.....	298,000	112,000			
Austria-Hungary.....	209,000	98,000			
Other Europe.....	112,000	75,000	112,000	57,000	123,000
Straits Settlements.....	281,000	230,000	183,000	253,000	289,000
Ceylon.....	45,000	49,000	75,000	193,000	172,000
Dutch East Indies.....	51,000	92,000	97,000	170,000	128,000
Japan.....	160,000	8,000	4,000		42,000
Other Asia.....	60,000	30,000	12,000	19,000	5,000
Australasia.....	21,000	27,000	35,000	15,000	46,000
Egypt.....	51,000	41,000	35,000	2,000	94,000
Other Africa.....	45,000	47,000	27,000	36,000	27,000
British North America.....	8,000	5,000	3,000		
Other North America.....	5,000	28,000	49,000	81,000	80,000
South America.....	22,000	10,000	17,000	6,000	1,000
Other British possessions.....	3,000	1,000	1,000		1,000
Other foreign.....				4,000	5,000
India.....	612,000	906,000	850,000	809,000	501,000
Total, rice.....	2,447,000	2,021,000	1,901,000	2,055,000	2,000,000
Grand total.....	2,744,000	2,348,000	2,192,000	2,243,000	2,059,000

Change in Markets for Rice—Rangoon Chief Port.

The obvious features of this trade during the five years are a decrease in the amount of paddy exported, an increase in the amount of rice exported to the United Kingdom, a greater decrease in the quantity exported to the rest of Europe, and a decline in the amount of rice shipped to India. The decrease in the paddy exported was due to the comparatively greater rise in freight rates of the cheaper and more bulky commodity and the consequent greater decline in price. The increased shipments to the United Kingdom, especially during 1918, were due to the increased requirements of the home Government for war purposes and the allocation of a considerable amount of tonnage for its transportation. A rice commissioner was appointed in January, 1918, and large purchases were made early in that year. Shipments to the United Kingdom during 1918 were 60 per cent greater than the figures of the preceding year, which had been greater than those of any previous year. The decrease in exports to the rest of Europe during the five years under consideration resulted from the loss of the German and Austrian markets, the lack of tonnage, and other shipping difficulties. The diminished shipments to India were due to scarcity of tonnage. As a conse-

quence there was a slight revival in the local shipbuilding industry. A few small wooden sailing vessels were constructed for this trade.

Nearly 90 per cent of the rice and paddy exported from Burma during 1918 was shipped from the port of Rangoon. More than half of the remainder was exported from Bassein, and most of the rest from Akyab. Rangoon still holds its place as the chief rice-exporting port, its exports for the above-mentioned year being at least 50 per cent greater than those of either Saigon or Bankok.

It is estimated that there is on hand in Burma about 250,000 tons of the 1917-18 rice crop and that 2,250,000 tons of the 1918-19 crop will be available for export. Because of the famine in India shipments have been heavy during the latter part of the fiscal year 1919.

Trade in Petroleum Products.

Next to rice, petroleum is the most important product of Burma. The oil from Yenangyaung and other fields in the middle Irrawaddy Valley is brought by pipe line or by river steamer to the refineries at Syriam near Rangoon. The petroleum products of Burma are kerosene, motor spirit, lubricating and other mineral oils, paraffin wax, and candles. The quantity and value of such products exported during the five years under consideration have been as follows:

Petroleum products.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
MINERAL OILS.	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Kerosene.....	109,284,000	107,241,000	107,321,000	115,360,000	106,734,000
Foreign.....	(a)	1,000			
India.....	109,284,000	107,240,000	107,321,000	115,360,000	106,734,000
Motor spirit.....	(a)	25,504,000	29,305,000	31,360,000	24,109,000
Foreign.....	(a)	21,588,000	25,191,000	24,638,000	18,935,000
India.....	(a)	3,916,000	4,114,000	6,722,000	5,264,000
Other mineral oils.....	30,365,000	9,751,000	8,869,000	7,831,000	5,950,000
Foreign.....	22,303,000	4,602,000	2,931,000	310,000	77,000
India.....	7,963,000	5,149,000	5,938,000	7,521,000	5,873,000
PARAFFIN AND PRODUCTS OF.	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Paraffin.....	296,153	362,118	358,372	450,147	486,262
Foreign.....	284,666	354,288	344,951	429,526	468,282
India.....	11,487	7,830	13,421	20,621	17,980
Candles.....	116,064	116,044	101,764	100,610	118,422
Foreign.....	73,517	69,984	54,931	56,052	76,906
India.....	42,567	46,060	46,833	44,558	41,516

(a) Not separately recorded.

The principal petroleum product of Burma is kerosene. After most of Burma's demands have been supplied, the surplus is absorbed by the vast Indian market. Other mineral oils find their chief market in India, although a great deal of motor spirit goes to England. Paraffin wax and candles find a very extensive market. During 1918 the chief purchasers of Burma paraffin wax were Japan, the United Kingdom, Australasia, Egypt, South Africa, and the United States, in the order named. The trade in candles has undergone a great change during the five-year period. In 1914 about 35 per cent of this commodity went to China; in 1918 more than 95 per cent went to Egypt. Ceylon has consistently held second place in Burma's candle export trade.

The petroleum production of Burma was somewhat handicapped during latter days of the war by lack of tonnage, lack of tank space, and by the difficulty of procuring oil-well supplies. There are indications that the production of petroleum will be greatly increased during the next few years.

Teak and Other Timber.

The exportation of teak and other timber from the ports of Burma during the five fiscal years under consideration has been as follows:

Timber.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Teak:	<i>Cubic tons.</i>	<i>Cubic tons.</i>	<i>Cubic tons.</i>	<i>Cubic tons.</i>	<i>Cubic tons.</i>
Foreign countries.....	48,523	43,318	30,085	24,018	14,559
India.....	113,091	93,079	104,212	145,518	114,885
Total.....	161,619	136,997	134,907	169,536	129,444
Other timber:					
Foreign.....	1,508	752	484	278	67
India.....	43,226	40,314	27,118	19,637	11,605
Total.....	44,733	41,066	27,602	19,915	11,672
Grand total.....	206,352	178,063	162,509	189,451	141,116

Excepting the unusual year 1917, the amount of teak exported from Burma during the five-year period under consideration has gradually declined. Most of the exported teak goes to India, where it is used for house and railway construction and to some degree in shipbuilding. The better quality of teak goes to the United Kingdom, where it is used for ship construction, chiefly for the navy. Great Britain's chief competitors for the purchase of teak during 1919 were the United States and South Africa. Exports to America during the five years under consideration were, respectively, 252 tons, 608 tons, 432 tons, 532 tons, and 4,898 tons, valued at \$11,891, \$35,723, \$29,923, \$36,007, and \$323,651. About 20 per cent of the teak exported from Burma is shipping from Moulmein, the remainder from Rangoon.

The other timber exported from Burma was principally pyinkado, or ironwood. It went to India, where it is used for gun carriages.

Transportation Difficulties Affect Teak Market.

The war and its consequent transportation difficulties have had a deleterious effect on the Rangoon teak market, and large stocks are now on hand. The annual reports on forest administration in Burma show that during the last few years not much more than half of the teak extracted has been exported. These reports show the extraction of teak during the five-year period 1913-1917 to have been as follows:

Fiscal year:	Cubic tons.
1913	260,036
1914	301,280
1915	299,275
1916	319,257
1917	302,400

About 80 per cent of this output is extracted by private contractors, the remainder by the government of Burma. There is a good local market for teak, and a fair amount of the annual output is consumed in Burma; but the stocks on hand at or near the mills at present can not be less than 100,000 cubic tons.

Great Increase in Export of Minerals.

Perhaps the most striking feature of Burma's export trade during the past five years has been the rapid increase in the exportation of minerals. The principal metals exported are wolfram, lead,

silver, and tin; of nonmetals, jadestone and rubies are the only important exports.

Wolfram and tin are found in the mountains separating the Tenasserim coast from Siam and in the northward extension of these mountains into the Southern Shan States. These metals are exported chiefly from Rangoon and from Tavoy and Mergui. Before the war most of the wolfram went to Germany; now it all goes to the United Kingdom. The tin ore is generally shipped to the Singapore market, to India, or the United Kingdom. The wolfram and tin of Burma are produced by many companies, large and small, and mining methods are generally crude.

All the lead and silver exported from Burma come from the Bawdwin mine. This mine is located at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States, and is operated by the Burma Mines (Ltd.). The ore is refined at the smelter at Namtu near the mine, and the lead and silver pigs are sent by rail to Rangoon. The lead is sent principally to Ceylon and India, where it is said to be used in the manufacture of tea chests; but a good proportion of this metal was sent to England, and, especially during 1917, to Vladivostok. The silver is exported as "treasure," principally to India, where it is minted into rupees.

The Bawdwin mine produces zinc, in combination with silver and lead, but the company has been unable to refine this metal at the Namtu smelter, chiefly because of the lack of a sufficient supply of coke. At irregular times, when tonnage and freight rates have permitted, the ore has been exported to Germany, Belgium, or Japan; but most of this ore is lying in the slag-heap at the smelters awaiting the completion of a zinc refinery which the company is erecting near Calcutta. The Bawdwin mine is rich in copper also, but no attempt has yet been made to mine this ore.

The Burma Mines, (Ltd.), is an up-to-date company and employs modern mining methods. The Bawdwin mine is said to be the richest known deposit of high-grade lead, silver, and zinc ores. Immense quantities of these ores and of copper and smaller quantities of several other metals are already blocked out at the mine for future operations.

The exports of these minerals during the five fiscal years under consideration have been as follows:

Metals.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wolfram, foreign	1,879	1,916	2,629	4,542	4,744
Tin	223	129	106	229	416
Foreign	210	115	87	214	300
India	13	14	19	15	116
Pig lead	3,422	6,499	12,740	13,164	16,393
Foreign	3,422	6,499	10,846	10,351	10,569
India	(a)	(a)	1,894	2,813	5,824
Zinc	7,627	4,887	120	3,231	16
Foreign	7,627	4,887	87	3,198	2
India	(a)	(a)	33	33	11
Silver					b 1,653,000
Foreign	(a)				
India					b 1,653,000

a Statistics not available.

b Ounces.

Burma is also one of the chief sources of supply of jade and rubies. Jadestone is extracted, chiefly by the Chinese, from old mines in

extreme Upper Burma near the border of Assam. Most of it is sent to Rangoon to be shipped by sea to Hongkong; but small amounts are sent to Bhamo on the upper Irrawaddy and Lashio in the Northern Shan States to be transported overland to China. The exportation of jadestone from Burma by sea during each of the five years under consideration has been, respectively, 2,864 tons, 4,194 tons, 4,381 tons, 5,626 tons, and 3,708 tons.

Rubies, sapphires, and spinels come from the mines at Mogok, in the Irrawaddy Valley, about 150 miles above Mandalay. The actual value of the raw product at the mines is about \$200,000 per year. The value of the stones exported does not appear in the customs statistics because these stones are generally exported by post or as personal effects; but the value of this export must amount to more than the figures given above for production.

Beans, Cotton, Tobacco, and Other Agricultural Products.

The exportation of beans, cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products during the five years (ended March 31) 1914-1918 has been as follows:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Pulse.....	798,000	1,228,000	1,272,000	1,642,000	1,790,000
Foreign.....	492,000	694,000	723,000	1,435,000	1,543,000
India.....	304,000	530,000	539,000	208,000	256,000
Cotton, raw.....	248,000	226,000	142,000	148,000	205,000
Foreign.....	170,000	168,000	105,000	111,000	128,000
India.....	78,000	68,000	37,000	34,000	77,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	123,000	61,000	89,000	70,000	85,000
Foreign.....	104,000	44,000	81,000	23,000	70,000
India.....	19,000	17,000	8,000	47,000	15,000
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Cigars.....	888,000	907,000	848,000	702,000	803,000
Foreign.....	821,000	837,000	787,000	627,000	703,000
India.....	67,000	70,000	61,000	75,000	100,000
Cigarettes.....	1,000	4,000	38,000	2,000	23,000
Foreign.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
India.....	1,000	4,000	38,000	2,000	23,000
Tobacco, other kinds.....	16,000	88,000	37,000	34,000	39,000
Foreign.....	8,000	42,000	7,000	.....	3,000
India.....	8,000	46,000	30,000	34,000	36,000

a Included in Tobacco, other kinds.

The most striking single fact during the five years was the rapid increase in the exportation of pulse. This was due to the demand for Burma white beans caused principally by the war. These products have been shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom, Japan, Straits Settlements, and Australasia. During 1917 and 1918 the United States took 61,997 and 23,000 hundredweight, respectively, of this product, but late in 1917 the Department of Agriculture practically prohibited its importation on account of the amount of prussic acid it contained. An effort is being made to reduce the acid-content of the Burma bean.

The market for cotton, which suffered from low prices, restriction on exports, and scarcity of tonnage during the first three years of the war, began to improve in 1918. During the last three years of the period under consideration all cotton exports have gone to the United Kingdom, India, and Japan in the order named.

Burma's unmanufactured tobacco goes mainly to Singapore and Hongkong for the Chinese trade and to France for the French Government. The better quality goes to France. During the last three years of this period, excepting 1917, when no tonnage was available, from 65 to 75 per cent of the exports went to France.

Burma's manufactured tobacco consists of cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco. Burma cigars and cigarettes are not manufactured from Burma tobacco, but from tobacco imported from India. Burma cigars, sometimes called cheroots (not the long white cheroots smoked by the Burmans, which are not made of tobacco at all), are large, somewhat cylindrical, black, without wrapper, and square cut at both ends. They are manufactured by hand by the Burmans and shipped by the Chinese, principally to Singapore and India, but also to the United Kingdom and other countries. A small factory at Rangoon manufactures cigarettes, which it sells to the local trade and exports to India, Mesopotamia, and a few other places, and produces cut tobacco, which is sold principally to India.

Market for Hides and Skins Reduced.

The market for hides suffered from low prices during the early years of the war and from governmental restrictions during the last three years. Cowhides make up 70 to 80 per cent of this export according to value. Before the war they went chiefly to Italy, the United States, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, France, and Belgium in the order named; during 1918 more than half of the hides went to India, and the remainder, excepting \$8,440 worth, which went to the United States, was exported to Italy, the United Kingdom, and other British possessions, particularly Canada.

Buffalo hides formerly found a good market in Asiatic Turkey, which took half of Burma's output; in 1918, except for \$49,798 worth shipped to the United States, \$23,829 worth to India, and a few thousand dollars' worth to Canada, all the buffalo hides exported from Burma went to the United Kingdom.

At the beginning of the period under consideration there was a profitable trade in goat and sheep skins, particularly the latter, with India. During this period the value of this trade declined from \$126,411 to \$21,855.

The exportation of hides and skins during the five fiscal years under consideration is given below:

Hides and skins.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Buffalo hides.....	49,307	32,094	24,638	20,934	27,032
Foreign.....	49,307	30,781	17,546	10,169	23,255
India.....	(a)	1,313	7,142	4,785	3,777
Cattle hides.....	82,657	100,557	68,249	81,894	103,609
Foreign.....	82,657	93,691	59,894	69,150	67,921
India.....	(a)	6,866	8,353	12,744	95,688
Other hides.....	5,956	161	79	29	.....
Foreign.....	95	161	78	29	.....
India.....	5,861	.....	1	.....	.....
Skins.....	7,776	6,672	5,470	5,596	1,872
Foreign.....	995	499	93	.....	.....
India.....	6,781	6,173	5,377	5,596	1,872

^a Included in Other hides.

Rubber, Cutch, and Lac Exports.

Rubber, cutch, and lac exports during the period covered by this report have been as follows:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Rubber: Foreign.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 765,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 987,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,286,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,301,000	<i>Pounds.</i> 2,634,000
Cutch.....	<i>Hundred-weight.</i> 79,000	<i>Hundred-weight.</i> 87,000	<i>Hundred-weight.</i> 171,000	<i>Hundred-weight.</i> 91,000	<i>Hundred-weight.</i> 69,000
Foreign.....	55,000	61,000	145,000	58,000	41,000
India.....	24,000	26,000	26,000	33,000	28,000
Lac.....	10,512,000	3,807,000	19,439,000	24,999,000	17,742,000
Foreign.....	4,068,000	836,000	93,000	74,000	1,912,000
India.....	6,444,000	2,971,000	19,346,000	24,925,000	15,830,000

Most of the Burma rubber is shipped from Mergui to Singapore or from Rangoon to the United Kingdom. During the last three years the exportation of rubber has been restricted to the United Kingdom and British possessions; but by special license 35,846 pounds, 93,791 pounds, and 76,246 pounds, valued respectively at \$11,628, \$30,429, and \$24,737, were permitted to go to the United States. The production of rubber in Burma is constantly increasing.

Cutch is obtained principally from the *Acacia catechu* trees on forest reservations, and the amount of production is regulated by the local government, presumably for the sake of supplementing in certain districts a rice or other crop failure. Under these restrictions, production fluctuates considerably. In 1914 Burma cutch went principally to the United Kingdom, India, France, Netherlands, and Germany, where it was used for dyeing and tanning purposes. This product declined in price during the first year of the war, but in 1916 the demand was great and the price good, and exportation both in quantity and value reached record figures. During the next two years the market declined, owing to high freight rates and export and import restrictions. In 1918 the entire supply went to the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, and British possessions, in the order named. Exports to the United States during the five-year period were respectively 1,705 hundredweight, 3,375, 14,745, 3,803, and 9,100 hundredweight, valued at \$9,114, \$16,802, \$71,854, \$20,326, and \$16,793. There are many products sold under the name of cutch, but Rangoon is one of the leading ports in the exportation of real cutch.

The exportation of lac has fluctuated greatly during the five years under consideration. The principal lac produced in Burma is stick-lac and the entire output goes to India. In 1914 nearly all the lac shipped from Burma to foreign countries was seed-lac, sent to the United States. There was already a decline in the market due to heavy stocks and low prices in the United States and Great Britain. The next year saw a still further decline of about 60 per cent from these reduced figures. The entire export in that year consisted of 162 hundredweight of seed and shellac to the United States, and 648 hundredweight of lac refuse to Germany. During the third and fourth year of this period there was practically no foreign exportation, the entire supply going to India; but prices rose during the fourth year and again about 50 per cent during 1918, and a flourishing trade was carried on with India. Foreign shipments during the latter year consisted of 1,912 hundredweight of shellac to the United

Kingdom. A great deal of Burma's supply of lac comes across the frontier from China and from the Shan States.

Trade in Other Exports Influenced by War Conditions.

Before the war considerable quantities of peanuts and oil cakes were exported from Burma. The peanuts went to Singapore and Hongkong and the oil cakes chiefly to the United Kingdom. High freight rates have practically ended the trade in these two products. On the other hand there has been a great increase in shipments of vegetable oils, particularly peanut oil, to the United Kingdom and Singapore, and cottonseed oil to Australia and the United Kingdom.

Other exports which suffered a decline due principally to high freight rates were fodder, bran and pollard, spices, and fish. Before the war large quantities of rice bran went to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Singapore and during the first three years of the war shipments to the United Kingdom continued, but during 1918 most of the small consignments exported from Burma went to Singapore. The export trade in spices consisted mainly of shipments of chillies to Singapore; that of fish products, chiefly of fish maws and shark fins to Singapore.

Principal Articles Imported.

The value of principal articles imported into Burma by sea during each of the five fiscal years 1914-1918 has been as follows:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cotton piece goods.....	\$14,478,000	\$8,124,000	\$9,919,000	\$14,073,000	\$13,574,000
Jute, and manufacturers of.....	5,652,000	4,589,000	4,562,000	4,420,000	4,123,000
Iron and steel.....	4,795,000	3,862,000	4,665,000	4,266,000	3,681,000
Cotton, twist, and yarn.....	2,729,000	2,489,000	2,263,000	3,145,000	3,495,000
Tobacco.....	3,136,000	2,174,000	2,218,000	2,116,000	2,689,000
Provisions.....	5,668,000	3,688,000	3,734,000	3,682,000	2,607,000
Sugar.....	2,180,000	1,687,000	2,453,000	1,475,000	2,996,000
Coal.....	2,339,000	2,053,000	2,146,000	2,386,000	2,060,000
Hardware.....	2,179,000	1,465,000	1,337,000	2,008,000	2,004,000
Spices.....	2,389,000	2,211,000	2,218,000	2,245,000	1,982,000
Vegetable oils.....	1,015,000	1,143,000	1,107,000	1,479,000	1,317,000
Silk, and manufacturers of.....	2,973,000	1,237,000	1,744,000	1,496,000	1,301,000
Machines and machinery.....	1,618,000	1,473,000	1,283,000	1,319,000	1,137,000
Fish.....	1,714,000	1,348,000	1,320,000	1,272,000	1,056,000
Flour.....	1,230,000	870,000	954,000	854,000	1,010,000
Liquors.....	1,840,000	1,070,000	1,149,000	1,117,000	951,000
Cotton manufactures (other than piece goods).....	2,707,000	1,318,000	1,284,000	1,728,000	906,000
Paper.....	563,000	607,000	576,000	656,000	728,000
Soap.....	536,000	577,000	615,000	628,000	873,000
Matches.....	519,000	482,000	698,000	649,000	738,000
Ships, parts of.....	471,000	545,000	394,000	295,000	705,000
Pulse.....	713,000	610,000	692,000	707,000	598,000
Chemicals.....	304,000	219,000	297,000	368,000	525,000
Cement.....	305,000	229,000	265,000	401,000	506,000
Salt.....	465,000	472,000	1,083,000	1,377,000	501,000
Haberdashery and millinery.....	750,000	484,000	501,000	948,000	466,000
Fruits, dry, salted, or preserved (not canned).....	445,000	371,000	356,000	533,000	415,000
Woolen goods.....	1,920,000	1,031,000	345,000	547,000	388,000
Apparel (excluding hosiery).....	793,000	380,000	340,000	437,000	383,000
Mineral oils.....	350,000	307,000	416,000	522,000	370,000
Cordage and rope (excluding cotton and jute).....	370,000	420,000	402,000	425,000	367,000
Earthenware and porcelain.....	641,000	258,000	245,000	376,000	346,000
Drugs and medicines.....	355,000	266,000	323,000	355,000	345,000
Paints and painters' materials.....	346,000	268,000	321,000	394,000	334,000
Tea.....	397,000	396,000	360,000	392,000	323,000
Glassware.....	457,000	176,000	211,000	350,000	281,000
Leather goods.....	345,000	228,000	207,000	284,000	253,000
Boots and shoes.....	670,000	495,000	272,000	429,000	244,000
Motor cars and trucks and parts (not including motor cycles).....	366,000	223,000	320,000	715,000	244,000
Belting.....	205,000	202,000	206,000	230,000	230,000
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	746,000	713,000	280,000	432,000	64,000
All other articles.....	10,751,000	8,858,000	8,165,000	3,247,000	7,963,000
Total.....	82,425,000	59,708,000	62,255,000	64,777,000	63,177,000

Cotton Goods Trade.

Textiles constitute by far the leading import into Burma, and of these, cotton goods make up about 75 per cent of the value. Piece goods constitute 75 per cent of the total, in practically the following proportion: Colored, printed, and dyed, 53 per cent; white (bleached), 35 per cent; and gray (unbleached), 12 per cent.

Of the total value of cotton goods imported into Burma 15 per cent consists of cotton twist and yarn. Most of this product is gray, of the coarser varieties (Nos. 1 to 20), and comes from India. The remainder of the gray and about half of the colored yarn comes from the United Kingdom and Ceylon. A good proportion of these goods (nearly 40 per cent) goes via Bhamo into the Chinese Province of Yunnan, and another 10 per cent crosses the border into Siam or into the protected Kachin, Karen, and Shan States. Most of the remainder is consumed by the household industries of Upper Burma. The amount of twist and yarn imported during the 1914-1918 period was as follows:

Shipments.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Foreign (direct).....	2,960,000	2,174,000	1,667,000	1,107,000	541,000
Foreign (via India).....	745,000	606,000	627,000	602,000	423,000
India.....	10,067,000	11,050,000	10,579,000	13,913,000	11,229,000
Total.....	13,770,000	13,880,000	12,873,000	15,622,000	12,193,000

Cotton manufactures other than piece goods imported into Burma consist mainly of sewing thread, hosiery, blankets, canvas, lace and net, and handkerchiefs and shawls. The amount and value of these imports have been as follows for the five fiscal years:

Articles.	1914		1915		1916	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Thread.....pounds..	274,000	\$278,000	196,000	\$198,000	236,000	\$249,000
Blankets.....do.....	5,123,000	1,260,000	2,526,000	538,000	1,202,000	234,000
Hosiery.....	(a)	742,000	(a)	327,000	(a)	533,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls.....number..	1,472,000	145,000	731,000	48,000	330,000	36,000
Canvas.....yards..	40,000	9,000	29,000	8,000	105,000	32,000
Lace and net.....do.....	149,000	18,000	75,000	10,000	127,000	17,000
Other cotton manufactures.....pounds..	705,000	255,000	472,000	189,000	445,000	183,000
Total.....		2,707,000		1,318,000		1,284,000

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Thread.....pounds..	254,000	\$274,000	233,000	\$288,000
Blankets.....do.....	967,000	364,000	380,000	131,000
Hosiery.....	(a)	728,000	(a)	243,000
Handkerchiefs and shawls.....number..	336,000	25,000	18,000	13,000
Canvas.....yards..	173,000	40,000	171,000	65,000
Lace and net.....do.....	149,000	47,000	166,000	61,000
Other cotton manufactures.....pounds..	575,000	248,000	199,000	105,000
Total.....		1,726,000		906,000

* No statistics available.

The importation of cotton sewing thread, which comes almost entirely from the United Kingdom, has remained fairly constant; but there has been a great decline in imports of hosiery, blankets, handkerchiefs, and shawls. These articles formerly came from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the Netherlands, but during the war Japan has been gaining most of this trade. Canvas, lace, and net come chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Jute, Silks, Woolens, and Other Textiles.

Jute manufactures hold second place in Burma's list of imports. These manufactures consist almost entirely of gunny bags from Calcutta. The imports vary in quantity with the importance of the rice crop.

Silk and silk goods occupy a much more important place in the import trade of Burma than is indicated by the figures of the above list, for raw silk is the most important article in the transfrontier trade of this Province. Under normal conditions (e. g., in the fiscal year 1914) the total value of the sea-borne and transfrontier trade in silks was nearly \$3,700,000, while in 1918 the value was \$2,082,000. The principal item in this trade was piece goods, most of which come from Japan and the remainder principally from Siam. Raw silk usually comes across the border from China, but a small amount is imported by sea from China and Siam. Some silk mixed with other materials and a little yarn and sewing thread come from Europe, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

The importation of woolen goods has fallen off greatly during the war. The quantity of the principal articles of this class imported during the five fiscal years is indicated in the table below:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Yarn and knitting wool.....pounds..	78,000	26,000	20,000	26,000	11,000
Piece goods.....yards..	2,921,000	1,550,000	538,000	460,000	343,000
Carpets and rugs.....pounds..	728,000	518,000	102,000	47,000	39,000
Hosiery.....do.....	103,000	89,000	21,000	43,000	41,000
Shawls.....number.....	458,000	37,000	6,000	34,000	8,000
Other goods.....pounds..	297,000	95,000	157,000	199,000	72,000

a Does not include imports from India.

Yarn and knitting wool formerly came from Germany, but now come from the United Kingdom and Japan. Piece goods make up 60 per cent of the value of woolen imports. Between 60 and 75 per cent of this amount has always come from Great Britain. Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium, which formerly enjoyed most of the rest of this trade, have given way in recent years to Japan. Carpets and rugs continue to come from the United Kingdom and Italy. Germany formerly held third place in this trade. The United Kingdom has always furnished most of the woolen hosiery. Trade in woolen shawls, which formerly came from Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary in the order named, has practically ceased. The few which have arrived during the last two years covered by this report came from Switzerland, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Other woolen goods are mainly from the United Kingdom.

Textiles of other materials imported into Burma during the five years under consideration consisted mainly of \$60,000 to \$100,000 worth of linen goods, chiefly canvas, from the United Kingdom, and less than \$10,000 worth per year of hemp cloth from the United Kingdom, Singapore, and Hongkong.

In 1914 nearly all the haberdashery and millinery imported into Burma came from foreign countries; in 1918 nearly 40 per cent of it came from India. Of the amount imported from foreign countries, the United Kingdom has always furnished more than 50 per cent, and Japan most of the remainder. The above statement is even more true of most kinds of wearing apparel. Hats, caps, bonnets, and hatter's ware are purchased chiefly from the United Kingdom, but Japan has taken second place from Italy in this trade. At least 60 per cent of cordage and rope of vegetable fiber (excluding jute and cotton) comes from India and most of the remainder from Hongkong.

Iron and Steel Imports for Five Years.

Iron and steel and their products, including hardware, cutlery, machinery, machines, railway materials, and parts of ships, constitute an important item in Burma's list of imports and amount in normal times to nearly \$10,000,000 per year. This class of goods constitute the leading import from the United States.

The principal iron and steel products imported into Burma during the five fiscal years under consideration have been as follows (quantity expressed in long tons):

Iron and steel products.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Pig iron or steel.....	2,008	1,551	2,047	2,724	1,785
Angle and spring steel.....	2,355	1,457	1,323	706	451
Bars and channels.....	10,407	4,879	5,695	3,478	1,619
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge work.....	1,694	1,325	696	47	39
Nails, screws, rivets, and washers.....	5,105	2,855	4,704	4,380	2,146
Pipes and fittings (cast).....	2,313	1,776	888	989	340
Tubes, pipes, and fittings (wrought).....	10,114	14,537	22,051	10,063	4,918
Sheets and plates:					
Galvanized.....	20,719	13,165	6,516	2,288	2,181
Tinned.....	6,971	6,598	5,628	4,041	4,432
Other.....	3,964	2,933	2,984	1,930	723
Cast steel.....	1,275	1,065	465	580	152
All other iron and steel.....	8,885	6,974	5,135	4,043	2,561
Total.....	75,810	59,115	58,132	35,269	21,347

In 1914 the United Kingdom furnished more than half of the iron and steel imported into Burma, with Belgium, the United States, Germany, and India following; in 1918, the United States furnished nearly 45 per cent and the United Kingdom nearly 35 per cent, while India furnished most of the remainder. Imports from the United States consist principally of sheets and plates, especially tinned and galvanized; tubes, pipes, and fittings (wrought), for the oil wells; nails; wire. There is a good demand for these products in Burma.

Hardware Imported Chiefly from United States Recently.

The value of the principal articles of hardware imported into Burma from 1914 to 1918 [fiscal years] is given below; also a state-

ment of the imports of cutlery and electroplated ware which are not included under hardware:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Foreign (direct):					
Agricultural implements.....	\$37,000	\$9,000	\$3,000	\$30,000	\$23,000
Other implements and tools.....	283,000	240,000	229,000	181,000	140,000
Builders' hardware (locks, hinges, etc.).....	59,000	31,000	50,000	49,000	46,000
Enameled ironware.....	355,000	100,000	57,000	123,000	79,000
Other domestic utensils.....	212,000	107,000	71,000	59,000	41,000
Metal lamps and parts.....	159,000	68,000	35,000	65,000	75,000
Safes and strong boxes.....	62,000	18,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
Other hardware.....	527,000	435,000	389,000	701,000	471,000
Cutlery.....	164,000	54,000	32,000	69,000	89,000
Electroplated ware.....	23,000	23,000	27,000	15,000	6,000
India.....	162,000	92,000	114,000	243,000	359,000
Foreign (via India).....	203,000	364,000	404,000	645,000	754,000

Before the war most of the hardware came from the United States. Germany and Austria-Hungary led in enameled ironware, cutlery, lamps of all kinds, safes, and strong boxes, and were strong competitors in domestic utensils and builders' hardware, while the United States was a competitor in the sale of implements and tools, builders' hardware, and other sorts of hardware. In 1918 a large proportion of the hardware came from India, and the United Kingdom continued to furnish most of the hardware imported from foreign countries, while Japan had taken first place in enameled ironware and cutlery and the United States had taken first place in lamps and was still a strong competitor in implements and tools, builders' hardware, and other sorts of hardware.

The following table shows the value of the imports of the principal kinds of machinery during the period under consideration:

Machines and machinery.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Sewing and knitting machines and parts.....	\$355,000	\$216,000	\$206,000	\$347,000	\$304,000
Steam engines and parts (excluding railway locomotives).....	224,000	165,000	145,000	127,000	111,000
Mining machinery.....	164,000	305,000	419,000	260,000	89,000
Boilers.....	125,000	122,000	143,000	72,000	42,000
Electrical machinery.....	77,000	72,000	51,000	68,000	67,000
Rice and flour-mill machinery.....	223,000	79,000	16,000	26,000	28,000
Sawmill and woodworking machinery.....	42,000	62,000	35,000	29,000	11,000
Oil-mill machinery.....	78,000	28,000	32,000	38,000	139,000
Typewriters, parts, and accessories.....	18,000	24,000	21,000	16,000	28,000
All other machinery.....	311,000	370,000	215,000	336,000	318,000

In 1914 nearly 65 per cent of the machinery imported into Burma came from the United Kingdom, while Germany furnished 16 per cent and the United States 15 per cent. Germany furnished about 80 per cent of the rice-mill machinery and a small proportion of the sewing machines, steam engines, and oil-crushing machines. The United States furnished nearly 80 per cent of the mining machinery, 60 per cent of the typewriters, and smaller proportions of engines and boilers, oil-crushing machinery, and machine tools. Although about 90 per cent of the sewing machines came from the United Kingdom, practically all were imported and sold by an American firm. In 1918 the United Kingdom held 38 per cent of this trade and the United States 55 per cent. Most of the mining machinery, typewriters, and machine tools continued to

come from the United States, which country also furnished about 50 per cent of the steam engines and boilers, nearly 50 per cent of the electrical machinery, 65 per cent of the rice-mill machinery, 90 per cent of the oil-crushing machinery, and most of the other machinery. About 30 per cent of the sewing machines came directly from the United States.

Two other articles may be classed in this group, since they consist chiefly of iron and steel and machinery—parts of ships, including launches and boats, and railway plant and rolling stock. In general, there was a gain during this period in the imports of parts of ships, which consist principally of the vessels of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. (which has a practical monopoly of inland water transportation in Burma) shipped in parts from the United Kingdom and put together in Rangoon. Imports of motor boats and launches, chiefly marine engines, from the United States increased in value from about \$10,000 in 1914 to over \$70,000 in 1918.

The great decline in railway material and rolling stock, which consisted chiefly of engines, tenders, and carriages from the United Kingdom, was due to the lack of construction work during this period and to the demand elsewhere for such material.

Provisions and Other Foodstuffs.

The principal articles classed as provisions, arranged according to value of importation during 1918, were: Ghee, \$649,000, chiefly from India; condensed milk, \$431,000, chiefly from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia; butter, \$165,000, chiefly from India; farinaceous and patent foods, \$154,000, from Singapore and the United States; canned and bottled goods, \$30,000, from the United States and the United Kingdom.

Sugar is the most important single foodstuff imported into Burma. It comes mainly from Singapore and Java. Imports of confectionery, chiefly from the United Kingdom, fell from nearly \$140,000 in 1914 to about \$23,000 in 1918. Practically all the wheat flour and tea consumed in Burma come from India. Fish and fruits come from Singapore. Vegetable oils, chiefly peanut and sesamum oil, are furnished chiefly by India and are used for cooking purposes by Burmans and other Asiatics.

The importation of salt fell off during 1918 owing largely to an increase in local production. In 1914, nearly 40 per cent of the supply came from Germany and the remainder from Aden, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Spain, and Turkey, in the order named. In 1918 more than 40 per cent came from Spain and the rest from Aden and the United Kingdom. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for Jan. 3, and Oct. 7, 1919.]

Decline in Tobacco Imports—Spices and Liquors.

Although tobacco is an important export from Burma, it is also a leading import into that country. The tobacco imported into Burma consists chiefly of unmanufactured tobacco from India, used for the manufacture of cigarettes and cheroots; native cigars, chiefly from India; and cigarettes, principally from the United Kingdom, but also from India. In normal times, most of the cigars consumed by Europeans come from Manila, but during the early years of the war this trade was interrupted because some of the leading Manila manufacturers were controlled by German capital. Imports of the various

kinds of tobacco, during the five years under review have been as follows (stated according to quantity) :

Kinds.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Raw tobacco:	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Foreign.....	1,000	19,000			
India.....	26,619,000	16,281,000	17,450,000	16,110,000	17,760,000
Cigars:					
Foreign.....	3,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	1,000
India.....	288,000	244,000	244,000	194,000	126,000
Cigarettes:					
Foreign.....	642,000	467,000	621,000	627,000	963,000
India.....	205,000	485,000	344,000	316,000	257,000
Other kinds:					
Foreign.....	49,000	49,000	43,000	42,000	44,000
India.....	307,000	200,000	387,000	184,000	243,000

The principal spices imported into Burma are areca nuts (the so-called betel nuts), which are chewed with betel leaf and a fine lime usually colored with carmine or other coloring matter. They come chiefly from Calcutta, but also from other parts of India, and from Penang and Singapore. Some chillies, pepper, cardamoms, and other spices are imported from India.

The value of imported wines and liquors has been nearly cut in two during the period under consideration, and the amount has been nearly divided by four. The liquors which have suffered the greatest decline are beer, ale, and porter, which formerly came from the United Kingdom and now come from the United Kingdom and Japan, and brandy, which comes chiefly from France. Wines, from the United Kingdom and France, have fallen off nearly 50 per cent in value and more than 50 per cent in quantity. Whisky held its own, considering the decrease in European population. The amount of imported whisky fell about 40 per cent, but the value in 1918 was 10 per cent greater than in 1914. Practically all the whisky consumed in Burma comes from the United Kingdom.

Coal, Cement, Matches, Paper, and Soap.

The quantity of coal and coke imported fell more than 50 per cent during the five years under review, particularly during the last year of this period although the value remained fairly constant. The quantity of cement imported into Burma during this period fell nearly 30 per cent, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in price. Formerly, cement came almost entirely from the United Kingdom, but during 1918 about 20 per cent came from Hong-kong. Japan has control of the trade in matches. During 1914, this country furnished more than 80 per cent and in 1918 about 95 per cent of this product. Most of the remainder came from Sweden.

The preceding table shows that the value of the imported paper and paper manufactures (not including printed matter) has increased considerably during the five years under consideration; but, as a matter of fact, Burma has suffered severely from a shortage of paper and prices are several times as high as before the war. Imports of printing paper, the principal item of this group, declined 35 per cent, while shipments of packing and other kinds of paper and paper goods declined about 70 per cent, and cardboard at least 80 per cent. Before the war nearly all the paper imports came from the United Kingdom. Now 60 per cent of the printing paper

comes from India, and Japan is an important competitor in most lines of this trade. Writing paper and envelopes come almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

Most of the soap imported into Burma comes from the United Kingdom. Household or laundry soap in bars or tablets makes up more than 90 per cent of the total trade in this commodity.

Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.

The principal chemicals imported into Burma during 1918 were sulphur from Japan, and sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, acids, and ammonia from the United Kingdom. Before the war sulphuric acid was the most important chemical imported, but this has been difficult to secure and is now manufactured in Burma. The great increase during the past few years has been in the importation of sodium carbonate.

Drugs and medicines come chiefly from the United Kingdom. The United States sends a few thousand dollars worth of patent medicines, quinine salts, and other sorts, and Japan sends about an equal amount of various kinds of drugs and medicines.

Paints and painters' materials come principally from the United Kingdom.

Before the war between \$50,000 and \$75,000 worth of dyes, chiefly anilines from Germany, were imported into Burma annually. Since the German supply has been shut off, these materials are difficult to obtain. The value of imported dyestuffs during 1918 was \$43,280, of which anilines made up about \$17,000.

Increasing Share of Japan in Import Trade in Other Articles.

In 1914 the United Kingdom furnished more than half of the earthenware and porcelain imported into Burma, with Germany and Japan as its chief competitors; in 1918 the United Kingdom retained its usual proportion of this trade, while Japan had absorbed most of the remainder.

The chief kinds of glassware imported into Burma, in the order of importance in 1918, were bottles, chiefly soda-water bottles, sheet and plate glass, lamp globes, bangles, and tableware. Formerly Belgium furnished most of the sheet and plate glass, the United Kingdom most of the bottles, and Germany and Austria most of the bangles and beads, lamp globes, and tableware. In 1918 Japan ranked first in the sale of every kind of glassware.

Other imports of special interest to American manufacturers are leather and leather goods, boots and shoes, belting, and motor cars. The principal articles under the heading of leather and leather goods (excluding belting, boots, and shoes) are: Hides, tanned and dressed, chiefly from India; skins, tanned and dressed, from India and the United Kingdom; unwrought leather, chiefly from India, but small amounts from the United Kingdom, Straits Settlements, and the United States; leather bags and trunks, formerly from the United Kingdom, but now chiefly from Japan; saddlery and harness, chiefly from India and the United Kingdom, but a small amount from the United States; other manufactures of leather, formerly chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, but during 1918 from the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, and India, in the order named.

Leather boots and shoes formerly came almost entirely from the United Kingdom; but during 1917 and 1918 the United States fur-

nished from 25 to 35 per cent of these goods. American styles are popular here and it is probable that American shoes will hold their place. Boots and shoes of other materials, chiefly canvas, come principally from the United Kingdom.

Belting, especially canvas and balata, finds a good market here in the rice mills, sawmills, petroleum refineries, and other factories of Burma. It comes chiefly from the United Kingdom.

There is a good trade in motor cars in Burma. Imports during the five years under report amounted to nearly 300 cars per year, in spite of the restrictions in force during this period. Most of the motor cars come from the United States. Motor trucks come chiefly from the United States and motor cycles from the United Kingdom.

Trade with the United States Shows Great Increase.

During the five years under consideration, the trade with the United States has shown a greater proportional increase than that with any other country. The value of the principal exports to and imports from the United States during this period were as follows [fiscal year ending March 31 used in table]:

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
EXPORTS.					
Teak.....	\$11,890	\$35,722	\$29,922	\$36,007	\$323,651
Rice.....	22,478	19,552	149,729	195,063	
Paraffin wax.....	104,799	244,675	126,535	218,012	163,117
Beans.....	1,570			102,328	73,322
Hides.....	382,501	231,508	247,165	459,135	58,238
Cutch.....	9,114	16,802	71,854	20,327	46,623
Rubber.....			23,067	61,110	46,793
Lac.....	65,522	3,185			
All other articles.....	130,684	87,928	3,291	16,150	12,443
Total.....	706,080	642,298	522,286	1,062,798	919,240
IMPORTS.					
Iron and steel:					
Tubes, pipes, and fittings (wrought)....	602,321	757,237	1,453,860	1,105,891	586,601
Sheets and plates—					
Galvanized.....	11,342	45,682		193,084	314,469
Tinned.....		647	227,833	353,648	220,648
Other.....	381		12,534	47,554	73,877
Nails, rivets, and washers.....	68,565	49,762	207,825	248,139	165,365
Wire.....	14,364	28,889	9,882	8,279	30,559
Hoops and strips.....	47	24	7,720	14,281	15,005
Other.....	71,815	56,943	180,329	106,848	37,968
Machines and machinery:					
Oil-crushing and refining machinery....	5,742	6,282	1,183	2,011	127,312
Sewing machines and parts.....	448	262	2,060	3,408	86,495
Mining machinery.....	128,892	234,235	257,621	174,568	61,109
Engines.....	18,049	27,603	41,048	39,168	52,900
Electrical machinery.....	3,669	6,745	19,528	11,367	33,022
Typewriters, parts, and accessories....	9,848	12,229	11,025	10,927	23,154
Boilers.....	30,952	21,142	24,017	21,855	18,041
Rice-mill and sawmill machinery.....	1,414	2,156	1,438	3,742	17,273
Machine tools.....	5,078	1,365	7,917	23,666	14,377
Other.....	38,255	54,834	25,660	41,343	144,397
Provisions:					
Condensed milk.....	3,323	2,936	5,700	7,042	162,119
Canned and bottled goods.....	33,606	22,885	23,811	41,661	46,828
Farinaceous and patent foods.....	3,335	6,492	8,935	6,006	38,828
Other.....	3,833	6,611	2,399	13,755	15,038
Mineral oils:					
Kerosene.....	182,654	186,746	190,707	53,375	179,603
Lubricating oil.....	45,754	49,072	37,753	77,390	51,686
Other.....	6,824	12	738	2,472	110
Motor cars, cycles, and parts.....	145,512	60,193	226,178	620,487	221,527
Hardware:					
Implements and tools.....	56,059	44,273	123,408	46,925	54,121
Lamps (chiefly metal), and parts of lamps.....	7,882	4,574	6,623	26,149	40,126
Builders' hardware.....	10,031	3,762	23,411	19,534	19,575
Domestic utensils.....	1,788	1,213	4,339	4,931	7,597
Other.....	54,752	62,274	50,274	65,022	75,746
Tallow and stearine.....	8,004	2,068	57,250	36,684	72,208
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats).....	10,732	14,390	14,182	15,527	71,972

Articles.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
IMPORTS—continued.					
Paper and pasteboard:					
Printing paper.....	\$669	\$409	\$593	\$34,472	\$27,571
Packing paper.....	635	8,144	405	30,156	6,603
Writing paper and envelopes.....	1,327	1,049	1,976	4,598	5,414
Other.....	4,966	7,030	5,587	9,368	9,163
Cotton goods:					
Piece goods—					
Colored.....	55		744	5,199	26,471
White.....				2,172	861
Gray.....	9,714	18,719	15,168	8,079	
Blankets.....					11,154
Other.....	1,306	903	399	840	1,780
Boots and shoes.....	10,027	11,395	17,487	89,643	36,604
Liquors.....	31,538	25,228	35,162	34,613	36,560
Leather, and manufactures of.....	4,905	4,398	3,794	24,746	21,618
Stationery (excluding paper).....	11,933	9,892	15,101	25,200	19,477
Rubber goods.....	2,044	2,554	13,503	6,505	18,638
Oilcloth and flour cloth.....	31,338	31,613	32,743	4,476	18,037
Drugs and medicines.....	19,228	10,508	25,614	20,055	16,196
Anilinedyes.....					15,882
Railway materials, etc.....					15,134
Scientific instruments.....	507	478	9,167	9,872	12,715
Electrical apparatus.....	50,901	13,754	32,095	11,886	13,231
Zinc.....	20	5,076	5,352	114	12,030
Wood, manufactures of.....	1,820	1,088	2,450	3,053	10,598
Toilet requisites.....	10,734	10,723	10,315	17,022	10,392
Arms and ammunition.....	4,502	194	6,269	5,920	9,852
All other articles.....	114,086	113,233	111,490	202,172	124,413
Total.....	1,897,596	2,049,926	3,612,782	3,905,490	3,569,995

Declared Exports to the United States.

Declared exports to the United States from Rangoon show an increase of \$500,184 during 1918 (calendar year) over 1917, shipments during 1918 being valued at \$2,070,874, and during 1917 at \$1,570,690. This increase is due almost entirely to the larger shipments of rice and cutch. Exports according to quantity and value for the two calendar years are given in the appended table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bauxite, crude..... bags.....	86	\$266		
Candles: Wax..... pounds.....	116,800	18,218		
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:				
Cutch..... do.....	156,800	22,142	2,033,400	\$308,508
Wax, mineral..... do.....	2,717,160	250,799	1,568,000	188,630
Furs, and manufactures of: Leopard and tiger skins.....		2,043		854
Hides and skins other than fur skins, raw or uncurd:				
Buffalo, dry..... pieces.....	12,500	80,158	875	7,786
Cattle, dry..... pounds.....	419,387		28,719	
Cattle, green or pickled..... pieces.....	1,500	12,293	1,000	4,056
Goatskins, dry..... pounds.....	56,373		13,759	
Household effects..... cases.....	3		2,750	2,249
India rubber..... pounds.....	97,821	64,325	6,234	
Orchids..... cases.....	16	596	8	326
Pearls..... number.....	400	10,406		2,777
Rice..... pounds.....	7,280,000	442,566	24,632,108	1,860,621
Vegetables: Beans and lentils..... do.....	5,936,000	283,544		
Wood, and manufactures of..... board feet.....	1,735,060	373,843	521,190	195,072
Total.....		1,570,690		2,070,874

Exports invoiced at the consulate for shipment to the Philippines were valued at \$100,420 in 1918 as against \$87,892 in 1917. There were no invoices certified for shipments to Porto Rico or Hawaii. Returned American goods were worth \$120 in 1918 and \$578 in 1917.

CALCUTTA.

By Consul General James A. Smith.

Foreign commerce passing through the port of Calcutta in 1918 was worth \$456,407,298 and in 1917 \$482,605,614. This decline is due chiefly to the reduced export trade in 1918, resulting from war conditions and lack of cargo space. Imports increased slightly in value. Trade with other parts of the British Empire shows a decrease of 9 per cent, the decrease being particularly marked in export returns. In the case of the United States and Java, trade returns were 15 and 14 per cent, respectively, higher in 1918 than in 1917. Japan increased its trade with India 34 per cent during the year under review as against 1917. [Unless otherwise specified, the fiscal year ending March 31 is used throughout this report.]

The distribution of this trade for both years is indicated in the appended table:

Countries.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1917	1918 .	1917	1918
British Empire:				
United Kingdom	\$116,018,668	\$109,119,920	\$95,970,624	\$63,781,972
Australia	766,960	770,853	16,761,119	16,816,020
China, Hongkong	523,311	669,629	2,636,670	3,236,871
Straits Settlements	4,659,187	4,573,213	3,745,259	4,116,410
Ceylon	403,919	1,373,326	2,867,342	2,414,433
Egypt	1,193,915	2,326,836	2,658,083	8,621,167
Mauritius	831,198	102,197	2,040,361	1,610,162
Natal	11,031	95,708	2,632,128	4,115,761
Cape Colony	11,355	2,271	972,650	2,431,303
Other British possessions and dependencies	1,046,622	2,214,258	5,671,095	9,873,804
Total, British Empire	125,466,156	120,239,211	135,958,331	117,017,912
Europe:				
Germany	207,962	1,298		
Belgium	60,344	2,595		
France	962,269	716,673	10,346,179	9,209,690
Austria-Hungary	16,222	4,218		
Italy	1,928,432	1,394,090	7,728,327	5,734,035
Russia	787,400	425,007	17,526,212	2,322,618
All other countries	3,906,502	2,776,501	4,770,792	3,078,223
Total, Europe	7,869,131	5,320,382	40,371,510	20,344,596
Asia:				
Java	20,291,683	23,328,704	5,160,437	5,873,866
China, treaty ports	289,394	592,415	3,690,430	1,994,911
Japan	13,723,854	19,590,258	6,866,956	8,133,543
Turkey in Asia	1,298		616,920	5,840
Arabia (excluding Aden)		1,298	25,955	
All other countries	1,871,008	1,382,734	8,708,763	9,294,366
Total, Asia	36,177,237	44,896,409	25,099,461	25,302,556
Africa	480,161	908,739	347,468	599,877
America:				
United States	11,849,927	16,619,098	76,741,135	85,537,822
South America	110,632	139,180	15,743,452	12,903,686
All other countries		1,298	5,260,363	6,009,479
Total, America	11,960,559	16,759,576	97,744,950	104,450,987
Sandwich Islands			1,130,656	568,083
Total foreign countries	56,487,088	67,884,106	164,691,039	151,266,069
Grand total	181,953,244	188,123,317	300,652,370	268,283,981

Imports and Exports by Classes.

Imports of merchandise to and exports from Calcutta during 1917 and 1918, according to the four main classes, are indicated in the appended table according to value:

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	\$33,742,689	\$37,683,256	\$44,549,562	\$50,287,167
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	9,777,772	8,183,507	101,353,622	58,824,305
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	136,428,758	140,681,430	153,521,529	157,351,140
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	2,004,025	1,575,124	1,227,657	1,821,369
Total.....	181,953,244	188,123,317	300,652,370	268,283,981

Imports by Articles.

During 1918 imports of cotton goods increased in value 8 per cent, sugar 10 per cent, and metals and ores 5 per cent. Shipments in general show an increase of 3 per cent in 1918 over 1917. Imports during the two fiscal years are listed according to value in the following table:

Articles.	1917	1918
Cotton goods.....	\$75,284,754	\$81,987,222
Sugar.....	21,119,003	23,292,308
Metals and ores.....	14,515,462	15,303,242
Machines and machinery.....	7,992,857	6,345,715
Salt.....	4,370,649	6,085,664
Oils.....	6,698,286	5,189,488
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.....	3,823,116	3,602,305
Chemicals and chemical preparations.....	2,196,427	3,190,412
Tea chests, entire or in sections.....	2,445,358	2,746,777
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.....	2,319,786	2,463,857
Paper and pasteboard.....	2,061,971	2,353,777
Spices.....	2,406,859	2,279,484
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances.....	2,411,797	2,142,690
Matches.....	1,151,312	1,982,968
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	2,319,523	1,901,391
Glass and glassware.....	1,857,634	1,823,557
Building and engineering materials.....	1,136,781	1,732,224
Tobacco.....	1,369,338	1,725,282
Rubber.....	1,324,660	1,565,216
Articles imported by post.....	1,438,084	1,479,331
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics).....	1,635,248	1,350,724
Paints and painters' materials.....	1,211,976	1,313,294
Motor cars and motor cycles and parts thereof.....	1,249,542	1,137,443
Woolen goods.....	1,202,282	1,049,287
Haberdashery and millinery.....	2,032,348	787,173
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	1,400,211	705,058
Belting for machinery.....	410,966	680,298
Soap.....	636,597	639,587
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	461,776	614,992
Stationery (excluding paper).....	727,097	607,755
Wood and timber.....	774,157	601,563
Books, printed, and printed matter.....	507,709	555,313
Paper-making materials.....	982,683	551,922
Apparel, excluding hosiery and boots and shoes.....	571,540	496,850
Hemp.....	447,963	447,464
Flax.....	913,854	402,155
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.....	719,562	387,016
Earthenware and porcelain.....	517,044	365,460
Silk goods.....	488,815	358,712
Cycles (other than motor cycles).....	267,293	354,044
Leather.....	477,342	347,796
Arms and ammunition.....	385,650	249,964
Toys and requisites for games and sports.....	349,267	237,718
Boots and shoes.....	425,939	236,847
Buttons of all sorts.....	345,443	196,392
Gums and resins.....	91,907	194,837
Cutlery.....	160,585	159,154
Grain, pulse, and flour.....	174,139	144,907
Pitch, tar, and dammar.....	138,372	144,788

Articles.	1917	1918
Hides and skins, raw.....	\$36,672	\$91,176
Furniture and cabinet ware.....	141,932	85,899
Clocks and watches.....	172,992	80,395
Animals, living.....	534,207	57,952
Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages).....	95,986	50,124
Fruits and vegetables.....	49,719	43,967
Jewelry.....	51,170	31,595
Ships, parts of.....	5,779	3,150
All other articles.....	2,904,614	3,165,648
Total.....	181,953,244	188,123,317

Prices for Cotton Goods Higher.

Despite a reduction of 209,739,245 yards in imports of cotton piece goods in 1918 the value of the goods increased \$6,958,770 from \$67,208,311 as compared with 1917. The same condition is true in the case of cotton yarn and twist, for in 1917 7,735,833 pounds sold for \$3,255,364, and in 1918 5,557,967 pounds brought \$3,652,795. Imports of the various descriptions of cotton goods in 1917 and 1918 [fiscal years] were:

Cotton manufactures.	1917		1918	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
Twist and yarn.....	a 7,735,833	\$3,255,364	a 5,557,967	\$3,652,795
Piece goods:				
Gray—				
British.....	640,845,987	40,340,040	467,414,555	43,379,656
Foreign.....	22,274,996	1,643,255	19,349,434	2,312,236
White—				
British.....	210,853,228	14,327,950	186,465,068	16,462,397
Foreign.....	2,208,336	225,156	1,897,000	243,000
Colored, printed, or dyed.....	99,433,356	10,671,910	90,750,600	11,769,792
All other cotton fabrics.....		4,821,079		4,167,346
Total.....		75,284,754		81,987,222

a Pounds.

Smaller Imports of Woollen Goods.

Imports of woollen goods were worth \$152,995 less in 1918 than in the previous year. All kinds of woollen goods shared in this decrease. The imports are given in the following table for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918, according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Braids..... pounds..	7,490	\$9,733	1,009	\$1,298
Carpets and rugs..... do.	191,849	92,139	124,583	73,322
Hosiery..... do.	68,408	133,667	63,427	145,671
Piece goods..... yards..	1,378,991	763,715	1,154,487	720,890
Shawls..... number..	48,255	53,207	1,277	649
Yarn and knitting wool..... pounds..	93,910	132,369	114,926	83,379
All other sorts..... do.	41,158	17,452	50,464	24,078
Total.....		1,202,282		1,049,287

Java Principal Source of Sugar Supply.

Java was the chief source of the sugar and molasses imported into Calcutta, having furnished 96 per cent of the total imports in 1917 and 98 per cent in 1918. The following table indicates the amount

and value of sugar and molasses imported during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 and the countries of origin:

Countries of origin.	1917		1918	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
REFINED SUGAR.				
United Kingdom.....	405	\$5,515	37	\$648
Mauritius.....	142,494	787,399	14,925	89,868
Java.....	3,532,739	18,716,883	4,592,398	22,307,712
China.....	4,000	23,359	128	1,298
Japan.....	7,200	39,582	20,276	116,117
All other countries.....	187	974	3,931	25,956
Total.....	3,687,025	19,573,712	4,631,698	22,511,629
UNREFINED SUGAR.				
Java.....			8	
All other countries.....			99	325
Total.....			107	325
MOLASSES.				
Mauritius.....	43,495	42,176	11,310	9,094
Java.....	1,622,614	1,313,954	729,216	600,718
All other countries.....	9,307	189,161	4,352	50,552
Total.....	1,675,416	1,545,291	744,878	750,354
Grand total.....	5,362,441	21,119,003	5,376,683	23,292,308

Reduction in Volume of Metal Imports into Calcutta.

Imports of metals and metal goods were higher in value in 1918 than in 1917 by \$787,780. Shipments during 1918 amounted to 75,752 tons, worth \$15,303,242; in the previous year they amounted to 113,350 tons, worth \$14,515,462. Imports of iron and steel in 1917 were almost twice as large as in 1918, but the value was practically the same for both years.

The following table gives the quantity and value of metals and metal goods imported into Calcutta from all countries during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Metals and metal goods.	1917		1918	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Brass, wrought.....	1,242	\$447,393	578	\$372,125
Copper, unwrought.....	50	32,119	749	452,260
Copper, wrought (including old).....	654	467,508	476	414,301
Iron, unwrought.....	809	35,363	101	3,599
Iron or steel, wrought:				
Bars, rods, and angles of all sorts.....	22,993	2,059,503	13,385	1,700,031
Beams, pillars, etc.....	1,505	81,108	571	55,904
Bolts and nuts.....	1,378	246,246	672	152,159
Hoops.....	12,445	1,134,219	5,906	880,511
Nails, screws, and rivets.....	7,130	1,032,672	3,722	736,483
Pipes and tubes.....	6,463	810,758	5,634	1,031,374
Rice bowls.....	1,140	101,549	315	32,119
Sheets and plates—				
Galvanized.....	4,363	546,994	1,507	220,290
Tinned.....	20,045	2,640,562	14,561	2,447,849
Other.....	12,259	1,273,725	12,531	2,338,841
Other.....	15,013	1,581,283	7,621	1,674,075
Lead:				
Sheets for tea chests.....	2,640	553,158	2,827	655,090
Other.....	646	128,800	263	77,215
Quicksilver.....	45,970	52,558	81,078	127,178
Tin.....	697	630,375	794	888,127
Zinc or spelter.....	678	267,009	2,316	662,493
German silver.....	8	5,192	7	5,515
All other metals.....	1,161	387,363	1,180	405,913
Total.....	113,350	14,515,462	75,752	15,303,242

* Pounds.

Mineral Oil Imports.

The United States supplied the bulk of mineral oil imported into Calcutta from foreign countries, furnishing 69 per cent of the total value in 1917 and 72 per cent in the following year. Total imports from foreign countries, however, show a decline of 36 per cent in quantity and 24 per cent in value, indicating that higher prices obtained in the year under review. Imports from Burma increased slightly in 1918. Details of the trade are listed below for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Products and countries of origin.	1917		1918	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Kerosene:				
United States.....	16,246,028	\$2,702,854	8,320,290	\$1,458,652
Borneo.....	3,579,172	398,728	16,250	4,218
Bumatra.....	32,500	9,085		
All other countries.....			8,574	2,596
Total.....	19,857,700	3,110,667	8,345,114	1,465,465
Lubricating and batching oils:				
United Kingdom.....	1,170,831	453,233	751,486	362,716
United States.....	8,543,021	1,644,553	7,933,637	2,011,162
Borneo.....	3,921,961	661,519	2,719,069	608,886
All other countries.....	396,396	81,108	58,613	13,302
Total.....	14,031,199	2,840,413	11,462,755	2,993,546
All other kinds.....	3,613,807	331,896	3,900,388	309,835
Total from foreign countries.....	37,502,706	6,282,976	23,708,257	4,768,846
FROM BURMA.				
Kerosene.....	49,399,936	5,649,034	51,259,537	6,123,355
Lubricating and batching oils.....	4,306,118	713,104	4,641,930	1,191,968
All other kinds.....	2,427,896	899,978	2,485,150	1,222,140
Total from Burma.....	56,134,050	7,262,116	58,386,617	8,537,463
Grand total.....	93,636,756	13,545,092	82,094,874	13,306,309

Principal Exports According to Value.

Total exports from Calcutta during 1918 were valued at \$268,284,049, or \$32,368,396 less than exports in 1917. The principal decreases are noted in exports of raw jute, hides and skins, seeds, and coal, coke, and patent fuel. Noteworthy increases, however, are seen in shipments of jute manufacturers, tea, lac, grain, pulse, and flour, and mica. The following table gives the export returns according to the value of the principal articles for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Jute manufactures.....	\$134,631,355	\$138,486,848	Articles exported by post, not specified.....	697,543	863,277
Tea.....	37,837,544	42,626,174	Dyeing and tanning substances, other than in tico.....	950,023	833,670
Jute, raw.....	49,828,658	20,259,973	Hemp, raw.....	2,261,656	811,292
Lac.....	9,079,768	12,151,330	Coal, coke, and patent fuel.....	2,436,835	763,074
Hides and skins, raw.....	22,082,324	11,291,274	Manures.....	758,162	753,775
Opium.....	6,801,803	7,811,493	Provisions and oilman's stores.....	723,338	749,495
Grain, pulse, and flour.....	4,948,120	6,234,323	Oil cakes.....	562,009	527,517
Seeds.....	6,010,142	3,146,369	Tea waste for the manufacture of caffeine.....	192,774	519,867
Indigo.....	3,232,325	3,075,909	Drugs and medicines.....	380,248	335,061
Cotton, raw.....	3,372,630	2,691,939			
Mica.....	1,448,170	2,538,039			
Metals and ores.....	3,875,501	2,494,107			
Saltpeter.....	2,105,928	2,096,544			
Oils.....	817,569	1,876,677			
Cotton twist and yarn.....	177,228	886,482			

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Silk, raw.....	\$401,492	\$322,167	Borax.....	\$61,192	\$27,235
Cordage and rope.....	240,673	257,354	Leather.....	39,833	18,381
Spices.....	122,185	232,909	Silk manufactures.....	31,549	17,533
Woolen manufactures.....	392,255	220,741	Wood and timber.....	24,790	15,407
Tobacco.....	555,242	200,826	Rubber, raw.....	1,599	2,024
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots, and shoes).....	291,827	191,014	Wool, raw.....	84,665	715
Bristles.....	209,784	156,932	All other articles.....	942,658	1,096,923
Fodder and bran.....	147,533	156,626	Total Indian merchandise.....	299,154,401	267,252,033
Animals, living.....	116,526	150,154	Total foreign merchandise re-exported.....	1,498,044	1,032,016
Wax of all kinds other than paraffin wax (excluding candles).....	146,978	125,454	Total exports.....	300,652,445	268,284,049
Cotton manufactures.....	53,544	121,332			
Horns.....	53,967	85,834			
Coir.....	15,475	27,747			

Jute Exports from Calcutta.

Total exports of jute and jute manufactures declined in value and quantity in 1918 as compared with 1917. Shipments of jute manufactures increased in value and fell off in quantity. Raw jute consignments were 59 per cent less in value. The United States was the chief market for raw jute and gunny cloth, receiving 32 and 68 per cent, respectively, of the value of the total trade in these commodities during the year under review. Australasia and the United Kingdom each took 17 per cent of the gunny bags exported in 1918.

Exports of raw jute and of jute manufactures according to countries of destination are given in the next table for 1917 and 1918:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RAW JUTE.				
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	234,037	\$23,654,759	60,918	\$4,641,668
France.....	44,837	4,790,350	28,229	2,372,905
Italy.....	38,094	4,023,622	24,792	2,012,136
Spain.....	37,693	3,599,913	34,768	2,441,361
Russia.....	11,765	1,227,656		
Japan.....	4,207	386,075	7,743	534,017
United States.....	123,714	10,176,824	94,171	6,615,195
Brazil.....	13,192	1,400,903	16,557	1,313,955
All other countries.....	5,679	508,647	4,072	328,736
Total.....	513,218	49,828,658	271,250	20,259,973
GUNNY BAGS.				
	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	349,006,400	15,772,651	303,136,550	10,774,755
Russia.....	78,261,400	8,428,453	1,000	
France.....	30,412,900	1,645,526	11,435,900	515,201
Egypt.....	8,550,900	1,748,697	76,547,800	5,109,176
Cape Colony.....	3,462,075	559,647	7,918,600	1,260,099
Natal.....	11,155,550	1,409,339	17,605,050	2,304,774
Mauritius.....	5,019,100	699,870	2,044,000	271,226
Portuguese East Africa.....	887,400	105,116	1,318,900	177,142
Chili and Peru.....	57,815,250	5,254,523	47,342,400	4,764,303
All other South America.....	2,356,450	332,868	19,973,450	1,164,067
Cuba.....	24,282,800	4,078,776	22,014,400	5,249,331
West Indies.....	4,286,050	618,370	6,827,340	1,073,874
United States.....	32,575,500	3,326,090	45,785,800	4,186,163
Canada.....	442,500	34,390	574,000	35,039
All other North America.....			60,000	9,084
Straits Settlements.....	7,184,500	944,749	6,072,370	808,833
Japan.....	7,775,210	900,951	18,375,600	2,432,925
China, Hongkong.....	8,844,710	1,106,642	9,124,400	1,204,946
China, treaty ports.....	12,739,000	1,573,177	7,608,600	1,004,122
Java.....	20,971,120	2,941,962	20,717,600	3,350,098
Cochin China.....	19,967,100	2,160,402	12,604,780	1,512,183
Siam.....	1,380,200	1,294,165	14,409,900	1,892,744
Australasia.....	84,289,071	11,622,176	74,395,180	11,029,701

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
GUNNY BAGS—continued.				
Sandwich Islands.....	<i>Number.</i> 6,970,900	\$731,922	<i>Number.</i> 5,680,800	\$481,134
All other countries.....	13,176,652	1,605,297	23,949,725	2,074,751
Total.....	801,912,738	68,856,758	755,614,145	62,745,731
GUNNY CLOTH.				
United Kingdom.....	<i>Yards.</i> 188,836,900	9,328,756	<i>Yards.</i> 103,432,500	4,927,493
Russia.....	40,121,000	2,268,438	2,238,000	122,311
France.....	55,168,500	2,492,297	91,575,500	4,748,407
United States.....	689,255,828	36,111,701	797,144,965	51,581,980
Canada.....	47,397,300	2,636,346	61,932,900	4,029,462
Argentina.....	142,363,400	7,898,005	75,353,520	5,054,671
All other South America.....	5,904,200	309,509	5,225,900	353,308
China, Hongkong.....	91,000	4,867	97,000	6,812
China, treaty ports.....	6,023,440	385,751	4,019,000	277,715
Australasia.....	33,840,200	2,219,448	29,108,073	2,007,270
All other countries.....	19,701,521	1,394,738	29,132,715	1,707,493
Total.....	1,228,403,289	65,049,856	1,196,260,703	74,816,922

Calcutta's Trade in Lac and Indigo.

During 1918, the United Kingdom's share of the trade in lac from Calcutta was worth \$2,104,599 and that of the United States \$8,413,854 as against \$1,042,404 and \$6,380,630, respectively, the year before. Exports during the two fiscal years were:

Lac.	1917		1918	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
Button and shell:				
United Kingdom.....	48,845	\$1,042,404	57,547	\$2,104,599
France.....	9,113	199,851	3,448	147,293
Japan.....	4,874	92,464	13,409	572,625
United States.....	240,248	6,380,630	204,888	8,413,854
All other countries.....	24,143	615,370	10,631	446,096
Other kinds.....	53,478	746,049	29,985	466,863
Total.....	380,701	9,079,768	319,908	12,151,330

In 1917 indigo sold at the rate of \$174.54 per Indian maund (82½ pounds) and in 1918 at \$121.98 per maund, thus causing a reduction in the value of indigo exported in 1918. Shipments were 4 per cent less in value. The United States was the chief country of destination during 1918. Exports according to the principal countries of destination in 1917 and 1918 were:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	7,518	\$1,819,747	4,252	\$909,062
Egypt.....	235	62,940	618	80,192
United States.....	5,083	1,116,700	12,680	1,928,757
Japan.....	91	17,844	578	74,285
All other countries.....	737	215,094	383	73,603
Total.....	13,614	3,232,325	18,519	3,075,909

Increase of Tea Exports to United States and Canada.

The United Kingdom took the bulk of the tea shipped from Calcutta during 1918, total consignments amounting to 207,854,796 pounds, worth \$31,665,342. Trade with the United States and Canada, however, shows the greatest increase. In 1918, the United States received 17,464,105 pounds of tea, valued at \$2,615,582, and the year before only 2,825,502 pounds, worth \$490,218. In 1918, 19,361,013 pounds, worth \$2,904,328, were shipped to Canada, as against 4,098,912 pounds, worth \$661,519, in 1917. The average price per pound of tea in 1918 was \$0.15, as against \$0.19 the year before.

Exports according to destination are given below for 1917 and 1918 [fiscal year]:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	147,317,088	\$28,253,601	207,854,796	\$31,665,342
Russia.....	28,516,879	5,178,929	8,611,614	1,373,975
Turkey.....	84,953	14,601		
Canada.....	4,098,912	661,519	19,361,013	2,904,328
United States.....	2,825,502	490,218	17,464,105	2,615,582
China.....	9,264,933	1,482,011	3,242,242	497,032
Persia.....	54,778	13,627		
Ceylon.....			1,070	324
Africa.....	1,820,350	312,754	10,298,045	1,632,549
Australasia.....	5,160,041	891,219	8,929,166	1,323,119
All other countries.....	2,653,348	539,065	3,475,331	616,923
Total.....	201,796,684	37,837,544	279,237,382	42,626,174

Opium Trade for Two Years.

Exports of opium in 1918 show a decrease of 3 per cent in quantity and an increase of 14 per cent in value compared with the 1917 shipments. Cochin China received the largest shipments, 4,473 hundredweight, valued at \$3,052,593. The following table shows the quantity and value of exports to the principal countries of destination during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	650	\$234,890	660	\$378,614
Straits Settlements.....	351	191,740	565	403,919
Java.....	2,882	1,664,343	2,640	1,459,950
Cochin China.....	5,046	2,657,109	4,473	3,052,593
Siam.....	1,760	930,474	2,416	1,460,274
Macao.....	73	27,902		
Japan.....	1,412	773,124	1,424	953,510
Ceylon.....	117	73,646	88	63,265
All other countries.....	474	248,575	62	39,368
Total.....	12,765	6,801,803	12,328	7,811,493

Smaller Shipments of Hides and Skins.

Exports of raw hides and skins declined in value \$10,782,613 in 1918, as compared with 1917. Shipments to the United States show the greatest decline, having fallen from \$16,540,261 in 1917 to \$7,253,681 in 1918, a difference of \$9,286,580, or 56 per cent. With the exception of Italy, trade with all countries declined, as will be

seen by the following table, which gives the trade in detail for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Hides and skins.		1917		1918	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw hides.....	(hundredweight..	559,457	\$14,790,360	232,829	\$5,440,768
	number.....	5,915,316		3,165,160	
United Kingdom.....	hundredweight..	63,572	1,693,218	32,444	878,889
	number.....	616,361		309,648	
Italy.....	hundredweight..	100,811	2,832,303	128,428	2,876,426
	number.....	1,452,223		1,852,736	
Spain.....	hundredweight..	8,366	278,638		
	number.....	213,860			
France.....	hundredweight..	1,916	63,265	1,005	25,306
	number.....	26,850		16,391	
United States.....	hundredweight..	371,090	9,624,964	69,001	1,623,789
	number.....	3,498,512		962,775	
All other countries.....	hundredweight..	13,702	297,922	1,951	36,358
	number.....	107,510		23,610	
Raw skins.....	hundredweight..	146,526	7,260,493	150,307	5,827,472
	number.....	11,478,334		10,290,193	
United Kingdom.....	hundredweight..	4,570	182,980	1,069	48,341
	number.....	337,618		64,942	
France.....	hundredweight..	2,170	125,880	638	41,527
	number.....	184,930		62,200	
Italy.....	hundredweight..	54	973		
	number.....	3,000			
United States.....	hundredweight..	138,900	6,915,297	149,462	5,629,892
	number.....	10,891,317		9,864,675	
All other countries.....	hundredweight..	882	35,363	2,138	107,712
	number.....	61,469		298,366	
Cuttings of hides and skins (raw), hundredweight.....		7,585	23,359	4,939	16,871
Dressed hides and skins.....	(hundredweight..	99	8,112	43	6,163
	number.....	4,014		5,061	
Total.....	hundredweight..	713,667	22,082,324	388,118	11,291,274

Food Grains and Flour.

Ceylon received the largest share of the rice exports from Calcutta during 1918, 405,437 hundredweight, and the United States the smallest, 6 hundredweight. In 1917, the United States purchased 93,047 hundredweight from Calcutta. Total rice consignments increased from 1,281,524 hundredweight in 1917 to 1,426,967 hundredweight in 1918. Wheat, barley, and maize exports declined in 1918, but owing to the heavier shipments of rice and paddy and wheat flour, total export returns for the fiscal year under review as compared with 1917 are larger, as indicated by the following table:

Products and countries of destination.		1917		1918	
		Hundredweight.	Value.	Hundredweight.	Value.
Rice, husked:					
United States.....		93,047	\$317,620	6	(a)
Mauritius.....		252,018	743,277	216,926	\$609,835
Natal.....		166,898	442,202	242,408	566,786
East Coast of Africa.....		7,363	19,142	84,054	192,389
West Indies.....		339,814	1,050,840	275,037	679,038
Ceylon.....		67,285	164,812	405,437	823,661
Arabia.....		8,497	24,657		
Aden.....		40,002	107,063		
Bahrain Islands.....		25,788	75,917		
Turkey, Asiatic.....		219,078	493,463		
All other countries.....		61,610	172,599	203,007	649,707
Total.....		1,281,310	3,611,592	1,426,875	3,468,516

Products.	1917		1918	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
Paddy (rice, unhusked).....	214	\$324	92	(a)
Total rice.....	1,281,524	3,611,016	1,426,967	\$3,468,516
Wheat.....	63,596	138,533	20,013	44,447
Wheat flour.....	151,343	453,882	412,941	1,362,944
Barley.....	29,550	44,772	1,951	3,894
Maize.....	1	(a)		
Other cereals.....	8,046	21,000	6,681	14,937
Pulses.....	288,853	677,417	621,322	1,339,585
Grand total.....	1,823,813	4,948,120	2,489,875	6,234,323

^a Value not given.

Exports of Oilseeds Decline.

Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils fell off 27 per cent in value in 1918 as against the previous year. This decrease, however, is due entirely to smaller shipments of oilseeds, since vegetable-oil exports show an appreciable increase for the year. Australia received the largest share of linseed exports in 1918. Of the total vegetable oils exported, linseed oil constituted about one-third and castor oil only a little less. Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils according to quantity and value are given in the statement below for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Products and countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
OILSEEDS.				
Linseed:	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>		<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	1,642,480	\$4,205,304	85,573	\$227,752
Australia.....	211,003	566,785	317,331	702,398
Norway.....	29,000	75,268		
France.....	28,922	82,731	148,334	426,954
United States.....	55,315	182,332		
All other countries.....	49,002	113,876	21,457	49,814
Total.....	2,015,792	5,226,266	572,695	1,406,418
Castor:				
Australia.....	22,470	68,455	12,019	35,039
Russia.....	60,645	168,056	15,972	42,501
United States.....	9,923	24,333		
All other countries.....	2,063	4,218	24,369	64,237
Total.....	95,101	265,062	52,360	141,777
Rape.....	68,861	157,350	317,062	834,119
All other.....	6,140	146,645	177,969	588,198
Total oilseeds, nonessential.....	2,185,894	5,795,353	1,120,086	2,970,512
VEGETABLE OILS.				
Castor.....	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
Linseed.....	598,283	311,456	831,502	518,769
Mustard or rape.....	176,207	158,323	555,684	616,747
Earthnut.....	545,439	308,212	477,298	281,284
Coconut.....	19,278	11,355	121,782	74,944
All other.....	23,743	18,168	470,938	317,945
Total vegetable oils.....	7,653	4,218	24,328	18,493
Total.....	1,370,603	811,732	2,481,532	1,828,182
Grand total.....		6,607,085		4,798,604

Trade in Raw Cotton and Twist and Yarn.

During 1918 Russia took the largest share of the raw cotton exported from Calcutta, 28 per cent; the United States came next with

20 per cent, and Japan third with 19 per cent. Japan was the chief country of destination in 1917, having received 57 per cent of the total amount exported. Twist and yarn exports in 1918 show an increase of 188 per cent in quantity and 400 per cent in value over 1917. The greater part of the shipments went to Hongkong both years. Exports of cotton and cotton manufactures according to countries of destination are set out below for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RAW COTTON.				
	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>		<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	45,160	\$501,249	12,450	\$142,426
Russia.....	.....	.....	42,503	866,661
Italy.....	21,318	242,352	2,110	33,092
France.....	11,948	178,800	15,166	176,167
Spain.....	6,429	101,223	4,463	134,640
China, Hongkong.....	8,928	80,219	2,353	69,104
China, treaty ports.....	790	8,435	671	20,784
Japan.....	151,329	2,100,706	29,218	510,658
Australasia.....	75	649	4,184	68,131
United States.....	14,782	178,438	31,530	540,507
All other countries.....	1,973	21,559	6,002	129,689
Total.....	262,972	3,372,630	150,650	2,091,939
TWIST AND YARN.				
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Egypt.....	188,000	26,928	1,006,400	269,280
China, Hongkong.....	829,600	111,665	2,119,200	487,946
China, treaty ports.....	3,060	973	20,000	4,867
Straits Settlements.....	30,000	4,218	240,000	38,632
All other countries.....	227,657	33,504	298,542	85,437
Total.....	1,278,317	177,228	3,684,142	886,462

Reduction of Coal Exports from Calcutta.

Calcutta's coal trade shows an appreciable decline during the fiscal year 1918, particularly in foreign trade, where the shipments were worth 68 per cent less than in the year before. Total exports in 1917 consisted of 1,916,810 tons worth \$5,599,720, and in 1918 of 901,125 tons worth \$2,681,766. The trade was distributed as follows during these two fiscal years:

Countries of destination.	1917		1918	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
FOREIGN TRADE.				
Ceylon.....	527,035	\$1,552,413	153,131	\$445,771
Straits Settlements.....	114,116	428,576	68,585	203,420
Sumatra.....	79,566	228,726	8,471	27,900
Aden.....	13,287	38,608	.....	.....
Java.....	27,243	83,379	.....	.....
East African ports.....	13,107	42,501	13,776	44,448
Australia.....	8,627	9,733	6,000	22,386
All other countries.....	16,143	39,581	4,527	14,924
Total.....	823,121	2,423,517	254,503	758,849
COASTING TRADE.				
Bombay.....	.....	.....	2,497	8,111
Burma.....	427,097	1,268,534	186,872	554,450
Madras.....	54,546	109,334	13,837	36,012
Bengal.....	4,850	12,653	600	1,947
All other ports, including Indian ports, not British.....	2,335	8,760	3,018	10,706
Total.....	490,028	1,399,281	206,824	611,232
Bunker coal.....	603,658	1,776,922	439,798	1,311,685
Grand total.....	1,916,810	5,599,720	901,125	2,681,766

Declared Exports to the United States.

The annual declared export returns from Calcutta to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1918, show a valuation of \$133,805,793, which surpasses any previous record and is 34 per cent higher than the figures for 1917. Large increases are shown in the value of gunny bags, gunny cloth, jute and jute butts, saltpeter, and skins. Decreases are shown in the value of shipments of cotton, drugs, hides, mica, shellac, and tea. A large part of the falling off in the hide trade has been due to the Government restrictions, and the increase in the value of gunny cloth exports is accounted for by the material rise in price, the quantity shipped being considerably less than the year before. Declared exports for 1917 and 1918, calendar years, are given in the following table which shows quantity and value of the articles shipped:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chikou.....		\$5,055		
Cotton.....pounds..	2,686,656	455,493	1,539,242	\$410,426
Drugs.....do.....	13,921,308	3,303,070	12,119,163	2,927,414
Gunny bags.....do.....	46,472,928	4,615,063	104,743,177	15,624,233
Gunny cloth.....square yards..	835,401,758	54,359,103	797,239,222	85,351,520
Hides.....pieces..	1,725,399	6,261,235	238,517	599,619
Jute and jute butts.....tons..	93,250	8,807,973	107,241	10,743,095
Manganese.....do.....	13,701	517,611	10,750	676,657
Mica.....pounds..	622,514	270,314	249,760	131,757
Saltpeter.....do.....	336,000	20,883	9,984,699	772,912
Shellac.....do.....	26,828,732	10,318,976	16,728,617	6,518,678
Skins.....pieces..	8,289,171	5,919,442	9,675,249	6,548,759
Tea.....pounds..	15,266,219	4,928,019	6,795,800	1,926,187
All other articles.....		47,610		1,581,536
Total.....		99,859,952		133,805,793

In 1918, shipments invoiced for the Hawaiian Islands were worth \$1,749,292 as against \$506,667 the previous year. For the Philippines, invoiced goods were valued at \$1,505,910 in 1918 compared with \$253,958 in 1917. Exports to Porto Rico were worth \$525,117 in 1918; none were certified in 1917. Returned American goods were valued at \$746 in 1918 as against \$4,705 in 1917.

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 53c

March 8, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Foreign trade returns.....	1	Motor cars and other imports.....	6
Imports and exports by classes.....	2	Exports by articles.....	7
Trade by countries.....	2	Increased trade in hides and skins.....	7
Trade with the British Empire.....	3	Rice season unfavorable.....	8
Commerce with Europe, Japan, and the United States.....	3	Exports of oil seeds, oil, rubber, coffee and other products.....	8, 9
Imports by articles.....	4	Trade with the United States in detail.....	10, 11
Decline in shipments of cotton piece goods.....	4	Shipping returns.....	12
Iron and steel trade.....	5	Changes in serial numbers for sup- plements.....	14
Mineral oil receipts.....	5		
Paper and pasteboard imports.....	6		

BRITISH INDIA.

MADRAS.

By Consul Lucien Memminger.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency (both foreign and coasting) including Government transactions, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, was \$180,520,731 as compared with \$156,784,614 in 1918 and \$188,688,210 in 1914. [The fiscal year ending March 31 is used in the entire report, and not the calendar year unless so stated.] Government transactions were worth \$4,964,376 or \$14,425,181 less than those of 1918. This decrease is due to the fact that purchases of tanned hides for the War Office are now recorded under private merchandise instead of under Government stores as in the previous year.

The coasting trade, the trade of the ports of the Madras Presidency with one another and with other ports in India, totaled \$58,726,301.

Changes in Foreign Sea-Borne Trade.

The foreign sea-borne trade of the Presidency reached the total value of \$116,829,741, of which \$38,183,532 represented imports of foreign merchandise and \$77,338,747 exports of Indian produce.

The effect of the war on all foreign trade continued to be felt during the first seven months of the [fiscal] year. With the cessation of the hostilities and the partial relaxation of restrictions, the trade, especially in exports, began to show considerable improvement. The volume of the export trade would have been greater had it not been for the unfavorable agricultural conditions, which limited the supply of raw produce available for export, and for restrictions imposed on the exports of food grains in consequence of a shortage brought about by the failure of the southwest monsoon and the lateness of the north-eastern rains. A higher range of prices also contributed to the increased value of trade.

Foreign trade, including Government transactions, improved from \$112,675,097 to \$120,948,747 or by 7.4 per cent. Imports of private

merchandise receded from \$39,584,435 to \$38,183,532, or by 3.5 per cent, owing to smaller receipts of cotton manufactures, hardware, gold and silver thread, machinery and machines, motor vehicles, stationery, chemicals, and liquors, while there were increased values under cotton twist and yarn, paper and pasteboard, metals, sugar, betel nuts, tobacco, dyeing and tanning substances, belting for machinery, raw silk, clocks and watches, and arms and ammunition.

Exports improved from \$54,959,331 to \$78,646,209, or by 43 per cent. If the figures of the tanned hides and skins shipped under Government control during 1918 are taken into account, the increase would be reduced to 15 per cent. The increase occurs mainly under leather, raw rubber, raw skins, cotton manufactures, coffee, tea, indigo, oil cakes, manures, oils, raw jute, tobacco, raw hemp, and sugar; but there were decreases under grain and pulse, raw cotton, seeds, coir manufactures, and drugs and medicines.

Imports and Exports by Classes.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Madras Presidency in 1918 and 1919 by the four groups into which trade is divided in the customs returns:

Classes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Food, drink, and tobacco.....	\$6,991,863	\$7,996,632	\$20,917,038	\$19,360,559
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured.....	3,459,433	2,049,769	20,604,437	21,132,614
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.....	27,319,882	26,765,750	11,062,203	35,307,431
Miscellaneous and unclassified.....	1,813,257	1,371,380	2,345,653	2,845,605
Total.....	39,584,435	38,183,532	54,959,331	78,646,209

The quantity of tea shipped to the Food Controller in London was 23,381,019 pounds, or 86.4 per cent of total quantity shipped from the Madras Presidency; the Food Controller also received 57 per cent of total shipments of coconut oil, 50 per cent of shipments of castor oil, and 91 per cent of castor seed. The Customhouse Review states that business in general has been extremely difficult and prices have risen and fallen to an extraordinary extent. In imports the fluctuations of cotton have upset everyone's calculations; while in other articles the shortness of supply at times and the impossibility to replenish stocks have led to very high prices.

Trade by Countries.

The distribution of the trade in merchandise (including reexports but excluding Government stores and treasure) by countries for the two fiscal years ending March 31, 1918 and 1919, is shown in the following table:

Countries.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
British Empire.....	\$32,622,070	\$31,691,297	\$43,383,696	\$67,860,919
United Kingdom.....	23,095,637	21,163,760	14,696,628	41,009,908
Australasia.....	593,591	296,532	1,597,824	1,220,842
Canada.....	1,373	33,092	385,661	569,086
Ceylon.....	\$477,228	\$3,511,667	19,589,333	17,727,362
Straits Settlements.....	4,765,397	6,523,705	6,067,205	6,040,949

Countries.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Foreign countries	\$6,966,033	\$6,492,235	\$10,774,385	\$10,755,614
China (excluding Hongkong and Macao) ...	359,847	532,395	207,972	273,822
France	704,181	521,284	1,179,343	574,247
Italy	27,358	1,622	529,980	85,326
Japan	1,578,628	1,988,127	5,182,290	4,361,357
Java	568,016	131,720	390,627	437,985
Netherlands	41,356	5,515	.....	.....
Norway	113,208	529,475	102,142	40,230
Spain	12,313	19,142	.....	.....
Sweden	343,993	220,291	.....	.....
Switzerland	21,209	18,817	61,500	3,244
United States	2,716,283	2,363,099	2,586,929	3,675,634

Trade with the British Empire.

Of the aggregate trade in the Madras Presidency the British Empire's share, which in 1918 amounted to 81 per cent, reached the record of 85 per cent in 1919. The trade with the United Kingdom represented 53 per cent of the total trade compared with 40 per cent in 1918. Under foreign imports 55 per cent came from the United Kingdom against 58 per cent in 1918 and the value declined by 8 per cent. There were smaller receipts of cotton piece goods, cement, machinery and machines, woolen goods, hardware, cycles, postal articles, metals, and paints and colors. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by higher values under cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and tanning substances, belting for machinery, chemicals, clocks and watches, and rubber manufactures.

Exports to the United Kingdom which represented 52 per cent of the total exports compared with 27 per cent in 1918 expanded by \$26,313,368, or 179 per cent. The increase is most marked in the case of shipments of tanned hides, viz, \$20,823,429; however, the actual increase is \$7,541,128 as it is necessary to take into account the figures for tanned hides shown under Government stores in 1918.

The value of imports from the Straits Settlements went up \$1,728,308 in consequence of increased arrivals of sugar, betel nuts, metals, and farinaceous foods.

Commerce with Europe, Japan, and the United States.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the trade of the Madras Presidency with Europe amounted to 28 per cent of the total foreign trade, but gradually declined to 3 per cent in 1918 and to 2 per cent in 1919. Imports fell by \$50,936, or by 4 per cent, and exports by \$689,421, or by 36 per cent. Trade with France, which amounted to 1 per cent of the total foreign trade, decreased by \$784,993, or by 41 per cent in 1919. Imports declined by \$179,897 through smaller receipts of gold and silver thread and lametta, and exports by \$605,096 on account of absence of shipments of groundnut oil, groundnuts, and copra, and smaller shipments of coffee and pepper. On the other hand shipments of cotton, of which France took none in the previous year, amounted to \$95,383 in 1919.

The fall of \$470,390 in the trade with Italy was mainly due to reduced shipments of raw cotton, while larger receipts of paper advanced the trade with Norway by \$354,355. The trade with Greece amounted to \$509,360 which represented the value of coffee

shipped on behalf of the Greek Government. Sweden supplied smaller shipments of paper and pasteboard and iron and steel, which reduced the trade by \$123,702.

The trade with Japan declined \$411,434, or 6 per cent. Imports improved by \$409,499 in consequence of larger arrivals of cotton twist, yarn, and piece goods, paper and pasteboard, and metals, but imports of matches were lower by \$119,067. Exports receded by \$820,833, as the result of smaller shipments of raw cotton, partly offset by larger shipments of indigo, raw and tanned skins, postal articles, and coir manufactures.

The trade with America, which was practically confined to the United States, improved by \$757,521, or by 13 per cent. Imports dropped \$353,184, or 13 per cent, owing to smaller receipts of mineral oils, farinaceous foods, chemicals, motor vehicles, steel, paper and pasteboard, and instruments. Exports improved by \$1,088,705 as there were larger shipments of raw skins and pepper, and fresh consignments of tanned skins and groundnuts. There were no shipments of tea in 1919, but exports were worth \$706,616 in 1918, and there were reduced shipments of rubber, coir manufactures, palmyra fiber, sandalwood, drugs and medicines, and lemon-grass oil in the year under review.

Imports by Articles.

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal foreign articles, excluding Government stores, imported into the Madras Presidency in 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Cotton manufactures.....	\$0,433,292	\$7,338,738	Rubber, raw and manufactured.....	\$307,343	\$348,731
Cotton twist and yarn.....	5,366,170	6,383,514	Railway plant and rolling stock.....	293,067	322,606
Sugar.....	3,361,141	3,827,905	Matches.....	515,737	318,415
Metals and ores.....	2,221,108	2,759,314	Soap.....	319,660	309,932
Spices.....	1,720,256	2,016,193	Drugs and medicines.....	279,327	291,885
Paper and pasteboard.....	956,252	1,731,073	Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, and parts thereof.....	317,874	287,043
Articles imported by post.....	1,304,435	1,121,097	Beltting for machinery.....	126,460	274,564
Chemicals and chemical preparations.....	819,777	787,280	Animals, living.....	487,817	240,070
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	698,009	712,028	Books and printed matter.....	227,025	212,629
Seeds.....	1,382,190	604,889	Stationery, excluding paper.....	300,029	210,287
Machines and machinery.....	832,234	688,650	Wood and timber.....	222,648	193,321
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.....	725,053	648,659	Tea chests, entire or in sections.....	131,816	171,603
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	366,608	612,068	Wool, raw and manufactured.....	250,665	171,863
Jute, raw and manufactured.....	542,894	569,331	Paint and painters' materials.....	133,742	153,676
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.....	636,198	473,522	Haberdashery and millinery.....	173,723	146,122
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots, and shoes).....	610,992	458,191	Glass and glassware.....	145,097	128,876
Oils.....	1,275,771	431,621	Leather.....	171,900	125,785
Silk, raw and manufactured.....	317,813	420,132	Hides and skins, raw.....	112,187	112,587
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	214,578	389,409	Clocks and watches.....	21,715	105,282
Arms, ammunition, and military stores.....	298,225	377,634	All other articles.....	1,961,580	1,655,691
			Total.....	39,584,371	38,183,696

Decline in Shipments of Cotton Piece Goods.

The total imports of cotton piece goods declined 47 per cent in quantity and 22 per cent in value and the decrease was shared by all goods, viz, gray, white, and colored. Imports of gray goods declined 27 per cent in quantity but rose 17 per cent in value, for high prices lessened the demand, which in many branches was met by the substitution of Indian-made cloths. Japan sent 721,250 yards of gray

shirtings and drills against 46,000 yards in the previous year, an increase of 1,467 per cent in quantity and 2,044 per cent in value. The decrease of \$1,342,830 under colored goods was brought about by reduced imports under saris and scarfs, cambrics, madapollams, prints, and chintz. There was a considerable decrease in the imports of white piece goods, viz, 60 per cent in volume and 40 per cent in value. During the last two or three years all descriptions of white goods have been the medium of speculation, which resulted in an accumulation of stock, for the speculative purchases were practically off the market. During the past year importers had to buy cautiously with these speculative stocks hanging over the market.

Iron and Steel Trade.

In the following table are shown the details of the import trade in iron and steel during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron, manufactures of:				
Bars and channel.....	2,003	\$250,787	573	\$112,903
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Sheets and plates.....	4,106	605,717	2,865	561,270
Hoop and strips.....	1,195	181,358	1,934	400,026
Nails, screws, rivets, and washers.....	705	134,315	1,081	348,117
Pipes and tubes.....	2,575	279,662	1,510	217,370
Wire.....	289	69,104	327	107,063
Bolts and nuts.....	90	22,710	142	45,096
Beams, pillars, and girders.....	173	22,710	21	3,893
Rails, chains, and fishplates.....	35	2,920	5	649
Other.....	1,937	56,696	1,890	85,651
Steel, manufactures of:				
Angles and springs.....	226	20,199	53	18,817
Bars and channel.....	321	52,883	926	218,992
Cast.....	85	21,657	64	33,741
Total.....	13,740	1,735,718	11,411	2,153,598

Receipts of Mineral Oils.

The Customhouse Review has the following to say anent commerce in mineral oils since the war:

Imports of foreign mineral oils have been greatly affected by war conditions. Supplies from the large oil fields of Russia and Rumania have not been available, and oil has been in great demand for the navies of the Allies, whose needs all available tankers have been employed to supply. Total imports in consequence were reduced 50 per cent in quantity and 67 per cent in value. Imports of fuel oils amounted to 2,282,378 gallons, against 2,415,249 gallons in the previous year. Imports of foreign kerosene oil were limited to 834,548 gallons, of the value of 5.22 lakhs of rupees (\$169,353 normal exchange), being the bulk cargo of the solitary tank steamer that came in during the year from the United States. Compared with the figures of the previous year, which were 3,564,249 gallons, valued at 22.37 lakhs of rupees (\$725,747), the imports have decreased by 76 per cent both in quantity and value. This deficit was partly made up by larger arrivals of Burma oil coastwise, which shipments rose from 19,675,931 gallons, valued at 68.07 lakhs of rupees (\$2,208,418), to 21,466,131 gallons, valued at 82.80 lakhs of rupees (\$2,686,308). Imports of foreign lubricating oils declined from 711,306 gallons to 313,320 gallons, owing to smaller receipts from the United States, and imports from Burma also dropped from 714,032 gallons to 291,470 gallons. The contractions were partly due to the fact that the United States Government commandeered the entire output of many of the better brands of oil most popular in the Madras market, to the scarcity of tonnage, and partly to the unusual shortage. There were no imports of foreign gasoline, while in 1918 a consignment of 224,990 gallons, valued at 4.24 lakhs of rupees (\$137,560), was received. Supplies from Burma were increased from 815,552 gallons to 1,234,733 gallons, but the additional quantity has been im-

ported to meet Bombay's requirements. Since February, 1918, gasoline has been imported in bulk from Burma into Madras and from the Madras storage tanks supplies have been railed to Bombay.

Paper and Pasteboard.

Imports of paper and pasteboard rose in value from \$956,252 to \$1,731,073, or 81 per cent. Printing paper improved from 21,885 hundredweight valued at \$276,417 to 49,016 hundredweight valued at \$760,472, a rise of 124 per cent in quantity and 175 per cent in value; writing paper and envelopes from \$226,454 to \$291,666; other kinds of paper (including paper manufactures) from \$328,975 to \$494,436; and pasteboard and millboard from \$103,170 to \$184,278. Of the total imports of paper and pasteboard, the shares of the United Kingdom and Sweden declined from 39 and 20 per cent, respectively, to 19 and 8 per cent, while the shares of Norway, Japan, the United States, and China rose from 9, 18, 4, and 5 per cent, respectively, to 29, 20, 14, and 16 per cent.

The large increase in the import of printing paper was brought about by the arrival of several large orders placed in 1917, which could not come forward till 1918, the imports of the former year being 37 per cent in quantity of the previous five years' average. Imports from the United Kingdom continued to decrease on account of the very restricted pulp imports and the rationing of all supplies. Speculative buying increased the import of Scandinavian paper.

Dyes—Motor Cars—Provisions.

The imports of alizarin dye from the United Kingdom in 1919 were 405,862 pounds, valued at \$261,493. The British Alizarin Co. sent out regular consignments for sale to actual users of the dye at \$0.67 per pound. Imports of aniline dyes further declined from 40,520 pounds in 1918 to 11,984 pounds in quantity in 1919, and from \$84,677 to \$27,352 in value, the supplies coming mainly from the United Kingdom. Imports during 1914 were 486,011 pounds, valued at \$115,499. The price of the aniline dyes further rose from \$2.11 to \$2.27 per pound, the price during the pre-war period being \$0.24. The customs report says that the hand-weaving industry of this Presidency has been and is still greatly hampered by the scarcity of dyes.

Motor vehicles and accessories further decreased in value from \$179,736 to \$89,868. In all, 6 cars and 77 cycles were imported in 1919 compared with 64 cars and 64 cycles received in the previous year. From the United Kingdom came 1, from the United States 1, and the remainder from the Straits Settlements; 45 cycles came from the United Kingdom and 7 from the United States. Three motor trucks from America were imported against a similar number in the previous year.

Tonnage and the restriction on exports of food rendered it difficult to procure supplies of provisions from the United States and the United Kingdom and the trade from these countries dropped from \$247,543 and \$119,391 to \$133,991 and \$82,082, respectively. The deficiency was met from other sources, imports from the Straits Settlements increasing from \$206,988 to \$422,188. On the other hand biscuits and cakes declined in value from \$39,581 to \$20,114, owing to reduced shipments from Australia and Japan; condensed milk fell in value from \$103,494 to \$63,589.

Exports by Articles.

The following table gives the value and relative importance of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported from the Madras Presidency in 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Leather.....	\$1,997,531	\$24,177,950	Manures.....	\$527,131	\$916,150
Rubber, raw and manufactured.....	3,882,953	6,545,167	Animals, living.....	588,242	565,252
Tea.....	5,099,406	6,009,499	Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	248,162	394,517
Grain and pulse.....	9,953,066	5,719,862	Fiber for brushes and brooms.....	372,545	363,187
Cotton manufactures.....	4,099,386	5,620,831	Hemp, raw and manufactured.....	206,409	341,535
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,236,516	3,585,620	Sugar.....	194,638	325,467
Cotton, raw.....	6,418,456	3,495,181	Jute, raw and manufactured.....	22,255	303,327
Oils.....	2,715,510	3,014,261	Provisions and oilman's stores.....	266,743	278,176
Coffee.....	1,408,984	2,705,839	Mica.....	228,989	270,299
Oil cakes.....	1,599,287	2,027,139	Wood and timber.....	212,382	217,687
Seeds.....	4,513,383	1,743,448	Drugs and medicines.....	331,108	201,237
Spices.....	1,501,411	1,445,358	Cotton twist and yarn.....	186,485	188,773
Articles exported by post.....	1,406,071	1,427,439	Metal and ores.....	73,543	142,675
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	497,266	1,224,438	All other articles.....	735,682	949,201
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,088,980	1,161,369	Total.....	54,143,981	77,338,747
Fish (excluding canned fish).....	1,101,597	1,085,206			
Coir, raw and manufactured.....	1,419,864	942,657			

Increased Exports of Hides and Skins.

The total exports of tanned hides and skins, both private and Government, amounted to 477,059 hundredweight against 317,225 hundredweight. The prohibition imposed on the export of tanned skins in May, 1917, continued up to September, 1918, when a relaxation was made in favor of merchants who reported stocks held by them on August 31, 1918. Since January, 1919, licenses have been freely issued for shipment to all destinations except to some specified ones. The following table shows in detail the quantity and the average declared value per pound of the different kinds of hides and skins exported in 1918 and 1919, and includes both Government and private consignments:

Tanned hides and skins.	1918		1919	
	Hundred-weight.	Rate per pound.	Hundred-weight.	Rate per pound.
Hides, tanned or dressed:				
Buffalo.....	17,786	.29	7,481	.24
Cow.....	283,131	\$0.41	442,997	\$0.42
Other.....			9	.35
Total.....	300,917	.40	450,487	.42
Skins, tanned or dressed:				
Goat.....	3,674	2.04	6,555	1.41
Sheep.....	6,621	1.38	12,707	1.27
Other.....	6,013	.38	7,310	.41
Total.....	16,308	1.17	26,572	1.07

Higher Prices for Skins—Prohibition on Certain Exports.

The declared value of goatskins for 1919 given above was apparently based on what shippers were allowed to draw against them as prices in London reached extraordinary figures owing to the prohibition, and naturally it was thought that prices would fall considerably directly shipments reached London.

The prohibition on the export of raw hides except light weights continued throughout the year, being removed eventually on April 5, 1919. Exports of raw hides from the Madras Presidency were

comparatively unimportant and amounted to 234 hundredweight. Exports of raw skins, 71 per cent of which were goatskins, weighing 3,792 tons and valued at \$3,573,958, rose 165 per cent in weight and 190 per cent in value. The expansion is most marked in the case of shipments to the United States and Japan, which took skins to the value of \$2,148,722 and \$278,039, respectively, as compared with \$193,038 and \$52,883 in 1918. The price of raw goatskins at the beginning of the year under review was \$56.78 per 100 skins and at the close of the year \$107 to \$110 per 100 skins, with a firm market. Sheepskins did not participate in the rise to the same extent and were somewhat irregular in price at times, demand being poor.

Exports to Australia, which have grown considerably since the outbreak of the war, were maintained at about the level which they had reached last year and were valued at \$805,568. There were no shipments to the United Kingdom during the first 10 months of the year on account of an embargo on the imports of raw skins into the United Kingdom. The removal of the restrictions in January, 1919, was followed by shipments to the value of \$279,013.

Rice Season Unfavorable.

Exports of paddy (rice unhusked), which were all consigned to Ceylon, declined by 61 per cent in quantity and 57 per cent in value, and shipments of rice, 97 per cent of which was shipped to Ceylon, fell 44 and 42 per cent in quantity and value, respectively. The season has been an abnormal one; the southwest monsoon failed in July and August and the northeast monsoon delayed in establishing itself until November. The vagaries of the season seriously affected the yield and also brought about a reduction of area under rice. The yield was estimated to have decreased 35 per cent and to be the smallest that has been obtained for at least 10 years. The shortage was so serious and prices soared to such heights in certain parts that the rice trade was placed under control and exportation was prohibited in October. The wholesale price of rice (common) at Madras during the fortnight ending March 15, 1919, was \$2.75 per maund of 82 $\frac{2}{7}$ pounds, as compared with \$1.81 in the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of 52 per cent.

Exports of Oil Seeds and Oils.

Exports of castor seeds were confined to the United Kingdom up to February 22, 1919, and declined from 14,316 tons to 11,024 tons in quantity, while the value rose from \$860,397 to \$1,067,386. In 1918 there was a considerable demand for these seeds in England for the Air Board, and this demand continued up to October, 1918. As large stocks had accumulated and prices had risen very high, no fresh contracts were made and exports have since fallen off. There was a considerable decrease in the area under cultivation on account of unseasonable rains and in this short crop there was a good deal of speculation, the local price per bag of 164 pounds rising from \$4.87 in April to \$9.73 about September, after which it began to decline and with some fluctuations stood at \$8.11 at the close of the year. A great deal of the seed from the Hyderabad and Guntur districts was speculated in by Bombay buyers and went to that port for shipment.

In February, 1918, the export of castor oil was restricted to the United Kingdom, but the restriction was removed on February 22,

1919. Owing to the failure of the southwest monsoon in June and July, the 1919 crop of castor seed was about 25 per cent smaller than the large crop of 1918. There was a strong local demand for the oil which was extensively used as a lubricant in the absence of the usual mineral lubricating oil. Local prices helped by speculation rose considerably, varying from \$40.55 to \$73 per candy of 500 pounds, and reached figures at which the Ministry of Food was unwilling to buy and increase his large stocks in England. The total shipments amounted to 559,881 gallons in 1919 against 920,758 gallons during the previous year, practically the whole of which went to the United Kingdom.

There was considerable contraction in the export of groundnuts which fell 87 per cent in quantity and 86 per cent in value as compared with the previous year, the shipments being less than one-twentieth of what they were before the war period.

There were practically no shipments of copra to foreign countries during the year under review.

Exports of coconut oil in 1919 amounted to 3,890,000 gallons valued at \$2,261,300 against 2,490,000 gallons valued at \$1,505,371, an increase of 56 per cent in quantity and 50 per cent in value. Early in the year exportation from India was prohibited to all destinations except to the United Kingdom and large orders were placed in India by the Ministry of Food, some 9,237 tons being shipped of which 9,162 tons were from Cochin. Early in March the control was released. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 2,480,000 gallons valued at \$1,501,478 to 3,400,000 gallons valued at \$2,003,376. Exports to Canada rose from \$3,893 to \$192,713, while supplies to the value of \$53,207 went forward to Italy after a break of three years.

Rubber Exports—Coffee and Other Products.

Exports of raw rubber improved by nearly 70 per cent both in quantity and value and amounted to 86,841 hundredweight valued at \$6,543,496 which were distributed as follows: To the United Kingdom \$4,163,777, to Ceylon \$2,019,273, to Canada \$291,017, and to the United States \$35,039 against \$2,083,186, \$1,249,711, nil, and \$545,048, respectively, in 1918.

The coffee crop of the past season was 60 per cent larger than in the previous year. An outlet for it was provided by a contract entered into by the Greek Government for purchase of 2,000 tons for which freight was provided by a Greek steamer and the contract was followed later on by a second for 3,500 tons, of which 1,636 tons had been shipped up to the close of the year.

Exports of leaf tobacco amounted to 3,750,000 pounds valued at \$394,517.

Fiber for brushes and brooms, consisting chiefly of palmyra fiber shipped from Coconada, Tuticorin, and Cochin, was worth \$383,187, against \$372,545 in 1918, the chief consumers being the United Kingdom and the United States. Exports of coir manufactures, consisting of coir yarn and matting, totaled \$923,337 against \$1,411,285 in 1918.

The quantity of mica exported rose from 301 tons to 405 tons and the value from \$228,989 to \$270,299.

Trade with the United States.

The import trade with the United States shows a decrease in 1919 as compared with 1918, shipments totaling \$2,363,099 in 1919 against \$2,716,283 in 1918. The following table gives the value of the principal articles imported from the United States in 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots, and shoes).....		\$4,348	Machines and machinery—Continued.		
Arms and ammunition.....	\$4,866	10,141	Sewing and knitting machines and parts.....	\$57,216	3698
Belting for machinery.....	5,417	31,758	Typewriters and parts.....	40,711	15,499
Books and printed matter.....	61	4,098	Other.....	58,061	28,738
Boots and shoes.....		2,525	Metals and ores:		
Carriages and carts and parts (excluding railway carriages).....	3,106	36	Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams.....	970	1,837
Chemicals:			Copper.....	3,795	17,767
Acids.....	3,017	5,368	Iron or steel.....	370,080	573,983
Potassium compounds—Caustic soda.....	69,352	5,813	Lead.....	783	
Other.....	48,911	519	Solder.....	620	
Clocks and watches and parts.....	3,039	1,484	Zinc or spelter.....	36,214	625
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics):	7,249	4,814	Other.....	2,891	6,870
Proprietary and patent medicines.....	13,302	14,519	Motor vehicles and parts:		
Quinine sulphate or bi-sulphate.....	3,742	1,656	Cars.....	60,111	2,522
Other.....	9,640	11,629	Cycles.....	11,792	1,710
Dyeing and tanning substances:			Trucks.....	4,289	5,454
Aniline.....	24,277	5,373	Parts and accessories.....	45,137	28,142
Other.....	12,886	11,430	Oils:		
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	5,012	1,366	Kerosene.....	725,601	169,172
Fruits and vegetables, current.....	2,987	6,295	Lubricating.....	221,903	87,190
Glass and glassware.....	554	2,323	Paints and colors.....	1,852	50,317
Haberdashery and apparel.....	4,966		Painters' materials.....	2,743	1,671
Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware):			Paper and pasteboard:		
Agricultural implements.....	194	1,127	Paper.....		
Other implements and tools.....	32,097	33,159	Packing.....	1,293	6,627
Builders' hardware, such as locks, hinges, and door bolts.....	30,038	28,320	Printing.....	18,954	151,892
Domestic utensils.....	1,634	2,306	Writing.....	881	31,574
Lamps, metal and glass, and parts.....	17,855	14,076	Other.....	16,478	38,666
Other.....	84,677	42,257	Pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard of all kinds.....	19,397	22,507
Hops.....	12,813	42,835	Pitch, tar, and dammar.....		9,907
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, and parts thereof:			Printing and lithographing machinery and materials.....	5,135	8,995
Electrical—			Provisions and oilman's stores:		
Fans and parts thereof.....	2,141	21,970	Canned and bottled provisions, n. e. s.....	14,322	3,275
Wires and cables.....	4,199	11,173	Farinaceous and patent foods.....	209,112	77,830
Lamps and parts thereof.....	21,090	10,290	Milk, condensed and preserved (including cream).....	7,437	
Other.....	36,152	68,152	Other.....	15,349	52,834
Musical.....	217	1,255	Railway plant and rolling stock: Locomotive engines.....	6,992	
Optical.....	199	45	Rosin.....	2,698	3,150
Scientific and philosophical.....	1,594	3,652	Rubber, and manufactures of:		
Surgical.....	3,961	1,038	Tires and tubes for motor cars and motor cycles.....	54,876	10,655
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits:			Other.....	10,570	1,039
Spirit present in drugs, medicines, or chemicals.....	29,958	14,251	Soap.....	4,866	3,646
Other.....	6,695	10,806	Stationery (excluding paper).....	18,155	25,549
Machines and machinery:			Tallow and stearine.....	4,210	3,444
Electrical machinery, motors.....	11,355	58,669	Tea chests of wood.....		30,784
Boilers.....	140	9,708	Textiles.....	3,372	1,197
Mining.....	267	4,664	Tobacco:		
Oil crushing.....		16,407	Manufactured.....	2,871	225,562
Rice and flour mill machinery.....	30,371	46,571	Unmanufactured.....	2,969	7,306
			Toys and requisites for games, etc.: Playing cards.....	10,183	33,758
			Wood and timber manufactures (other than furniture and cabinetwork).....	5,319	4,217
			All other articles.....	86,034	50,473
			Total.....	2,716,283	2,363,099

Exports to the United States.

Exports to the United States increased \$1,088,705 in value, shipments aggregating \$2,586,929 in 1918 and \$3,675,634 in 1919. The value of the principal exports to the United States in 1918 and 1919 was as follows, according to customs statistics:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918.	1919.
Coir:			Oils, essential: Lemon-grass.	\$83,790	\$52,539
Manufactured (excluding rope)	\$220,046	\$29,280	Rubber, raw	544,986	35,446
Unmanufactured	1,544		Seeds, oil: Groundnuts.		73,465
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics):			Spices:		
Senna.	157,868	57,968	Ginger.	1,467	
Nux vomica.	21,934	36,637	Pepper.	131,673	244,951
Dyeing and tanning substances:			Tea:		
Indigo.	8,435	4,347	Black.	694,779	
Turmeric.	260	779	Waste.	8,412	
Fiber for brushes and brooms.	206,944	101,745	Textiles.	44,285	695
Hides and skins, raw:			Wool, manufactures of: Carpets and rugs.	1,518	1,805
Goatskins.	179,836	1,976,730	Wood and timber, ornamental: Sandalwood.	106,250	13,577
Sheepskins.	13,260	172,137	All other articles.	149,642	112,265
Leather:			Total.	2,586,929	3,675,634
Hides, tanned or dressed—					
Buffalo.		21,295			
Cow.		17,057			
Skins, tanned or dressed—					
Goat.		320,810			
Sheep.		352,441			
Other.		49,645			

Declared Exports to the United States.

Exports invoiced for shipment to the United States from Madras during 1918, calendar year, were valued at \$5,049,213 as compared with \$6,309,377 in 1917, calendar year, a difference of \$1,260,164, or 19 per cent. The most important decrease is noted in exports of tanned skins, worth \$1,642,902 in 1917 and \$25,567 in 1918. The following table shows the quantity and value of exports certified at the consulate at Madras in 1917 and 1918 calendar years:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aloe yarn.	pounds.		15,626	\$2,762
Books.		\$2,907		
Boxes, fancy wooden.	number.	1,943	42	54
Carpets.	square yards.	1,355		
Coir fiber.	tons.	1,790		
Coir mats and matting.	square feet.	2,551	42	11,311
Coir yarns.	pounds.	35,661	15,420	1,526
Cotton cloth.	square yards.	5,778,898	4,231,235	410,680
Curios of wood, metal, and cloth.	pieces.	490,410	1,219	1,324
Embroidery, Indian.	do.	1,675		
Fiber, palmyra.	tons.	575	575	1,169
Fiber, sisal.	tons.	167,818	1,296	485,209
Ginger.	pounds.	66,986	178	61,272
Handkerchiefs, Madras.	square yards.	9,056	16,884	2,939
Hides, buffalo, dry salted.	pieces.			
	pounds.		2,600	7,220
Household effects.		988	36,082	
Incense sticks.	pounds.	292		191
Indigo, green leaf.	do.	79,140		
Lemon-grass oil.	do.	128,683	350,012	66,574
Monazite sand.	do.	144,731	114,736	113,609
Nux vomica.	do.	1,341,225	1,119,879	226,840
Nux vomica, pickings.	do.	418,791	1,326,566	152,091
Peanuts, shelled.	do.	101,021	269,429	28,048
Pepper, black or white.	do.		5,428,000	461,199
Rubber.	do.	989,600	2,620,504	625,415
Sandalwood.	do.	798,996	248,576	188,444
		742,796	98,608	35,704

Articles.		1917		1918	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Senna leaves.....	pounds	1,876,603	\$254,378	710,153	\$117,947
Senna pods.....	do	7,668	1,213	80,777	9,911
Skins:					
Goat, dry salted.....	pieces.....	916,015	1,014,400	1,773,547	1,692,458
	pounds	1,815,490		3,238,902	
Sheep, dry salted.....	pieces.....	251,414	202,971	296,039	236,412
	pounds	426,936		570,747	
Goat, pickled, dry.....	pieces.....			3,687	3,775
	pounds			1,993	
Goat, pickled, wet.....	pieces.....	25,268	19,708	15,185	11,823
	pounds	40,684		26,300	
Sheep, pickled, dry.....	pieces.....			7,000	4,698
	pounds			2,800	
Goat and sheep, tanned.....	pieces.....	1,847,839	1,642,902		
	pounds	1,257,249			
Goat, tanned.....	pieces.....			14,852	25,567
	pounds			22,296	
Soapstones.....	do	45,808	3,011		
Tea.....	do	2,413,278	838,723	93,080	25,659
Tea waste.....	do			165,621	17,631
Turmeric (fingers and bulbs).....	do	4,480	750	13,440	1,696
Wool and manufactures of:					
Cuttings and waste.....	do			33,865	9,823
Druggets, woolen.....	do	9,200	14,655	1,072	2,242
Total.....			6,309,377		5,049,213

NOTE.—One ton equals 2,240 pounds.

Declared exports to the Philippines in 1918, calendar year, consisted of coir mats and matting and were worth \$2,572. There were none certified in 1917, calendar year. No goods were invoiced for Hawaii or Porto Rico in 1917 or 1918, calendar years. Returned American goods were worth \$206 in 1918, calendar year.

Shipping Returns.

Steam and shipping vessels entering the ports of the Madras Presidency from foreign ports during the fiscal year 1919 numbered 1,498 of 692,059 tons, compared with 1,904 of 850,240 tons in 1918. The details are shown in the following statement:

Vessels.	1918		1919	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
With cargoes:				
British.....	951	727,246	768	598,849
British Indian.....	183	19,196	131	12,913
Foreign.....	7	15,605	6	10,647
Native craft.....	240	13,690	205	11,740
Total.....	1,381	775,743	1,110	634,149
In ballast:				
British.....	120	34,087	69	28,151
British Indian.....	113	12,329	82	8,797
Foreign.....	3	10,026	1	1,881
Native craft.....	287	18,055	236	19,081
Total.....	523	74,497	388	57,910

Vessels calling at Madras en route to Calcutta are treated as foreign entries and coasting clearances and vice versa.

The total number of vessels that entered and cleared declined from 3,793 in 1918 to 3,062 and their tonnage from 1,750,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons. The average tonnage per vessel improved from 461 to 491,

but this figure falls far short of the average tonnage of 1914, viz, 1,329. Excluding the ferry steamers plying daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar the average tonnage of British vessels entering and clearing was 1,674 and that of foreign vessels 2,605 tons. Of the seven vessels which entered under foreign colors three were under Norwegian, and one each under Dutch, Swedish, Chinese and Japanese. British vessels accounted for 88 per cent of the whole tonnage and British-Indian and native crafts for 8 per cent. The tonnage of foreign vessels declined from 5 to 4 per cent. The number of native craft engaged in foreign trade declined from 1,034 to 924, but their tonnage rose from 61,947 to 75,981.

CHANGES IN SERIAL NUMBERS FOR SUPPLEMENTS.

Owing to the changes in the countries of Europe caused by the war, the serial numbers under which the supplements to COMMERCE REPORTS have been published have been revised and are now as follows:

Country.	No. of supplement.	Country.	No. of supplement.
Europe:		South America:	
Austria.....	1	Argentina.....	41
Belgium.....	2	Bolivia.....	42
Bulgaria.....	3	Brazil.....	43
Czechoslovakia.....	4	Chile.....	44
Denmark.....	5	Colombia.....	45
Finland.....	6	Ecuador.....	46
France.....	7	Guianee.....	47
Germany.....	8	Paraguay.....	48
Greece.....	9	Peru.....	49
Italy.....	10	Uruguay.....	50
Netherlands.....	11	Venezuela.....	51
Norway.....	12	Asia:	
Poland.....	13	Aden.....	52
Portugal.....	14	British India.....	53
Rumania.....	15	Ceylon.....	54
Russia.....	16	China.....	55
Serbia.....	17	Dutch East Indies.....	56
Spain.....	18	French Indo-China.....	57
Sweden.....	19	Japan.....	58
Switzerland.....	20	Malaysia.....	59
Turkey.....	21	Persia.....	60
United Kingdom.....	22	Siam.....	61
Other Europe.....	23	Other Asia.....	62
North America:		Oceania:	
British Honduras.....	24	Australia.....	63
British West Indies.....	25	New Zealand.....	64
Canada.....	26	Other Oceania.....	65
Costa Rica.....	27	Africa:	
Cuba.....	28	Algeria.....	66
Dominican Republic.....	29	Beleian Congo.....	67
Dutch West Indies.....	30	British East Africa.....	68
French West Indies.....	31	British South Africa.....	69
Guatemala.....	32	British West Africa.....	70
Haiti.....	33	Egypt.....	71
Honduras.....	34	French Africa.....	72
Mexico.....	35	Liberia.....	73
Newfoundland.....	36	Morocco.....	74
Nicaragua.....	37	Portuguese Africa.....	75
Panama.....	38	Other Africa.....	76
Salvador.....	39	United States Possessions.....	77
Other North America.....	40		

FILE COPY
PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

88114

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 53d

June 2, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Imports of merchandise.....	1	Wheat exports.....	16
Imports of cotton manufactures.....	2	Exports of hides and skins.....	16
Sugar imports.....	3	Tea exports.....	17
Iron and steel imports.....	3	Oilseed exports.....	18
Imports of machinery and millwork.....	4	Shipment of raw wool.....	19
Chemical and drug imports.....	5	Main features of trade in oils.....	20
Mineral oil receipts.....	5	Exports of metals and minerals.....	20
Increased imports of hardware.....	6	Shellac, Indigo, and Mica trade.....	20
Paper and pasteboard imports.....	7	Coal and coke exports.....	21
Imports of provisions.....	8	Direction of trade.....	22
Motor car imports.....	8	Trade with United Kingdom.....	23
Exports of merchandise.....	9	Imports and exports from Japan.....	24
Jute and jute manufacture exports.....	10	Trade with United States.....	25
Shipments of cotton and cotton manu- factures.....	12	Trade with other countries.....	26
Exports of rice.....	14	Frontier and inland trade.....	28
Grain, pulse, and flour shipments.....	15	Shipping statistics.....	29

BRITISH INDIA.

By Consul General James A. Smith, Calcutta.

The Annual Review of the Trade of India for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, has been issued recently by the director of statistics of the Government of India. In a general summary of his report the director remarks that from the trade viewpoint of the year ending March 31, 1919, was an annus mirabilis. In none of the previous forty-four reviews was it necessary to chronicle so many events all crowded into the space of a twelvemonth. The year opened with unusual vigor in the production of munitions and in the export of commodities of national importance. A silver crisis, a rise in exchange, a failure of the monsoon over wide areas, a virulent epidemic of influenza, responsible, it is estimated, for a death roll of 6,000,000, and the armistice, illustrate, if illustration were necessary, the unique diversity of the year.

Imports of Merchandise.

The value of the imports of merchandise in 1918-19 was \$548,389,663, an increase of \$60,377,043 over the preceding year. The value of the import trade in 1918-19 was the highest recorded, with the exception of the pre-war year 1913-14. The increase in value was due to a rise in prices. The following statement shows the value of the

import trade since the beginning of this century (all conversions having been made on the basis of \$0.32443 to the rupee).

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE.		YEARLY AVERAGE.	
1899-1904.....	\$254,420,620	1913-14.....	\$594,524,088
1904-1909.....	352,878,683	1914-15.....	447,490,897
1909-1914 (pre-war average).....	473,186,016	1915-16.....	428,219,566
1914-1919 (war average).....	479,512,466	1916-17.....	485,449,597
		1917-18.....	488,012,620
		1918-19.....	548,389,663

Chief Articles Imported.

The noticeable features of the 1918-19 returns as compared with 1917-18 are (1) the large increase of \$15,222,087 in the value of iron and steel imported, and of \$14,830,172 in the value of imported cotton twist and yarn; (2) the increase in silk manufactures, raw cotton, wheat, railway plant and rolling stock, liquors, mineral oil other than kerosene, spices, apparel, machinery, and articles imported by post; and (3) the decrease in kerosene oil, matches, and timber.

The value of the imports into Bombay increased by no less than \$45,420,667, mainly owing to cotton twist and yarn and piece goods. Bengal showed an improvement of \$19,466,000, chiefly in metals and manufactures of metals, and Burma of \$3,244,333. In the case of Sind there was a decrease of \$6,488,667.

The chief imports into India were as follows:

Articles.	Average, 1900-10 to 1913-14.	War average, 1914-15 to 1918-19.	1917-18	1918-19
Cotton goods.....	\$157,053,310	\$153,888,787	\$169,424,278	\$167,694,723
Cotton yarn.....	12,236,976	16,052,637	13,935,061	28,765,233
Sugar.....	42,746,887	47,707,273	49,702,538	50,655,723
Iron and steel.....	35,253,873	31,178,043	25,169,538	40,391,625
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	19,820,930	11,296,444	1,610,162	3,385,462
Machinery of all kinds, including belting.....	18,818,431	18,704,555	16,984,085	19,006,602
Silk, raw and manufactures.....	12,799,193	12,754,772	13,066,552	15,408,637
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	6,901,670	11,113,788	13,953,877	13,689,789
Mineral oil.....	12,069,893	13,051,953	11,811,644	11,722,425
Liquors.....	6,568,478	7,677,390	8,109,536	10,713,113
Hardware.....	10,285,534	9,096,938	8,809,987	10,408,795
Paper and pasteboard.....	4,122,574	6,374,466	7,498,304	8,826,858
Salt.....	2,568,214	5,833,656	7,140,128	7,562,541
Provisions.....	6,654,128	6,969,477	5,754,474	6,287,842
Motor cars and cycles.....	3,265,097	3,615,810	2,341,111	1,261,721

Imports of Cotton Manufactures.

The chief features of the year's import trade were a large increase in the quantity of cotton twist and yarn and a correspondingly large decrease in piece goods. The annual average value of piece goods imported during the five war years was almost the same as the pre-war quinquennial average, but the quantity imported decreased by 30 per cent. The total imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at \$196,459,955, as against \$183,359,338 in the preceding year, and \$169,290,287 the pre-war quinquennial average. These imports were 36 per cent of the value of the total imports

in 1918-19, as against 38 per cent in 1917-18, and 36 per cent, the pre-war average. The chief descriptions of imports were as follows:

Articles.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	War average, 1914-15 to 1918-19.	1917-18	1918-19
Twist and yarn.....	\$12,236,976	\$16,052,637	\$13,935,061	\$23,765,232
Piece goods:				
Gray, unbleached.....	68,408,715	63,764,776	59,800,525	76,547,449
White, bleached.....	36,347,239	40,016,581	46,085,106	42,599,719
Colored, printed, or dyed.....	42,678,232	40,277,425	52,382,357	38,346,073
Fents of all descriptions.....		2,264,220	3,056,487	2,795,067
Hosiery.....	3,012,668	3,076,926	3,325,090	2,831,654
Handkerchiefs and shawls.....	1,693,542	743,277	515,819	673,848
Thread.....	1,171,205	1,611,136	2,007,918	1,893,393
Other sorts.....	3,741,690	2,134,447	2,249,945	2,006,620
Total.....	160,290,287	160,941,425	183,359,338	196,459,955

The value of cotton twist and yarn imported more than doubled in 1918-19, while that of piece goods was slightly less than in the preceding year.

In piece goods (India's chief import) white goods and colored goods both decreased in quantity by no less than 43 per cent. Gray goods, owing to the large imports from Japan, decreased by only 7 per cent. The value of gray goods increased by 28 per cent to \$76,547,449, while that of white goods decreased by 8 per cent to \$42,599,719, and of colored goods by 27 per cent to \$38,346,073.

Sugar Imports According to Countries of Origin.

Next to cotton manufactures, sugar is India's largest import. The following is a summary of the chief sources of India's sugar supply (excluding molasses and confectionery):

Countries.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	War average, 1914-15 to 1918-19.	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Java.....	453,000	367,200	363,700	363,100
Mauritius.....	128,800	40,700	32,200	77,200
Straits Settlements.....	1,700	44,400	61,000	62,100
China (including Hongkong).....	4,500	5,900	4,300	2,900
Egypt.....		1,600	1,300	900
Japan.....	200	5,800	4,500	400
Germany.....	1,700			
Austria-Hungary.....	42,600	4,300		
Other countries.....	1,000	2,400	3,700	100
Total quantity.....	633,500	472,300	470,700	506,700
Total value.....	\$40,585,637	\$45,907,968	\$48,796,071	\$49,859,239

Iron and Steel Imports.

Iron and steel are the most important of India's imports after cotton manufactures and sugar. The impossibility of obtaining supplies, as noted in the previous year's review together with the resulting high prices and the use of substitutes, considerably reduced the imports below the pre-war average. In the year ending March 31, 1919, there was, it is true, an increase in quantity of 19 per cent over the preceding year, but the imports (181,400 tons) were still less than one-fourth of the pre-war quinquennial average. The value, on account of higher prices, rose by 60 per cent to \$40,391,625.

The quantities imported with the principal sources of supply are set out in the following table:

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From Germany.	From Belgium.	From the United States.	From Japan.	From other countries.	Total.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.....	443,400	136,400	117,600	24,500	.....	13,400	735,300
1914-15.....	421,500	77,300	67,200	31,100	1,900	9,600	608,600
1915-16.....	289,400	4,500	7,000	114,700	500	8,500	424,600
1916-17.....	176,700	600	300	70,700	2,400	6,500	257,200
1917-18.....	76,800	.....	.....	62,700	3,900	8,600	152,000
1918-19.....	76,900	.....	.....	75,900	15,300	13,300	181,400

While there was an increase in the amount, the United Kingdom reduced its share of the total to 42 per cent in 1918-19 from 51 per cent in 1917-18. The United States and Japan accounted for 42 and 8 per cent, respectively, as against 41 and 3 per cent. In the pre-war quinquennium the shares of these three countries were, the United Kingdom, 60 per cent, the United States, 3 per cent, and Japan, nil. The main features of the year's trade were: (1) A large increase of over 20,000 tons in the imports of steel bars and channel; (2) an increase in nails, rivets, washers, screws, hoops, strips, bolts, nuts, steel angle and spring; and (3) a further decrease in galvanized sheets and plates, angle, bolt, and rod iron, and also iron bars and channel. Corrugated sheets again decreased to only 2,500 tons from 5,500 tons in 1917-18, and 175,500 tons, the pre-war average. This is truly a remarkable decrease. Tin plates were imported to almost the same extent (32,000 tons) as in 1917-18, and were 3 per cent above the pre-war normal. The quantity of sheets and plates not galvanized or tinned was 18,000 tons or 4 per cent below that of the preceding year, and less than one-fifth of the pre-war average. The United Kingdom and the United States were the principal sources of such sheets and plates. The United States for the first time took the lead in the imports of bars and channel with 21,600 tons, while the United Kingdom supplied only 3,500 tons, as against 22,800 tons, the pre-war average imports.

Imports of Machinery and Millwork.

The imports of machinery and millwork, including belting, were valued at \$19,006,602, against \$16,984,085 in the preceding year. There were noticeable increases in cotton-mill machinery (\$1,589,723), in boilers (\$389,320), and in electrical machinery \$324,433). Sewing and knitting machines decreased by \$681,310, and jute-mill machinery by \$389,320. Cotton-mill machinery was valued at \$5,353,150, of which the United Kingdom supplied \$4,412,293, the United States \$519,093, and Japan \$421,764. The share of Bombay was the same as in the preceding year, 91 per cent. Jute-mill machinery amounted to \$1,849,270 as against \$2,238,590 in 1917-18. The United Kingdom accounted for \$1,751,940 as against \$2,011,467 in the preceding year, and Japan only \$64,887 against \$162,217. Electrical machinery was imported to the extent of \$1,265,290, an increase of 35 per cent over the preceding year. The imports from the United States nearly doubled from \$259,547 in 1917-18 to \$519,093 in the year under review, while the imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$583,890 to \$648,867. The pre-war average imports from the United

States were \$64,887 and from the United Kingdom, \$1,005,743. The imports from America have, since the war, greatly increased. Boilers were valued at \$746,197 as against \$324,433 in the preceding year. Only 27,534 sewing and knitting machines were imported as against 57,761 in 1917-18. The main source of supply was the United States with 97 per cent of the trade. The imports of typewriters in the pre-war year were 6,267, valued at \$324,433. Machinery for tea gardens increased by \$64,887 to \$486,650, and mining machinery by \$194,660 to \$356,877.

Chemical and Drug Imports Decrease.

The total value of imported chemicals decreased by 8 per cent to \$8,078,390. Carbide of calcium, soda bicarbonate, and acids were imported in large quantities, while there were decreases in sulphur, aluminous sulphates including alum, ammonia and its salts, bleaching materials, copperas, disinfectants, potassium compounds, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate. The quantity of sulphur imported was less than half of the preceding year's imports and amounted to 4,800 tons. The decrease was due to smaller shipments from Japan which supplied almost the entire quantity of the imports in the year under review. There were practically no imports of sulphuric acid (only 2 tons). The pre-war requirements (five-yearly average) were 3,100 tons. The United Kingdom accounted for 63 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported, Japan, 24 per cent, and the United States, nearly 6 per cent. In the pre-war year the shares of these countries were: The United Kingdom 75 per cent, Japan 1.5 per cent, and the United States 0.3 per cent. Drugs and medicines were valued at \$4,769,170 as against \$4,314,963 in the preceding year. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at \$842,229 as against \$713,753 in the preceding year.

Mineral Oil Receipts.

The main features in regard to the imports from abroad of mineral oil in 1918-19 were: (1) The large increase in the imports of fuel oil; (2) the increase in lubricating oils; and (3) the heavy decrease in the imports of kerosene oil. The following table shows the statistics of imports from foreign countries, excluding Burma, of the different descriptions of mineral oil:

Kinds.	Average, 1903-10 to 1913-14.	1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average).	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Fuel oil.....	8,130,000	16,097,000	15,309,000	27,598,000
Kerosene:				
In bulk.....	50,850,000	40,431,000	26,477,000	7,455,000
In tins.....	16,049,000	8,102,000	4,907,000	5,300,000
Lubricating oil.....	13,522,000	16,595,000	15,375,000	19,077,000
Benzine, benzol, petrol.....	131,000	97,000	366,000	5,000
Paints, solutions, etc.....	2,000	3,000	.....	1,006,000
Other kinds.....	2,271,000	906,000	363,000	.....
Total.....	90,965,000	82,831,000	62,797,000	60,441,000

The total imports were 60,000,000 gallons, or nearly 4 per cent less than those in the preceding year, and 34 per cent less than the pre-war average. The quantity of kerosene imported from abroad, chiefly owing to freight difficulties and high prices, decreased 12,750,-

000 gallons, an amount which was actually below one-fifth of the pre-war imports. On the other hand, the coastwise exports from Burma increased to 117,000,000 gallons from 107,000,000 gallons in 1917-18. Prices were higher than in the preceding year. In fact, had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, the value of the imports from abroad would have been \$2,822,570 instead of \$3,438,993. American oil was imported to the extent of 10,000,000 gallons only, as against 23,000,000 gallons in 1917-18, and 42,000,000 gallons, the pre-war average. The imports of kerosene from Persia were much less than the record supplies of the previous year. The imports, however, were well above the average. Fuel oil increased to 27,500,000 gallons from 15,000,000 gallons, owing to the larger imports from Persia, which now supplies three-fourths of the total imports. Lubricating oils were received in larger quantities from Borneo and America. There were practically no imports from abroad of benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit (only 60 gallons). The coastwise exports of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit from Burma to other parts of India increased to 8,453,000 gallons from 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18. The production and exports abroad of Indian petrol and kerosene oil are dealt with further on in this report.

Increased Imports of Hardware.

The principal features in the trade in hardware were an increase in the imports of agricultural implements and other implements and tools and a decrease in enameled ironware and metal lamps. The total value of the imports increased by \$1,598,808, or 18 per cent, to \$10,408,795. The percentage shares of the chief exporting countries were as follows:

From—	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	59	41	36
United States.....	7	28	31
Japan.....	1	25	29
Other countries.....	33	6	4
Total.....	100	100	100

America and Japan have considerably increased their exports since the outbreak of war. The value of agricultural implements rose by \$227,103 to \$616,423, and of builders' hardware by \$32,443 to \$616,423. Implements and tools other than agricultural implements were valued at \$1,946,600 as against \$1,200,403 in the preceding year. Japan increased its exports of implements and tools, which were valued at \$324,433 as against \$20,115 in 1917-18, and \$20 in the pre-war year 1913-14. The imports of enameled ironware decreased by 40 per cent to \$356,977, mainly owing to the decrease in the imports from Japan. Only 800,000 metal lamps were imported as against 1,144,000 in 1917-18, and 4,662,000 in the pre-war year. The United States supplied 85 per cent as against 80 per cent in the preceding year, and Japan 9 per cent as against 16 per cent. The value of cutlery imported was \$616,423 as against \$519,093 in 1917-18. The United Kingdom exported 43 per cent, the United

States 32 per cent, and Japan 23 per cent. The imports of electroplated ware increased to \$129,773 from \$97,330 in the preceding year, and the main source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom.

Countries Supplying Paper and Pasteboard.

The value of the total imports of paper and pasteboard was \$8,826,858, as against \$7,498,304 in the preceding year, and \$4,122,574, the pre-war quinquennial average. There has been a noticeable diversion of trade since the outbreak of war, as will be seen from the following table:

Countries.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	57.8	26.8	20.0
Japan.....	.4	25.5	25.6
United States.....	1.0	8.7	22.0
Norway.....	3.5	20.0	22.0
Sweden.....	3.1	13.0	6.6
Germany.....	17.2	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary.....	8.6	.....	.....
Other countries.....	8.4	6.0	4.9
Total.....	100	100	100

An examination of the above table shows that with the disappearance of Germany and Austria-Hungary from the Indian market the imports from Japan, the United States, and Norway have considerably increased, the most important feature of the year under review being the increase in the share of the United States from 8.7 per cent in 1917-18 to 22 per cent. The United Kingdom has considerably reduced its exports to India on account of the war, and its share decreased to 20 per cent from 58 per cent in the pre-war period.

The imports of printing paper, writing paper and envelopes, and pasteboard increased. Printing paper amounted to 9,700 tons, as against 9,500 tons in the preceding year. Norway, with 4,800 tons, was the principal source of supply, followed by the United States, with 2,800 tons. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Sweden exported smaller quantities than in the preceding year, while the United States more than trebled its shipments. Writing paper and envelopes were valued at \$1,589,723, against \$1,297,733 in 1917-18, and the increase was entirely due to larger imports from the United States. The production of Indian paper mills amounted to 31,362 tons, as against 31,861 tons in 1917, and 26,450 tons, the pre-war average. The decrease in production in 1919 is to some extent accounted for by the short crop of "sabai" grass, which is at present the staple raw material of the Indian paper mills.

Wood pulp was imported to the extent of 2,100 tons, as against 3,600 tons in 1917-18. Steps have been taken to develop the bamboo pulp industry on a large scale in India, including Burma. One large paper mill company, for example, is proceeding at once to the erection of a mill in Burma which will turn out 10,000 tons per annum. Hitherto the pulp industry has been confined mainly to the temperate zones, as, for example, to Scandinavia. Such experiments will be watched with interest.

Increased Imports of Provisions.

There were increases in the imports of farinaceous and patent foods, bacon, hams, cocoa, chocolate, and jams and jellies, but, on the other hand, quite noticeable decreases in biscuits, cakes, condensed and preserved milk, and also cheese. The total value of provisions imported amounted to \$6,287,842, as against \$5,754,474 in the preceding year, and \$6,654,128, the pre-war quinquennial average. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed the value would have been \$5,807,357. Nearly 32 per cent of the total value was accounted for by canned and bottled provisions, 26 per cent by farinaceous and patent foods, and 15 per cent by condensed or preserved milk. The quantity of canned and bottled provisions imported (4,100 tons) was almost the same as in the preceding year. The increase in farinaceous and patent foods was mainly due to larger arrivals from the Straits Settlements in the form of sago, sago flour, etc. The quantity of biscuits imported was only one-twelfth of the pre-war quinquennial average. The noticeable feature of this trade was the increase in the share of Japan from 34 to 48 per cent and the decrease in that of Australia from 52 to 37 per cent. Australia increased its supplies of bacon and hams, jams and jellies, condensed milk, and butter, while there was a decrease in biscuits and cakes and cheese. Jams and jellies were imported to the extent of 820 tons, as against 670 tons in the preceding year. Of the imports of jams and jellies, 83 per cent were from Australia, as against 2 per cent before the war. The imports of cocoa and chocolate more than doubled on account of larger imports from America. Condensed and preserved milk amounted to 2,100 tons, of which the United States supplied 810 tons and Australia 490 tons. There were no imports from Holland, and only 10 tons were received from the United Kingdom. The imports in the preceding year were: From the United States 870 tons, Australia 480 tons, Holland 75 tons, and the United Kingdom 680 tons.

Motor Car Imports Increased When Embargo was Removed—Motor Cycles.

The number of motor cars imported in the year under review was only 400, or less than one-seventh of the number imported in the pre-war year 1913-14. The embargo on the imports of motor cars and motor cycles was removed on December 14, 1918, and the imports during the last four months of the year (December to March) after the armistice were 344 cars as against only 56 cars in the first eight months. The following table shows the number of cars imported since the pre-war year 1913-14:

Year.	From the United Kingdom.	From the United States.	From other countries.	Total
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1913-14 (pre-war year).....	1,609	808	343	2,880
1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average).....	537	1,681	99	2,317
1914-15.....	1,350	510	145	2,005
1915-16.....	787	2,136	198	3,121
1916-17.....	489	4,169	120	4,778
1917-18.....	39	1,222	21	1,282
1918-19.....	21	368	11	400

The United States, furnished 92 per cent of the total imports as against 95 per cent in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom sent only 21 cars or 5 per cent.

The number of motor cycles imported was 119 as against 265 in 1917-18. The United States supplied only 10 cycles as against 175 in the preceding year, while 77 cycles were imported from the United Kingdom as against 76 in 1917-18.

The number of motor cars registered in India at the end of March, 1919, was 19,385, and of motor cycles 8,058. Only 8 motor wagons were imported as against 15 in the preceding year, and 76 in the pre-war year.

Imports of Tires.

Imports of tires for motor cars and motor cycles decreased in number to 92,428 from 94,658 in the preceding year, mainly due to the smaller imports from Italy and the United States. The United Kingdom, however, increased its supplies from 44,000 to 60,000. The number of tubes for motor tires imported was 76,000 against 89,000 in the preceding year, and the value decreased to \$358,823 from \$472,375. There was thus a decrease both in the quantity and value of these imports.

Exports of Merchandise Increased.

The value of the exports of Indian merchandise in 1918-19 was \$776,401,410. This was an increase of \$19,044,236 over the preceding year, and of \$64,270,243 over the annual average of the five years immediately preceding the war. The value of the export trade was the highest recorded, with the exception of the two pre-war years 1912-13 and 1913-14. The increase in value was due to a rise in prices. The following statement shows the value of the export trade since the beginning of this century:

Period.	Value.	Period.	Value.
FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE.		YEARLY AVERAGE.	
1899-1904.....	\$393,570,077	1913-14.....	\$792,266,200
1904-1909.....	525,062,907	1914-15.....	575,804,280
1909-1914 (pre-war average).....	712,131,167	1915-16.....	624,631,497
1914-1919 (war average).....	700,646,227	1916-17.....	769,134,103
		1917-18.....	757,357,174
		1918-19.....	776,401,410

The noticeable features of the returns are: (1) The large decrease of \$45,420,667 in the value of food grains exported; (2) a decrease to the extent of \$38,932,000 in the exports of raw cotton; (3) the surprisingly large increase of \$32,443,333 in the value of jute manufactures exported; (4) the recovery of \$19,466,000 in last year's low exports of raw jute; and (5) the increases in the value of seeds (\$9,733,000), raw and tanned skins (\$9,733,000), tanned hides (\$6,488,667), raw wool (\$3,244,333), and oils (\$3,244,333).

India's six chief exports, in order of importance in 1918-19, were: Jute, raw and manufactured; cotton, raw and manufactured; grain, pulse, and flour; hides and skins, raw and tanned; tea; and seeds. Raw and manufactured jute was the principal export in the year under review, as was cotton in the preceding year. Manufactured

jute by itself was the chief export of the year, reaching the record total of \$170,814,150, and exceeding the export of raw and manufactured cotton taken together by \$24,819,150. An examination of the trade returns for the past 30 years shows that on 17 occasions the chief export was raw and manufactured (chiefly raw) cotton, on seven occasions raw and manufactured jute, and on six occasions food grains.

Jute and Jute Manufactures India's Chief Export.

The total value of raw jute exported in 1918-19 was \$41,267,920, and of manufactured jute, \$170,814,150. The combined value (\$212,082,070) was the highest recorded. This represented 27 per cent of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise as compared with 21 per cent in 1917-18, and 19 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. Jute manufactures alone accounted for 22 per cent of the total exports of the year as against 9 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The following table shows the values of raw and manufactured jute exported during the last two years and in the pre-war period:

Article.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18	1918-19
Jute, raw.....	\$72,024,200	\$20,925,960	\$41,267,920
Jute, manufactured.....	65,697,750	138,967,240	170,814,150
Total.....	137,721,950	159,913,190	212,082,070

The value of raw jute exported nearly doubled, while that of jute manufactures was 23 per cent above that of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for over 99 per cent of these exports.

Quantity of Raw Jute Shipments.

The total quantity of raw jute exported was 398,100 tons or 2,229,600 bales of 400 pounds each. The exports were 43 per cent above the abnormally low exports of the preceding year, and 48 per cent below the pre-war normal. During the first eight months of the year the quantity exported showed an increase of 80 per cent, and amounted to 261,900 tons, as against 146,000 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the later months, December to March, after the armistice, there was an increase of only 3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of the year's exports was \$41,267,920, an increase of 97 per cent over the preceding year. Had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been \$29,977,640.

The main feature of the direction of the trade in raw jute was the increase to 56 per cent during the year in the share of the British Empire from 25 per cent in the preceding year, and 40 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The United Kingdom took the largest quantity, 224,100 tons, as against 67,800 tons in 1917-18, and 301,900 tons, the pre-war average. Its share was nearly 56 per cent, against 39 per cent, the pre-war normal. The increase as compared with the preceding year was partly due to larger exports on account of Government, which are included in these figures, and partly to the

relaxation of the restrictions. The share of the Allies was 40 per cent, as against 62 per cent in 1917-18, and 30 per cent in the pre-war period, while, of course, there were no exports to enemy countries which participated in 27 per cent of this trade before the war. The United States, it will be remembered, took the largest quantity in the preceding year. In the year under review that market reduced its purchases by 35 per cent to 61,200 tons. Japan and Spain also took less, while France, Italy, and Brazil increased their demands. The yield of the crop in 1918, as estimated in the forecast, was 1,253,000 tons, or 7,019,000 bales, a decrease of 21 per cent as compared with the preceding year.

During the season ended June 30, 1919, the mill consumption of raw jute was originally estimated at 6,000,000 bales, and exports (July, 1918, to June, 1919) were 2,200,000 bales, but owing to short-time working after the signing of the armistice the mill consumption was revised to 5,000,000 bales. In pre-war times the mill consumption was about 50 per cent of the crop, but in the past year this rose to 70 per cent.

Importance of Export Trade in Jute Manufactures.

Jute manufactures were for the second time India's chief export. There was a decrease in the quantity exported, but a large increase in value on account of higher prices. The total weight of jute manufactures exported was 681,600 tons, a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with the preceding year, while the value of these exports increased by 23 per cent to \$170,814,150, a record figure. The following table shows the details of the different descriptions of jute manufactures exported:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.		1917-18		1918-19	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Bags.....	325,700	\$30,467,534	406,900	\$69,240,886	382,500	\$72,458,940
Cloth.....	275,200	34,900,916	307,100	65,202,990	292,100	96,339,505
Other.....	4,200	325,082	5,500	753,010	7,000	2,015,705
Total.....	605,100	65,693,532	719,500	135,196,886	681,600	170,814,150

Shipment of Gunny Cloth and Bags.

The weight of bags exported decreased by 6 per cent, while the value of these exports increased by 5 per cent. In gunny cloth there was a decrease of 5 per cent in weight with an increase of no less than 47 per cent in value. Had the prices of the preceding year prevailed, gunny bags would have been valued at \$55,153,667 instead of \$72,458,940, and the value of gunny cloth exported would have been \$68,131,000 instead of \$96,339,505. In the first eight months (April to November) of the year, the value of the total exports of all jute manufactures was \$123,284,667 as against \$77,864,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year, while after the armistice during the four months, December to March, the value decreased to \$45,420,667 from \$61,642,333 in the same period of the preceding year.

The United Kingdom took 135,000,000 bags, or 23 per cent of the total number exported, as against 303,000,000 or 40 per cent in the preceding year. Of the other principal importing countries, France, Italy, Siam, China, Japan, the West Indies, and the Argentine Republic also took less, while there were larger exports to Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, Indo-China, Peru, and Java. Shipments of gunny cloth to the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic increased, but the United States, Canada, France, and Australia imported smaller quantities. The percentage shares of principal countries in the exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth are set out in the following table:

Destination.	Gunny bags.			Gunny cloth.		
	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Average, 1914-15 to 1918-19.	1918-19	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	Average, 1914-15 to 1918-19.	1918-19.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	9.0	33.9	23.2	4.4	11.5	11.2
Egypt.....	3.5	5.8	14.1	.1	.3	.4
Russia.....	.1	5.2	.....	.02	1.1	.....
Australia.....	16.0	9.8	12.1	2.2	2.2	2.0
Chile.....	11.1	6.1	7.5	.1	.1	.3
United States.....	14.4	7.2	8.0	68.4	60.4	58.0
France.....	.2	4.1	1.1	.....	4.4	6.9
Cuba.....	3.0	2.8	2.9	.....	.1	.....
Java.....	3.8	3.1	3.8	.02	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	.6	1.0	1.4	17.8	12.5	12.2
Other countries.....	38.3	21.0	25.9	6.96	7.4	9.0
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100

Shipments of Bags and Cloth on Government Account.

The above figures include shipments on Government account which are shown in the following table:

Year.	Bags.	Cloth.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
1915-16.....	297,000,000	35,000,000
1916-17.....	385,000,000	135,000,000
1917-18.....	391,000,000	205,000,000
1918-19.....	221,000,000	269,000,000
Total.....	1,294,000,000	644,000,000

The coastwise exports of gunny bags increased in 1918-19. There were 48,000,000 bags exported from Bengal, of which Burma had 97 per cent and Madras nearly 2 per cent. There were 76 mills at work with 39,317 looms and 823,739 spindles. The number of companies was 50 (including 4 private concerns) and of persons employed 270,084. In the pre-war year, 1913-14, the number of companies was 47 (including 4 private concerns) and mills 64 with 36,050 looms and 744,289 spindles.

Shipments of Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

The value of raw cotton exported during the year was \$100,574,333 and that of cotton manufactures, \$45,420,667. The combined value was 19 per cent below the value of the preceding year, but slightly

above the pre-war average. The figures are shown in the following table:

Period.	Cotton, raw.	Cotton manufactures, including twist.	Total.
1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average).....	\$107,965,760	\$37,002,823	\$144,968,583
1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average).....	109,113,125	38,046,747	147,159,872
1916-17.....	117,124,518	44,261,226	161,385,744
1917-18.....	138,394,856	43,261,414	181,656,270
1918-19.....	100,574,333	45,420,667	145,995,000

The quantity of raw cotton exported abroad in 1918-19 was only 183,950 tons, or 1,030,100 bales of 400 pounds each. We have to go back to 1900-1901 to find such low exports. There was a decrease of 50 per cent in quantity as compared with the preceding year, and of 57 per cent as compared with the pre-war quinquennium. Before the war the British Empire had 6 per cent of this trade, the Allies 69 per cent, of which Japan took 42 per cent, and enemy countries 22 per cent. In the year under review the share of the British Empire was 9 per cent and the Allies 90 per cent, of which Japan had 76 per cent. Had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value of the exports would have been \$69,655,836, instead of \$100,574,333. The wholesale price of broach cotton per candy of 784 pounds at Bombay was \$230.67 at the beginning of the year, and rose to \$296.85 in August. There was a fall in the later months of the year, and the average for the year was \$224.50, as against \$164.48 in the preceding year and \$98.30, the pre-war average. The 1918-19 crop was estimated to yield 3,671,000 bales of 400 pounds each, as against 3,998,000 bales in 1917-18, a decrease of 8 per cent.

Consuming Countries Take Fewer Cotton Manufactures.

In regard to Indian piece goods, exports and production were above the pre-war average, but less than in the preceding year. In twist and yarn, however, there was a decrease both as regards exports and production as compared with 1917-18 and also with the pre-war normal.

The production of cotton yarn was 615,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with 1917-18, and of 5 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The reduction in exports was much greater than the decrease in production. The total quantity shipped (nearly 64,000,000 pounds) was 47 per cent below the preceding year and 67 per cent below the pre-war average. Counts 1s to 20s were 60,000,000 pounds, or 95 per cent of the total. Most of the principal consuming countries took less yarn, the remarkable decrease in the case of China being from 102,000,000 pounds in 1917-18 to 49,000,000 pounds in the year under review, or 52 per cent. This fact may be ascribed, as noted in the previous year's review, to the comparatively cheap Japanese yarn which has for some years established itself in China. Shipments to Egypt, the Straits Settlements, Persia, Siam, and the United Kingdom decreased, while those to Aden and Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia) increased. The total value of the exports was \$23,424,087, but had the prices of 1917-18 prevailed, the value would have been \$12,847,560.

Cotton Piece Goods Exports Increase in Value.

The exports of Indian-made piece goods (149,000,000 yards) were 65 per cent above the pre-war average, but 21 per cent below the preceding year. The exports of piece goods compared with the imports were relatively small. The exports, for example, were only 17 per cent of the imports from Lancashire. The value of the exports, notwithstanding a decrease in quantity, increased from \$17,967,767 in 1917-18 to \$20,934,385 in 1918-19 on account of higher prices. The character of the piece-goods exports was as follows:

Kinds.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Gray.....	47,414,000	76,378,000	52,416,000
White.....	422,000	2,433,000	3,275,000
Colored.....	42,384,000	110,639,000	93,397,000
Total quantity.....	90,220,000	189,450,000	149,088,000
Total value.....	\$6,779,035	\$17,967,767	\$20,934,385

Rice Shipments Abroad.

The exports of rice abroad in 1918-19 amounted to 2,018,000 tons, 4 per cent above the preceding year, but 16 per cent below the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of these exports was \$74,506,115 as against \$67,030,198 in 1917-18. The overseas exports are given below. These figures exclude the coastwise exports to India:

Period.	From Burma.	From Bengal.	From Madras.	Total, all ports.	
				Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1909-10 to 1913-14.....	1,814,000	374,000	121,000	2,309,000	\$83,267,437
Average 1914-15 to 1918-19.....	1,271,000	107,000	175,000	1,553,000	61,261,125
1913-14 (pre-war year).....	1,835,000	327,000	155,000	2,420,000	85,648,454
1914-15.....	1,115,000	170,000	183,000	1,538,000	55,182,896
1915-16.....	945,000	75,000	239,000	1,340,000	49,602,268
1916-17.....	1,187,000	64,000	184,000	1,589,000	59,984,803
1917-18.....	1,499,000	71,000	173,000	1,839,000	67,030,198
1918-19.....	1,611,000	153,000	97,000	2,018,000	74,506,115

Burma increased its exports by 112,000 tons, or 7 per cent. Its share in the total quantity exported in 1918-19 was 80 per cent as against 77 per cent in 1917-18. The exports from Bengal more than doubled, but the quantity was still 59 per cent below the pre-war average. Shipments from the other maritime provinces, e. g., Bombay, Sind, and Madras, decreased. In the year under review 55 per cent of the exports went to the British Empire, as against 70 per cent in the preceding year, and 44 per cent the pre-war normal. The Allies took 29 per cent, as against 14 per cent in 1917-18, and 10 per cent the pre-war average. The principal features in the direction of trade were: (1) A considerable increase in the exports to Japan, France, and the United States. Shipments to Japan (206,000 tons), where the crop was a poor one, were nearly five times the quantity exported in the preceding year, and 67 per cent above the pre-war average; (2) the United Kingdom, which had the largest share of the trade in the preceding year, took only 270,100 tons, or one-half of the quantity shipped in 1917-18. The pre-war average exports

were 158,500 tons; (3) Ceylon was the largest importing country with 341,000 tons, but the quantity was slightly less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements, Java, Sweden, and the West Indies increased, while Australia, Mauritius, and Natal took smaller quantities. The shipments of rice originally entered as exports to "Egypt" were almost entirely Royal Wheat Commission's supplies, consigned to Port Said "for orders," and intended for destinations beyond Egypt. The exports on military account are, as already explained, not included in the above figures. These amounted to 55,300 tons in 1918-19 as against 85,600 tons in the preceding year. Of these 46,400 tons were exported from Burma.

Export Trade in Grain, Pulse, and Flour.

The main features of the export trade in food grains during the first half of the year 1918-19 was the continued necessity of supplementing the food supply of the United Kingdom and of the Allies in Europe. This explains the very heavy exports of rice in the first part of the year and also the unusually large exports of Burma beans. With the failure of the monsoon in the middle of the year the scene entirely changed. The Allies were well on the road to victory, and the prohibition of the exports of food grains to conserve the Indian food supply was thus possible without seriously prejudicing the Allies' cause. Since November, 1918, exports have almost entirely been restricted to countries with considerable Indian populations which are accustomed to rely on India for their food supply. The result has been that, whereas in the first six months of the year 1,253,000 tons of rice were shipped from India to other countries, an increase of 66 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the exports during the last six months of the year 1918-19 were only 764,000 tons, a decrease of 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The exports of wheat amounted to 30,000 tons only in the last half of the year, a decrease of 92 per cent as compared with the same period of the previous year. Shipments of gram, beans, barley, and other food grains were also similarly curtailed. The total exports of all food grains in the last six months showed a decrease of 53 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The details of the exports are shown in the table below:

Kinds.	1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average).	1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average).	1917-18	1918-19
Rice:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Not in the husk.....	2,397,900	1,684,800	1,939,400	2,017,900
In the husk.....	41,600	32,500	25,200	35,200
Flour.....	200	100	100	100
Wheat.....	1,308,000	807,700	1,454,400	476,100
Wheat flour.....	55,000	57,100	71,600	30,900
Pulse:				
Gram.....	132,000	140,700	327,100	282,200
Beans.....				78,900
Lentils.....				29,800
Other sorts.....	158,900	151,000	228,700	50,600
Barley.....	226,900	197,900	358,700	226,300
Jawar and bajra.....	41,100	40,800	15,300	5,400
Maize.....	(a)	27,000	91,000	13,800
Other kinds.....	49,400	1,600	1,200	700
Total quantity.....	4,410,900	3,141,200	4,513,700	3,247,900
Total value.....	\$148,626,479	\$121,338,087	\$174,091,516	\$130,004,654

* Included in other kinds.

The exports of food grains (3,247,900 tons) decreased by 28 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and by 26 per cent as compared with the pre-war average. The value of these exports was \$130,004,654, a decrease of 25 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Had the level of prices of 1917-18 prevailed the value would have been \$120,040,333. The statistics given above do not include purchases made by Government on military account and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. In the year under review the total exports of food grains on military account, which are not included in the above figures, were 306,800 tons as against 366,500 tons in the preceding year.

Failure of Monsoon Reduced Wheat Exports.

The quantity of wheat exported in 1918-19 was only 476,100 tons, a decrease of 67 per cent as compared with the preceding year, and of 64 per cent as compared with the pre-war normal. The wheat harvest of 1918 was good, but the failure of the monsoon considerably reduced the exportable surplus, and the exports, especially in the later months of the year, were very small, as is clearly seen from the following table:

Period.	Pre-war average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
April to August.....	Tons. 797,200	Tons. 642,900	Tons. 166,100	Tons. 897,900	Tons. 398,700
September to March.....	510,800	10,000	582,800	556,500	77,400
Total.....	1,308,000	652,900	748,900	1,454,400	476,100

The value of the total exports amounted to \$21,899,250 as against \$61,642,333 in 1917-18. Most of the wheat was, as usual, shipped from Karachi, the exports from that port amounting to 410,100 tons or 86 per cent of the total. Only 39,600 tons were shipped from Bombay as against 242,700 tons in the preceding year, and 25,400 tons from Bengal against 126,400 tons. Exports to the British Empire (417,100 tons) decreased by 60 per cent and to the Allies, mainly France and Italy, by 86 per cent. Nearly 6,600 tons were shipped to Arabia, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey (Mesopotamia), as against 43,600 tons in 1917-18, and 5,200 tons in the pre-war period. The exports on military account are not included in the above figures and amounted to 4,600 tons as against 25,600 tons in the preceding year.

Arrangements were made during the year through the Royal Wheat Commission for considerable purchases of Australian wheat and consignments began to arrive in the latter part of the year. Over 55,000 tons of Australian wheat were imported in March, 105,000 tons in April, and 6,900 tons in May, 1919.

Raw Hide Exports Decreased During 1918-19.

The main feature in the year's trade in hides and skins was the further leap upwards in the exports of tanned hides which synchronized with a decrease in raw hides, owing to the prohibition which was in force up to the beginning of April, 1919. The quantity of raw

hides exported was 19,100 tons. Of these exports 74 per cent was raw cowhides, which decreased to 14,200 tons from 15,900 tons in 1917-18, and 37,200 tons in the pre-war year 1913-14. The decrease in exports is accounted for by the prohibition which existed on certain classes of raw hides until April, 1919, and, as noted in the previous year's review of trade, partly by the great increase in the tanning of cowhides in India for army purposes and partly by the great scarcity and cost of freight, which limited the export of inferior quality of hides. The largest shipments were to the United Kingdom (8,600 tons) and to Italy (4,700 tons). The quantity of raw buffalo hides exported (3,900 tons) was 7 per cent below that of 1917-18. The United Kingdom had the largest share of these exports, 2,200 tons or 55 per cent of the total, as against 1,400 tons or 34 per cent in the preceding year. The United States, the biggest buyer in previous years, came next after the United Kingdom with 1,300 tons.

The exports of raw skins were 25,000 tons, an increase of 12 per cent over the previous year. Nearly three-fourths of the total exports went to the United States. The shipments to the United Kingdom decreased by 24 per cent, while those to France, Canada, and Japan increased. Of the total quantity of raw skins exported, 85 per cent consisted of raw goat skins.

Tanned Hide Exports Increase.

Tanned hides were exported to the extent of 25,500 tons, an increase of 39 per cent as against the preceding year, and of more than 180 per cent above the pre-war quinquennial average. Almost the entire quantity (99.6 per cent) was shipped to the United Kingdom. Tanned cowhides were 25,000 tons or 98 per cent of the exports of tanned hides, as against 17,300 tons in 1917-18. The quantity shipped in the pre-war year, 1913-14, was 7,900 tons. Indian tanned hides are supplied to Cawnpore for army work in India, and there has been in this and similar ways an increase in the local consumption of these hides.

The following table shows the imports of hides by rail from northern India into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies to meet the requirements of Indian tanneries:

	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14.	1916-17	1917-18	Apr.-Dec., 1917.	Apr.-Dec., 1918.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Into the Madras Presidency.....	700	3,200	5,600	4,100	2,500
Into the Bombay Presidency.....	600	3,700	4,700	3,600	1,400

Exports of tanned skins were 3,000 tons, an increase of 75 per cent over the previous year. This was due to the fact that exports have been permitted under license since September, 1918. The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom was 2,300 tons as against 1,200 tons in 1917-18. The remainder was purchased mainly by the United States (460 tons) and Japan (150 tons).

Quantity and Value of Tea Exported.

The exports of Indian tea in 1918-19 were 324,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 10 per cent as compared with the preceding year

but 21 per cent above the pre-war average. In the first eight months of the year under review the quantity shipped was 239,000,000 pounds, an increase of 25 per cent over the exports of the corresponding period of the previous year, while in the four months, December to March, after the armistice, the exports (85,000,000 pounds) showed a decrease of 49 per cent as compared with the same period of 1917-18. The value of the year's exports was \$57,651,803, an increase of only \$324,433 over the previous year. The average price realized in Calcutta at the auction sales was \$0.16 per pound as against \$0.14 in the preceding year. The estimated outturn in India in 1918, based on returns received in the Department of Statistics, is 381,000,000 pounds as against 371,000,000 pounds in 1917.

Oilseeds—Increased Exports to United Kingdom.

The principal features of the year in oilseeds were: (1) A decrease in the exports of groundnuts, copra, sesame, and castor; (2) a very noticeable increase in the exports of linseed and rapeseed; and (3) a large increase in the share of the United Kingdom in the total trade. The total quantity exported in 1918-19 was 487,700 tons, only one-third of the pre-war quinquennial average. There was, however, an increase of 7 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The value of these exports increased by 36 per cent to \$36,401,420. Had the prices of the preceding year prevailed the value would have been \$28,355,473. Of the total quantity exported, linseed was 60 per cent against 32 per cent in 1917-18, castor 17 per cent against 21 per cent, rape and sesame together 17 per cent against 16 per cent, and groundnuts only 4 per cent against 25 per cent. Shipments of linseed (292,400 tons) were double those of the preceding year, although still 23 per cent below the pre-war average. The United Kingdom took 243,300 tons of the total quantity as against 111,300 tons in 1917-18. Australia came next with 18,700 tons. Italy and the United States also increased their imports. The increase in the exports from India to the United Kingdom is partly explained by the fact that the supplies from the Argentine were reduced during the two calendar years 1917 and 1918.

There was a remarkable decrease in groundnuts from 115,300 tons in 1917-18 to 17,200 tons in the year under review. The pre-war average exports were 211,800 tons. France took 2,500 tons against 38,800 tons in 1917-18, and the United Kingdom only 400 tons as against 18,000 tons. In the preceding year nearly 51,000 tons were shipped to the Straits Settlements, most of which was reexported to Hongkong and America. In the year ended March 31, 1919, the exports to the Straits Settlements were a mere bagatelle—6,900 tons. The total quantity of castor seed exported decreased 82,000 tons. The shipments to the United Kingdom, however, increased from 57,000 tons in 1917-18 to 63,000 tons. Rapeseed was exported to the extent of 79,700 tons. The exports to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy increased, while Japan took only one-half of the quantity taken in the preceding year. The shipments during the year of cottonseed (1,450 tons), sesame (2,380 tons), and copra (450 tons), were insignificant. An important development has been the increase in the imports of copra from Ceylon, which amounted to 39,000 tons in 1917-18, and 42,000 tons in the year under review, as against only

86 tons, the pre-war average. Crushing is done in India and the manufactured article exported.

Share of Consuming Countries in Oilseed Shipments.

The diversion of the trade since the outbreak of war is illustrated by the following statement, which shows the percentage shares of the chief consuming countries:

Countries.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	31.0	50.0	73.0
France.....	27.7	17.0	10.0
Italy.....	4.1	2.0	5.0
Belgium.....	16.3		
Germany.....	12.2		
Straits Settlements.....		13.0	2.0
United States.....	2.3	4.0	2.0
Others.....	6.4	14.0	8.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

The increase in the share of the United Kingdom was mainly due to large exports of linseed, castor, and rape seed, while smaller exports of groundnuts accounted for the decrease in the share of the Straits Settlements. The share of Bombay in the total quantity of seeds exported was 46 per cent, of Bengal nearly 30 per cent, of Sind 19 per cent, and of Madras 5 per cent.

Increased Shipment of Raw Wool.

The quantity of raw wool exported abroad in 1918-19 was 47,000,000 pounds as against 43,000,000 pounds in the preceding year. These figures relate to wool produced in India. They do not include the wool brought across the frontier and subsequently exported abroad by sea. The exports of wool were entirely to the United Kingdom, as in 1917-18, with the exception of 224 pounds shipped to the Transvaal. Bombay furnished 74 per cent of the total exports and Karachi 26 per cent. The exports from Calcutta were negligible. The shipments of woollen carpets and rugs were valued at \$486,650, almost the same as in the previous year. The imports of foreign wool by sea were 3,647,000 pounds, an increase of 37 per cent over the preceding year. Of the total imports, 51 per cent came from Victoria, as against only 4 per cent in 1917-18, while Persia decreased its share to 27 per cent from 86 per cent in the preceding year.

Other Articles Exported.

Of the other articles not analyzed in this report, the more important articles are enumerated below:

Articles.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Oils.....	\$2,981,542	\$6,682,678	\$11,401,561
Metals and ores:			
Manganese ore.....	3,200,210	2,779,420	2,440,712
Wolfram.....	(a)	3,525,292	3,056,364
Others.....	2,294,010	3,242,711	4,142,680
Opium.....	\$2,319,074	7,811,381	10,151,843
Lac.....	7,142,400	12,256,442	9,566,917
Rubber.....	1,277,618	5,267,490	8,126,423

(a) Included in others.

Articles.	Average, 1906-10 to 1913-14	1917-18	1918-19
Dyes:			
Indigo.....	\$970,705	\$4,957,666	\$4,650,550
Other sorts.....	2,757,681	2,263,571	2,600,009
Hemp, raw.....	2,539,339	2,577,298	4,762,682
Coffee.....	4,461,607	3,221,947	3,873,085
Paraffin wax.....	1,784,059	3,600,886	3,628,787
Spices.....	2,786,233	3,542,812	3,547,029
Salt-peter.....	1,135,192	2,879,022	3,025,341
Mica.....	1,163,742	2,799,536	2,915,034
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	1,480,389	2,283,037	2,004,998
Coal and coke.....	2,358,231	775,396	5,507,089
Articles imported by post.....	2,944,567	4,749,380	5,487,141

Main Features of Trade in Oils.

The main features of the trade in oils were an increase in the exports of coconut, linseed, and mineral oils, and a decrease in castor oil. Ceylon copra, which was imported in large quantities, was crushed in India, and the exports of cocoanut oil in the year under review exceeded 7,000,000 gallons, as against 3,000,000 gallons in the preceding year, and nearly 1,750,000 gallons the pre-war average. Eighty per cent of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, and the remainder went mainly to Italy and Egypt. The shipments of linseed oil (1,675,000 gallons) almost trebled. The principal importing countries were Italy, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. Castor oil decreased by 20 per cent to 1,658,000 gallons. The United Kingdom and Italy took 92 per cent of the total quantity exported. Dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F. (benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit) exported abroad amounted to 22,601,000 gallons, as against 18,935,000 gallons in 1917-18. Almost the entire quantity shipped was benzine exported from Burma to the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Italy. The production of petroleum in India, including Burma, during the year 1918 was estimated at 286,000,000 gallons. The exports of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit coastwise from Burma to other parts of India were 8,453,000 gallons as against 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18.

Exports of Metals and Minerals—Shellac Control Removed.

Manganese ore accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported. The quantity shipped decreased by 11 per cent to 385,400 tons. Seventy-seven per cent of the total exports went to the United Kingdom, and the remainder to France, Japan, the United States, Belgium, and Italy. Nearly 10,900 tons of ferro-manganese were exported from Bengal in the year under review. Wolfram ore was shipped entirely to the United Kingdom. The total quantity exported was 4,870 tons, of which 4,799 tons were from Burma and 71 tons from Bengal. The shipments of chrome iron ore were 39,400 tons, as against 15,000 tons in 1917-18. The production of iron and steel at the two premier works—the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron and Steel Works—was 781,100 tons, which consisted mainly of pig iron (262,600 tons), steel (182,800 tons), and blooms and billets (160,500 tons). The remarkable increase in production brought about by the war is illustrated by comparing the production in 1917-18 with that of the pre-war year. In 1917-18 this was 731,200 tons, and in the pre-war year 1913-14, 305,000 tons. The shipments of pig lead decreased

from 10,600 tons in 1917-18 to 9,300 tons. Ninety-nine per cent of the quantity was exported from Burma mainly to Ceylon, Hong-kong, and the United Kingdom. Considerable quantities are also exported coastwise from Burma. The coastwise exports in 1918-19 were 8,700 tons as against 5,800 tons in the preceding year. The activities of the Burma Mines Co. (Ltd.), in the production of lead and silver in Namtu are significant.

The scheme introduced in January, 1917, under which all shippers of shellac guaranteed to Government suitable shellac in quantities representing 20 per cent of their shipments on private account at a fixed f. o. b. price of \$13.63 per maund (82½ pounds), was in force during the greater part of the year under review. Control was removed altogether on December 4, 1918. The total quantity exported decreased from 289,700 hundredweight in the previous year to 222,900 hundredweight. The value of the exports was \$9,084,133. The declared value per hundredweight in the previous year was \$40.23, as against \$40.88 in 1918-19. The shipments to the United States decreased, while there were larger exports to the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and the Philippines. Of the total exports the United States took 44 per cent, the United Kingdom 29 per cent, Japan 8 per cent, and the Philippines 5 per cent.

Indigo Production—Exports of Mica.

The total production of indigo in India during 1918-19 was estimated at 44,100 hundredweight, as against 88,300 hundredweight, the final revised estimate of the preceding year. The exports (32,700 hundredweight) were 5 per cent above those of 1917-18, and 112 per cent above the pre-war average. The shipments to the United Kingdom again decreased and were 4,700 hundredweight, as against 5,500 hundredweight in the preceding year, and 3,400 hundredweight, the pre-war average. The increased production of artificial dyes in the United Kingdom has reduced the demand of the natural product. There was a noticeable increase in the exports to Japan, which was India's best customer—14,300 hundredweight in 1918-19, as against 2,800 hundredweight in the preceding year, and 400 hundredweight, the pre-war average. The shipments to the United States decreased from the record total of 13,000 hundredweight in 1917-18 to 7,200 hundredweight. Persia took only one-fourth of the quantity exported to it in the preceding year, and Egypt also took less. The average declared value decreased from \$159.62 per hundredweight in 1917-18, to \$123.93 per hundredweight in 1918-19.

There was a decrease in the quantity of mica exported together with an increase in the value, due largely to the strength of the demand for superior grades. The shipments amounted to 2,800 tons, a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the preceding year, but still 14 per cent above the pre-war average. The value of these exports increased by 4 per cent to \$2,915,034. The entire quantity was exported to the United Kingdom. The exports to destinations other than the United Kingdom were prohibited throughout the year.

Shipments of Coal and Coke.

The exports abroad of coal on private account during 1918-19 were 143,600 tons, as compared with 255,900 tons in the preceding year and 823,800 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. The chief customers were Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Sumatra. Ex-

ports of coke were altogether insignificant, only 85 tons, as compared with 1,600 tons, the pre-war average. The exports of coal and coke given above do not, of course, include bunker coal which amounted to 1,490,600 tons for the year under review. These exports also omit coal bought by Government and shipped on Government or chartered vessels. The coastwise exports from Bengal, owing to the scarcity of shipping, were 105,200 tons, as against 221,000 tons in the previous year and 2,159,000 tons, the pre-war average. The quantity sent by rail and river from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in 1918-19 amounted to 12,000,000 tons, against 11,000,000 tons in the preceding year. The production of coal in 1918 was 20,722,000 tons, as against 18,213,000 tons in 1917.

The Direction of Trade in 1918-19.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended March 31, 1919, were: (1) an increase in the imports from Japan (\$49,511,771), and from the United States (\$14,064,185); (2) an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom (\$31,807,444), to the United States (\$8,448,244), and to Asiatic Turkey (mainly Mesopotamia) (\$12,977,333); and (3) a decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom (\$15,470,603). The following table gives the value of import and export trade with the British Empire and foreign countries during 1918 and 1919 (fiscal year ending March 31):

Countries.	1917-18	1918-19	Countries.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS FROM—			EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS, TO—		
United Kingdom.....	\$265,292,381	\$249,836,377	United Kingdom.....	\$201,322,239	\$234,983,819
Straits Settlements.....	17,023,017	18,190,977	Egypt.....	79,976,060	48,533,605
Ceylon.....	7,805,866	9,504,274	Ceylon.....	32,435,223	34,148,230
Hongkong.....	4,379,850	5,781,402	Straits Settlements.....	22,424,832	23,967,513
Mauritius.....	3,518,479	8,307,116	Australia.....	17,840,589	23,685,255
Aden and dependencies.....	3,216,757	2,895,567	Hongkong.....	13,718,663	16,565,566
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba).....	2,944,232	5,990,662	Canada.....	7,533,342	7,859,398
Australia.....	2,885,568	7,007,760	Aden and dependencies.....	7,392,214	9,893,595
Other countries.....	5,601,342	7,144,022	East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba).....	4,433,362	4,701,039
Total from British Empire.....	312,677,492	314,658,157	Other countries.....	26,021,175	25,583,190
Japan.....	59,249,638	108,761,409	Total to British Empire.....	413,097,719	429,921,210
United States.....	38,328,554	62,392,739	United States.....	99,189,537	107,948,704
Java.....	38,012,232	36,206,760	Japan.....	110,829,670	95,665,657
China.....	6,725,503	8,019,992	France.....	28,035,907	29,018,940
Italy.....	5,747,337	2,973,431	Italy.....	27,763,393	31,510,587
France.....	5,289,885	5,990,662	Persia.....	17,699,461	19,840,720
Persia.....	3,576,877	3,625,542	China.....	14,210,180	9,402,078
Sweden.....	2,520,847	1,669,210	Turkey, Asiatic.....	11,665,000	23,943,180
Norway.....	2,112,061	2,929,633	Java.....	8,754,831	11,446,008
Netherlands.....	1,995,265	822,439	Cuba.....	6,788,768	5,611,075
Turkey, Asiatic.....	1,902,862	1,464,817	Argentina.....	6,092,858	9,874,129
Russia.....	423,386	14,599	Indo-China.....	5,377,482	8,131,921
Austria-Hungary.....	204,392	.....	Chile.....	4,632,908	6,954,229
Germany.....	34,066	.....	Spain.....	2,739,839	1,849,270
Belgium.....	19,466	19,466	Russia.....	2,389,452	.....
Other countries.....	9,192,817	8,840,807	Netherlands.....	253,053	301,723
Total from foreign countries.....	175,335,128	233,731,506	Belgium.....	.....	34,066
Grand total imports.....	488,012,620	548,389,663	Austria-Hungary.....	.....	476,917
			Other countries.....	27,445,438	31,676,047
			Total to foreign countries.....	373,847,775	393,685,250
			Grand total exports.....	786,945,494	823,606,460

The British Empire had 54 per cent of the total trade of 1918-19, as compared with 53 per cent in the pre-war period, and 57 per cent

in 1917-18. The place of enemy countries, which had 11 per cent of the total trade before the war, has been taken mainly by the Allies (Japan and the United States in the lead).

Outstanding Features of Import and Export Trade.

In the import trade the outstanding feature was the decrease in the share of the British Empire from 70 per cent in the pre-war period to 58 per cent, on account of the decrease in the imports from the United Kingdom, which was engaged, tooth and nail, on the production of munitions of war. The share of other parts of the British Empire increased, and that of the Allies nearly trebled, thanks to Japan and the United States. The share of neutrals remained unchanged. Nearly 9 per cent of the imports in the pre-war quinquennium came from enemy countries, and their place has been taken by Japan and also by the United States.

There have been, as is not surprising, noteworthy changes in the direction of the export trade since the outbreak of war. The British Empire, which took only 42 per cent of the exports in the pre-war period, increased its share to 52 per cent. The share of countries other than those of the British Empire decreased to a corresponding extent (10 per cent) from 58 to 48 per cent. Enemy countries had nearly 14 per cent of the exports before the war, chiefly raw materials for their industries, e. g., raw jute, raw cotton, oil seeds, and raw hides and skins. Their place has been taken almost entirely by the British Empire.

Trade with the United Kingdom.

Imports from the United Kingdom during 1918-19 were valued at \$249,836,377 as against \$265,292,381 in the preceding year, and \$301,523,474, the pre-war average. Cotton manufactures imported from Lancashire showed the greatest decrease, \$23,475,995. The decrease in quantity is even of greater interest. Other noticeable decreases were in cement, paints and colors, paper and pasteboard, provisions, soap, and cigarettes. The value of the exports of Indian produce to the United Kingdom increased to \$227,221,752 during the year under review, from \$195,414,308 in the preceding year, and \$181,682,667, the pre-war average. There were noticeable increases in tea, seeds, tanned hides, raw jute, and raw wool, while food grains and manufactured jute decreased. The following table gives this trade in detail:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Apparel.....	\$1,803,069	\$2,812,837	Cutlery.....	\$223,859	\$287,657
Arms, ammunition, etc.....	822,438	958,701	Cycles and parts.....	579,113	403,919
Belting for machinery.....	2,481,915	2,511,114	Drugs and medicines.....	1,722,742	1,936,867
Books and printed matter.....	1,474,550	1,576,746	Dyeing and tanning substances.....	1,902,802	1,786,006
Boots and shoes.....	764,040	768,907	Earthenware and porcelain.....	627,778	856,504
Building materials.....	2,807,970	1,085,230	Flax manufactures.....	1,138,761	428,282
Carriages and carts.....	175,194	228,725	Glass and glassware.....	963,567	1,002,499
Chemicals, etc.....	5,937,130	5,114,692	Haberdashery and millinery.....	1,596,479	2,082,862
Coal and coke, etc.....	82,731	199,526	Hardware.....	3,645,009	3,732,606
Cotton and manufactures:			Instruments, apparatus, etc.....	2,311,587	2,282,388
Twist and yarn.....	11,115,086	10,891,227	Ivory.....	452,584	374,721
Piece goods—			Jewelry, etc.....	87,598	102,196
Gray.....	51,020,386	47,093,121			
White.....	45,234,117	40,567,144			
Colored, etc.....	46,810,864	33,296,563			
Other manufactures.....	7,445,745	6,302,118			

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS—continued.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Jute manufactures.....	\$423,385	\$248,191	Drugs, medicines, etc.....	\$165,461	\$175,194
Leather, including hides, tanned.....	500,302	880,837	Dyeing and tanning substances:		
Liquors:			Cutch and gambier.....	116,796	233,592
Ale, beer, and porter.....	841,905	841,905	Indigo.....	1,085,230	827,305
Spirit.....	4,048,928	5,046,560	Myrobalans.....	1,367,486	1,318,822
Wines.....	472,050	530,449	Hemp, raw (chiefly sunn).....	2,116,927	3,936,988
Machinery and millwork.....	10,054,189	10,409,443	Hides and skins:		
Metals:			Raw.....	6,053,926	6,550,309
Copper.....	160,595	384,454	Dressed and tanned.....	19,062,061	29,369,328
Iron.....	1,187,426	345,521	Horn and horn meal.....	131,396	116,790
Iron or steel.....	9,475,075	12,477,706	Jute:		
Lead.....	515,849	569,648	Raw.....	5,319,085	21,762,988
Steel.....	739,708	715,375	Gunny bags.....	10,774,431	5,022,228
Others.....	642,378	574,247	Gunny cloth.....	4,928,765	6,263,186
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.....	505,116	379,587	Lac.....	2,204,524	2,608,444
Oils, mineral.....	686,978	1,056,030	Manures.....		19,466
Oils, vegetable, animal, etc.....	403,919	87,597	Manganese ore.....	1,873,602	1,888,202
Paints and colors.....	1,970,932	1,260,423	Metals and ores, n. e. s.....	4,370,117	4,151,124
Paper and pasteboard.....	2,009,864	1,742,207	Mica.....	2,798,237	2,915,034
Polishes.....	496,383	403,920	Oils.....	3,654,741	5,723,004
Provisions.....	1,401,562	1,075,496	Paraffin wax.....	686,176	890,569
Railway plant, etc.....	1,513,482	3,124,293	Provisions and oilman's stores.....	402,318	433,119
Rubber manufactures, including tires, etc.....	2,262,923	2,686,308	Pulse.....	7,046,692	5,985,795
Salt.....	525,582	778,640	Rice (not in the husk).....	15,100,749	8,127,055
Ships, parts of.....	695,909	506,116	Rubber, raw.....	3,284,887	5,650,006
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	428,252	355,255	Salt peter.....	2,598,711	2,112,061
Soap.....	3,450,349	2,883,164	Seeds:		
Starch and farina.....	14,599		Castor.....	3,348,152	5,069,473
Stationery.....	1,266,290	1,513,482	Linseed.....	6,842,299	17,933,052
Sugar.....	218,993	19,466	Rape.....	1,722,741	3,041,563
Tallow.....	180,061	24,332	Copra.....	267,658	
Tea chests.....	1,318,821	1,172,827	Other.....	1,425,884	131,395
Tobacco.....	5,041,694	4,929,764	Silk, raw.....	1,085,230	948,968
Toys and requisites for games.....	306,589	267,658	Spices.....	919,768	871,104
Umbrellas.....	457,451	228,725	Tea.....	41,535,578	47,978,823
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	6,214,521	5,757,070	Wheat.....	3,430,882	345,521
All other articles.....	11,183,217	17,806,523	Wood (mainly teak).....	457,451	1,304,222
Total imports.....	265,292,381	249,836,377	Wool, raw.....	13,222,281	17,495,068
EXPORTS.			Wool, manufactures of.....	29,199	141,128
Barley.....	428,252		All other articles.....	4,068,394	5,796,001
Bran and pollards.....	19,466	38,932	Total, Indian produce.....	196,414,308	227,221,752
Bristles and fibers.....	452,585	525,582	Exports of foreign merchandise:		
Coffee.....	423,385	1,250,691	Apparel (excluding boots and shoes).....	29,199	56,568
Coal, and manufactures of.....	983,033	583,713	Wool, raw.....	3,396,317	4,842,834
Cotton, and manufactures:			Other articles.....	2,481,915	2,862,665
Raw.....	19,300,539	6,662,238	Grand total exports.....	201,322,289	234,983,819
Twist and yarn.....	136,262	204,393			
Other manufactures.....	111,930	209,260			

Imports and Exports from Japan.

Next to the United Kingdom, Japan held the premier place in the import trade of India, and the second place in the export trade, being surpassed in this respect only by the United States. The value of the imports from Japan amounted to \$108,761,409 in 1918-19, as against \$59,249,638 in the preceding year, and \$36,667,000 in the pre-war period. Cotton manufactures showed the largest increase and accounted for nearly 51 per cent of the imports as against 28 per cent in the preceding year.

The value of the principal articles imported from and exported to Japan during 1917-18 and 1918-19 is shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Ale, beer, and porter.....	\$705,643	\$1,202,026	Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	\$5,173,090	\$6,618,440
Apparel.....	695,909	1,026,831	Soap.....	87,597	53,531
Brass, bronze, etc.....	1,440,484	2,905,301	Spices, ginger.....	141,129	24,333
Brushes and brooms.....	121,662	87,597	Starch and farina.....	481,783	121,063
Buttons of all sorts.....	389,320	306,590	Stationery (excluding paper)	496,383	447,718
Camphor.....	1,075,497	433,118	Sugar (16 Dutch standard and above).....	530,449	92,403
Cement.....	189,793	549,914	Tea chests.....	1,109,562	1,474,550
Chemicals.....	1,805,472	1,968,066	Toilet requisites.....	214,126	390,922
Coal, coke, etc.....		72,998	Toys and requisites for games.....	389,320	510,982
Copper.....	1,810,338	1,284,756	Umbrella fittings.....	243,325	238,459
Cotton and manufactures of:			Wood, timber.....	613,179	350,358
Hosiery.....	2,973,432	2,389,451	Wood, manufactures.....	301,723	569,381
Piece goods.....	10,604,104	34,537,550	Woolen manufactures (including yarn).....	442,851	1,080,363
Yarn.....	2,691,174	17,200,675	Other articles.....	3,935,998	8,959,226
Other manufactures.....	515,849	744,575			
Cutlery.....	141,129	141,129	Total imports.....	59,249,638	108,761,409
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor).....	218,992	394,186			
Earthenware and porcelain.....	467,184	793,240	EXPORTS.		
Furniture and cabinetware.....	111,930	150,861	Cotton, raw.....	99,821,648	75,834,669
Glass and glassware:			Hides and skins, tanned or dressed.....	107,063	350,388
Bangles.....	934,368	798,106	Jute:		
Beads and false pearls.....	579,114	399,053	Raw.....	535,315	549,915
Bottles and phials.....	817,572	452,584	Manufactures.....	2,842,036	3,362,751
Funnels, globes, etc.....	545,048	311,456	Manures.....	131,396	131,396
Other.....	866,237	725,108	Rice (not in the husk).....	1,104,695	6,180,455
Haberdashery and millinery.....	520,716	603,446	Pulse.....	549,914	4,826
Hardware.....	2,214,257	3,007,497	Iron or steel.....	744,575	340,655
Instruments, etc.....	1,503,748	1,576,746	Oilcake.....	121,662	9,733
Iron or steel.....	1,104,695	3,226,490	Opium.....	953,834	2,092,595
Leather.....	87,597	107,063	Paraffin wax.....	832,172	237,124
Machinery and millwork.....	652,111	798,106	Other articles.....	2,885,835	5,396,949
Matches.....	6,550,309	5,070,893			
Paints and painters' materials.....	399,053	1,601,079	Total Indian produce.....	110,630,145	94,541,496
Paper and pasteboard.....	1,907,668	2,262,922	Foreign merchandise.....	199,325	1,124,171
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	190,061	155,728			
Rubber manufactures.....	136,263	223,359	Grand total exports.....	110,829,670	95,665,657
Silk, raw.....	121,662	291,990			

Increase in Trade with United States.

The total value of the trade with the United States in 1918-19 was \$159,664,999, an increase of 17 per cent over 1917-18 and of 131 per cent over the pre-war average. Imports were valued at \$52,392,739 and exports at \$107,272,260. Metals (chiefly iron and steel) and mineral oil accounted for 49 per cent of the import trade. The quantity of iron and steel imported (49,000 tons) was 140 per cent above the pre-war average, although 12 per cent below the preceding year. There was a further decrease in the imports of mineral oil from 34,000,000 gallons to 23,000,000 gallons. The imports of hardware, instruments (chiefly electrical), machinery, and provisions increased, while cotton piece goods, and especially motor cars, decreased. In exports, raw and manufactured jute, raw hides and skins, and shellac accounted for 92 per cent of the total value as against 86 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of gunny cloth exported decreased to 639,000,000 yards, while the value increased to \$63,999,342 on account of considerably higher prices. The

trade with the United States is given in detail for the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19, in the following table:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Chemicals.....	\$953,834	\$462,318	Indigo.....	\$1,985,532	\$768,907
Clocks and watches.....	63,265	116,796	Cotton, raw.....	640,181	194,660
Cotton piece goods.....	1,119,295	1,080,363	Coir manufactures.....	218,993	53,532
Drugs and medicines.....	311,456	510,982	Grain and pulse.....	379,587	1,737,340
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	1,245,824	1,659,477	Manures.....		29,199
Hardware.....	2,467,316	3,226,489	Paraffin wax.....	165,461	31,066
Instruments and apparatus.....	1,070,630	2,048,797	Jute:		
Iron and steel.....	40,905,826	17,891,717	Raw.....	6,613,574	6,170,722
Machinery and millwork.....	3,187,558	4,516,112	Gunny bags.....	4,185,190	7,158,621
Motor cars and cycles, etc.	1,751,940	812,706	Gunny cloth.....	51,580,034	63,999,342
Oils, mineral.....	7,888,596	7,129,422	Lac.....	8,866,763	4,282,526
Paper and pasteboard.....	656,977	1,946,600	Manganese ore.....	355,255	53,532
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	1,805,472	2,009,865	Myrobalsams.....	53,531	68,131
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	72,997	126,529	Saltpeter.....	92,463	652,111
Spirit.....	301,723	345,521	Seeds:		
Tobacco.....	58,368	1,484,282	Castor.....	1,026,832	686,176
Wood and timber.....	759,174	272,524	Linseed.....	150,861	403,920
Other articles.....	3,708,273	6,662,239	Spices.....	3,318,953	301,723
Total imports.....	38,328,564	52,392,739	Tea.....	3,781,270	1,883,335
EXPORTS.			Other articles.....		
Hides and skins:			Total Indian produce.....	98,821,016	107,272,260
Raw.....	14,516,770	17,411,536	Foreign merchandise.....	535,521	676,444
Dressed or tanned.....	992,766	1,332,887	Grand total exports.....	99,169,537	107,948,704

Trade with France and Italy.

Although the exports to France were less during 1918-19 than during 1917-18, the imports from France were greater, and the total trade, \$34,031,435 was \$705,642 more than during the previous year. The value of the trade in detail with France for 1917-18 and 1918-19 is given in the following table:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Apparel.....	\$1,075,497	\$1,382,086	Jute, raw.....	\$2,374,852	\$5,027,095
Clocks and watches.....		4,867	Jute, bags and cloth.....	5,348,284	5,100,092
Cotton manufactures, including yarn.....	58,398	43,798	Lac.....	170,327	442,851
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	92,463	82,731	Manganese ore.....	330,922	316,323
Fruits and vegetables.....	87,597	29,199	Manures.....	9,733	
Liquors.....	1,216,625	1,678,942	Pulse.....	1,046,297	1,532,947
Metals, copper.....	38,932	111,030	Rice (not in the husk).....	1,070,630	4,165,724
Provisions.....	29,199	24,332	Seeds:		
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	525,582	725,109	Castor.....	905,169	1,576,746
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	9,733	24,332	Groundnuts.....	2,520,847	296,857
Other articles.....	2,155,559	1,883,336	Linseed.....	764,041	545,048
Total imports.....	5,289,885	5,990,602	Poppy.....	97,330	223,859
EXPORTS.			Rape.....	145,995	720,242
Coffee.....	462,318	481,783	Sesamum.....	287,124	9,733
Gram.....		48,665	Others.....	413,652	175,194
Cotton, raw.....	3,022,096	958,701	Silk, raw.....	472,051	1,075,497
Hides and skins, raw.....		1,742,207	Wheat.....	7,285,150	944,100
Horn and hornmeal.....	34,066	126,529	Other articles.....	807,839	3,107,158
			Total Indian produce.....	27,977,500	28,617,351
			Foreign merchandise.....	58,386	401,589
			Total exports.....	28,035,907	29,018,940

Italian Trade with India.

Imports from Italy during 1918-19 amounted to \$2,973,431, as compared with \$5,747,337 for 1917-18. Exports, however, increased

from \$27,763,383 during 1917-18 to \$31,510,587 for the year under review, the principal increases occurring in raw cotton and rice (not in the husk). The trade is given below in detail:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Apparel.....	\$155,728	\$126,529	Cotton, raw.....	\$11,037,222	\$13,499,671
Chemicals.....	29,199	107,063	Hides and skins, raw.....	3,781,271	2,282,339
Cotton manufactures.....	2,214,258	545,043	Jute, raw.....	2,009,865	2,953,063
Cotton twist and yarn.....	9,733		Pepper.....	31,043	180,061
Dyeing and tanning substances.....	4,867	4,867	Rice (not in the husk).....	2,603,577	4,881,100
Fruits and vegetables.....	218,932	180,060	Seeds:		
Haberdashery and millinery.....	214,136	209,260	Castor.....	277,860	118,796
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.....	491,517	321,189	Linseed.....	248,192	967,599
Other articles.....	2,408,917	1,479,415	Sesamum.....	72,967	
			Others.....	9,733	588,846
Total imports.....	5,747,337	2,073,431	Wheat.....	6,448,112	1,343,151
			Other articles.....	1,138,762	4,360,884
			Total Indian produce.....	27,661,186	31,104,265
			Foreign merchandise.....	102,197	816,322
			Total exports.....	27,763,383	31,510,587

Imports and Exports from Java, Spain, and the Netherlands.

The three remaining countries show a decrease in imports and one, Spain, shows a decrease in exports. Imports to and exports from Java are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.		
Sugar.....	\$37,381,453	\$35,150,739
Other articles.....	627,779	1,056,030
Total imports.....	38,012,232	36,206,769
EXPORTS.		
Jute, gunny bags.....	3,348,152	4,710,772
Opium.....	1,459,950	1,946,600
Rice (not in the husk).....	2,189,921	2,559,779
Other articles.....	1,664,344	1,966,066
Total Indian produce.....	8,662,370	11,183,217
Foreign merchandise.....	92,464	262,791
Total exports.....	8,754,834	11,446,008

The total trade with Spain for the two years is given in the table below:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.		
Salt.....	\$1,041,431	\$287,124
Other articles.....	335,789	715,375
Total imports.....	1,377,220	1,002,499
EXPORTS.		
Cotton, raw.....	257,925	48,665
Hides and skins, raw.....		102,197
Jute, raw.....	2,442,983	1,678,942
Other articles.....	38,931	19,466
Total Indian and foreign produce.....	2,739,839	1,819,270

The following table shows the import and export trade with the Netherlands during 1917-18 and 1918-19:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
IMPORTS.		
Cotton manufactures.....	\$1,177,693	\$233,592
Other articles.....	817,572	588,847
Total imports.....	1,995,265	822,439.
EXPORTS.		
Rice (not in the husk).....	253,058	165,461
Other articles.....		136,262
Total Indian and foreign produce.....	253,058	301,723

Frontier and Inland Trade.

The total value of the frontier trade of British India again increased in the year under review and amounted to \$99,988,407, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year's record figure of \$90,981,813, and of 3 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. The value of this trade was only 6 per cent of the total value of the sea-borne trade in 1918-19, and the following table shows the trade, inclusive of both merchandise and treasure:

Period.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1909-10 to 1913-14 (pre-war average).....	\$33,443,561	\$27,877,908	\$61,321,469
1914-15 to 1918-19 (war average).....	43,431,241	37,297,505	80,728,747
1917-18.....	47,937,620	43,033,811	90,981,813
1918-19.....	51,726,677	48,261,729	99,988,407

India has a large internal trade and the total value of the imports and exports by rail and river is nearly two and a half times that of its foreign commerce. This, however, does not take into account the trade by rail and river between the internal divisions of Provinces nor the unrecorded rail-borne traffic between one station and another within the same internal division or trade block of a Province or within an Indian State. The total imports and exports are estimated at 69,000,000 tons, valued at \$3,954,842,333, as against 67,000,000,000 tons, valued at \$3,331,930,333, the actual figures of 1917-18, and 60,000,000 tons and \$2,657,109,000, the pre-war quinquennial average. This increase in the inland trade, reflected in the railway receipts of the year, is very satisfactory, especially in view of the poor monsoon of 1918.

Coasting Trade—Customs Revenue.

The total value of the coasting trade showed a noticeable increase in 1918-19. The imports and exports of merchandise and treasure were valued at \$509,360,333, an increase of 30 per cent over the preceding year and of 43 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average. A great part of this increase was due to a rise in prices, especially of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, and piece goods.

The rates of customs duty on imported articles remained unchanged, as did also the duties on exports, viz, those on jute, rice, and tea. The total gross sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) reached the record figure of \$59,209,084, an increase of

no less than \$27,284,843, or 85 per cent over the pre-war quinquennial average, and of \$5,450,484, or 10 per cent over 1917-18. The import duties contributed \$40,781,270, or 69 per cent of the total revenue collected; export duties, \$11,971,590, or 20 per cent; the excise duty on cotton manufactures, \$4,639,397, or 8 per cent; and that on motor spirit, \$1,103,073, or 2 per cent. Land customs and miscellaneous yielded approximately \$713,754, or 1 per cent. This last item includes the cess on the export of indigo (\$15,573) which has been levied since April, 1918, with a view to the provision of funds for promoting research in the interests of the indigo industry. The tea cess collected by Government on behalf of the tea industry amounted to \$145,995 in 1918-19. The jute cess, which was introduced in 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, realized \$259,549 in the year under review.

Shipping Statistics.

The net register tonnage of vessels including native craft that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast during the year was 10,480,000 tons as against 10,868,000 tons in 1917-18, and 16,216,000 tons, the pre-war quinquennial average. This illustrates the effect of the Great War on shipping so far as India is concerned. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared during 1918-19, steamers constituted 96 per cent (10,028,000 tons), and sailing vessels (Indian and foreign) only 4 per cent (452,000 tons). The average tonnage per steamer in the year under review was 1,936 against 1,868 in 1917-18 and 2,582, the pre-war average. Here again is another instance of the effect of war on shipping. The following statement shows the clearances of vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, engaged in overseas trade:

Nationality.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.				
British	2,054	3,404,118	2,041	3,582,541
British Indian	360	101,733	258	56,768
Total British	2,414	3,505,851	2,299	3,639,309
Japanese	235	510,789	306	671,216
Dutch	114	266,473	79	233,304
Norwegian	108	139,756	76	107,607
Italian	99	265,231	46	119,376
Chinese	49	49,084	72	77,808
Greek	46	91,761	20	41,947
Swedish	27	53,946	15	38,743
French	25	47,287	20	45,827
Spanish	18	44,702	10	26,301
Russian	12	17,325	18	12,686
American	12	36,054	25	37,643
Other nationalities	15	35,582	16	46,550
Total foreign	758	1,560,990	703	1,459,218
Native craft	2,327	182,827	1,659	155,093
Total entered	5,499	5,249,668	4,661	5,253,620
CLEARED.				
British	2,146	3,793,542	1,903	3,447,422
British Indian	324	53,198	244	33,104
Total British	2,470	3,846,740	2,147	3,480,526

Nationality	1917-18		1918-19	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
CLEARED—continued.				
Japanese.....	243	531,034	320	714,382
Dutch.....	112	253,819	78	234,065
Norwegian.....	104	136,619	73	106,672
Italian.....	94	248,451	44	118,692
Chinese.....	49	39,081	70	77,239
Greek.....	57	115,963	23	47,492
Swedish.....	21	41,388	19	49,318
French.....	24	42,881	20	60,650
Spanish.....	21	50,853	10	26,371
Russian.....	9.	12,935	23	19,972
American.....	9	26,093	26	38,970
Other nationalities.....	18	42,545	19	49,318
Total foreign.....	761	1,551,665	725	1,543,111
Native craft.....	2,729	219,700	1,958	202,200
Total cleared.....	5,960	5,018,195	4,830	5,225,927
Grand total.....	11,459	10,867,863	9,491	10,479,547

It will be seen from the above table that the tonnage cleared in 1918-19 fell by 7 per cent as compared with the previous year. The share of British ships decreased, while that of foreign ships increased. These figures, however, exclude a large number of Government vessels and hired transports.

In 1918-19, as compared with 1917-18, there was an appreciable decrease in the tonnage of vessels that cleared to Egypt. The clearances to Japan, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Asiatic Turkey increased.

The clearances to the United Kingdom, Egypt, Japan, and the United States are stated below:

Destination.	Average, 1909-10 to 1913-14		1917-18		1918-19	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom.....	465	1,579,000	336	1,222,000	318	1,198,000
Egypt.....	213	545,000	393	1,025,000	241	621,000
Japan.....	138	417,000	147	390,000	168	394,000
United States.....	95	294,000	92	281,000	92	302,000
Other countries.....	3,340	5,265,000	4,992	2,697,000	4,011	2,711,000
Total.....	4,251	8,100,000	5,960	5,618,000	4,830	5,226,000

C
C

C
C

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annual Series

No. 53e

July 3, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Foreign trade returns.....	1	Heavier shipments of food grains and	
Imports by articles.....	4	flour.....	11
Decline in imports of cotton manufac-		Trade in hides and skins.....	13
tures.....	4	Lower prices for Calcutta indigo.....	14
Imports of mineral oil.....	6	Fluctuations in jute trade.....	14
Higher value for metal goods imported..	7	Exports of gunny bags.....	16
Larger consignments of refined sugar...	8	Exports of lac and oilseeds.....	17
Leading articles exported.....	9	Shipments of tea.....	19
Reduced shipments of coal.....	9	Opium exports.....	19
Trade in cotton and cotton manufac-		Declared exports to United States....	19
tures.....	10	Shipping statistics.....	20

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

By Consul General James A. Smith.

The aggregate trade of Calcutta with foreign countries and with Indian ports totaled \$646,294,558 in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, an increase of \$112,469,033 over the previous year's trade. The following table gives the total trade in detail for the years 1917-18 and 1918-19:

	1917-18	1918-19		1917-18	1918-19
FOREIGN TRADE.			COASTING TRADE.		
Imports:			Imports:		
Private merchandise.....	\$138,123,317	\$206,406,108	Private merchandise.....	\$29,570,476	\$38,864,193
Government stores.....	12,925,748	26,355,992	Government stores.....	796,159	2,322,294
Total imports.....	201,049,065	232,762,100	Total imports.....	30,366,635	41,186,487
Exports:			Exports:		
Private—			Private—		
Indian produce			Indian produce		
and manufac-			and manufac-		
tures.....	267,252,033	329,876,412	tures.....	15,976,395	23,444,850
Reexports.....	1,031,948	2,292,957	Reexports.....	5,845,315	8,307,764
Government stores..	10,197,263	3,512,162	Government stores..	2,106,871	4,951,502
Total exports.....	278,481,244	335,681,535	Total exports.....	23,928,581	36,704,116
Total foreign trade.	479,530,309	568,403,635	Total coasting		
			trade.....	54,295,216	77,890,603
			Grand total.....	533,825,525	646,294,558

The foreign sea-borne trade passing through the port of Calcutta during 1918-19 aggregated \$538,505,477 compared with \$456,407,298 the previous year. Calcutta's share of the trade of the Province of Bengal amounts to 96 per cent of the total, according to official statistics. Imports increased in value \$18,282,791 or 9 per cent in 1918-19, and exports \$63,815,388 or 23 per cent. The distri-

bution of the foreign trade by countries for the two fiscal years is given in the next table:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
British Empire:				
United Kingdom.....	\$108,110,920	\$93,536,077	\$83,781,972	\$88,175,739
Australia.....	770,853	2,102,977	16,316,029	21,334,667
China, Hongkong.....	669,629	158,000	3,239,871	3,167,443
Straits Settlements.....	4,573,213	5,880,354	4,116,410	4,369,143
Ceylon.....	1,373,326	3,574,282	2,414,423	5,292,152
Egypt.....	2,720,836	2,978,917	8,621,167	6,736,534
Mauritius.....	102,167	639,458	1,610,182	1,288,708
Natal.....	96,708	32,768	4,115,761	4,912,694
Cape Colony.....	2,271	973	2,431,303	2,928,832
Other British possessions and dependencies.....	2,214,258	1,851,791	9,873,804	11,432,822
Total British Empire.....	120,239,211	111,356,227	117,047,912	150,174,809
Europe:				
Germany.....	1,298	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	2,795	973	.....	.....
France.....	716,673	1,161,127	9,269,680	14,190,389
Austria-Hungary.....	4,213	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	1,394,090	350,064	5,734,035	6,514,622
Russia.....	425,007	15,573	2,322,613	.....
All other countries.....	2,776,501	2,149,694	3,078,223	2,612,337
Total, Europe.....	5,320,382	3,617,431	20,344,566	23,317,348
Asia:				
Java.....	23,328,704	24,010,338	5,873,866	7,876,917
China, treaty ports.....	592,415	453,557	1,994,941	1,889,176
Japan.....	19,660,268	36,946,713	8,133,543	11,123,197
Turkey in Asia.....	.....	649	5,840	963,243
Arabia (exclusive of Aden).....	1,298	.....	.....	26,806
All other countries.....	1,382,734	2,284,260	9,294,366	12,337,227
Total, Asia.....	44,898,409	63,796,517	25,302,556	34,215,085
Africa.....	608,739	765,014	690,877	1,328,941
America:				
United States.....	16,619,096	26,868,919	85,536,822	94,363,706
South America.....	139,180	.....	12,903,686	22,110,456
All other countries.....	1,298	.....	6,010,479	5,148,757
Total, America.....	16,760,576	26,868,919	104,450,987	121,622,919
Sandwich Islands.....	.....	.....	566,063	1,390,197
Total, foreign countries.....	67,884,106	95,019,881	151,266,069	181,934,370
Grand total.....	188,123,317	206,406,108	268,283,981	332,609,369

Decline in Imports from United Kingdom.

The total volume of trade between the United Kingdom and Calcutta has advanced from \$171,892,892 in 1917-18 to \$181,711,866 in 1918-19, but the increase is confined to the exports from Calcutta. Although imports into Calcutta from all countries taken together registered an advance, those from the United Kingdom declined by \$14,574,843, so that that country, which until last year never sent less than 60 per cent of Calcutta's total imports, contributed in the year under review only just over 45 per cent of the whole. The reduction is most marked in the case of cotton goods, the figures for which represented 76 per cent of the total imports of such goods from all countries. Less important reductions were recorded for many other commodities, the principal exceptions being iron and steel, liquors, and railway materials. As a customer the United Kingdom for the first time took second place, its share of the exports being 26 per cent as against the United States 28 per cent. Increases were recorded in the figures for raw jute and linseed, while tea, hemp, lac,

and hides also advanced, the only important heading in which there was a decline being jute manufactures.

Trade with British Possessions.

Australia improved its position both on the import and export sides, in the former case from 0.4 per cent to 1 per cent, largely increased imports of provisions, spelter, copper, and raw wool having counteracted the disappearance of wheat imports. The largest part of the exports to Australia consisted of jute manufactures and the increase was largely attributable to higher prices.

Attention may be drawn to the striking advance of Ceylon both on the import and export sides, in the former case, mainly attributable to large consignments of copra, and in the latter case to increased shipments of rice. Egypt and Mauritius improved their share of the import trade by sending more salt and sugar, respectively.

Decrease in Commerce with Foreign European Countries.

As in the case of the United Kingdom and for similar reasons, an improvement in the total value of transactions with countries in Europe did not prevent their percentage of the whole trade from falling, the decline being most marked in the case of imports into Calcutta. In this respect Italy and Russia have been the principal sufferers, the former owing to reduced business in many lines, especially colored cotton goods and rubber tires, and the latter having been practically eliminated. There was, on the other hand, some improvement in France's share of this trade. With regard to exports, a considerable increase in shipments of raw jute to France and Italy and a reduction in the quantities of raw hides consigned to the latter country are to be noted.

Conspicuous Advance in Trade with United States—Chile, Peru, and Java.

Trade with the United States exhibits perhaps the most striking development of the year. In imports the States improved their share to 13 per cent, the advantage being almost entirely accounted for by greatly increased supplies of iron and steel. The States also once again took first place among Calcutta's customers. Though the percentage of the trade contracted from 31 to 28 per cent, the actual value was in excess of that registered in the previous year, greatly increased purchases of jute manufactures and goat-skins more than counterbalancing reductions in various other commodities, especially lac and tea. Calcutta's trade with other countries in America is almost confined to exports, and an improvement in shipments of jute manufactures to the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Peru is recorded.

Despite increased shipments of sugar from Java that country was displaced from its position as second only to the United Kingdom among the suppliers of Calcutta's imports by Japan, which came little short of doubling the value of its consignments, the most important advances being recorded against cotton manufactures, metals, and tea chests, though in many other lines notable progress was made.

Exports to foreign countries in Africa showed some improvement, mainly owing to larger shipments of rice and gunnies to Portuguese East Africa. Imports from non-British countries in that continent consist almost exclusively of salt from Eritrea. Exports of gunnies to the Sandwich Islands (Oceania) also improved.

Imports by Articles.

In general imports show an increase in value during 1918-19 although the quantity of the articles imported has remained the same or in some cases has decreased. The principal imports during 1917-18 and 1918-19 are given in the following table according to their comparative importance:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
Cotton goods.....	\$81,887,199	\$76,149,870	Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes).....	\$496,850	\$627,559
Metals and ores.....	15,303,243	27,580,155	Soap.....	639,587	624,892
Sugar.....	23,292,308	24,170,213	Stationery (excluding paper).....	607,754	622,333
Machines and machinery.....	6,345,715	6,991,614	Books, printed, and printed matter.....	555,313	575,817
Oils.....	5,189,488	6,442,102	Flax.....	412,154	570,794
Salt.....	6,085,664	6,096,844	Dyeing and tanning substances.....	614,991	550,921
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.....	3,802,305	4,459,807	Silk goods.....	358,712	514,169
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.....	2,463,857	3,679,330	Arms and ammunition.....	249,964	412,977
Chemicals and chemical preparations.....	3,190,413	3,547,768	Motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof.....	1,137,442	493,120
Spices.....	2,279,484	3,029,218	Paper-making materials.....	551,922	361,149
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances.....	2,142,090	2,222,080	Earthenware and porcelain.....	365,460	324,218
Paper and pasteboard.....	2,353,777	2,723,339	Leather.....	347,796	321,965
Tea chests, entire or in sections.....	2,746,777	2,698,518	Cycles (other than motor cycles).....	354,044	316,239
Copra or coconut kernel.....	629,955	2,556,233	Toys and requisites for games and sports.....	237,718	287,891
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	1,901,391	2,446,943	Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.....	287,016	202,939
Tobacco.....	1,725,262	2,397,378	Boots and shoes.....	236,847	192,668
Articles imported by post.....	1,479,339	2,246,080	Cutlery.....	159,154	160,289
Paints and painters' materials.....	1,313,295	1,977,975	Animals, living.....	57,953	156,053
Rubber.....	1,565,216	1,586,529	Buttons of all sorts.....	198,393	127,006
Matches.....	1,932,668	1,581,020	Pitch, tar, and dammar.....	144,788	112,673
Building and engineering materials.....	1,732,224	1,539,644	Furniture and cabinet ware.....	85,889	101,103
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals and narcotics).....	1,350,724	1,485,129	Clocks and watches.....	80,395	81,568
Railway plant and rolling stock.....	705,088	1,390,877	Gums and resins.....	194,837	65,063
Glass and glassware.....	1,823,557	1,386,655	Carriages and carts (excluding railway carriages).....	50,134	64,048
Wood and timber.....	601,563	943,695	Jewelry.....	31,595	45,026
Haberdashery and millinery.....	787,173	658,267	Grain, pulse, and flour.....	144,907	9,281
Belting for machinery.....	680,298	851,423	Hides and skins, raw.....	91,177	1,754
Hemp.....	447,464	779,567	All other articles.....	2,572,931	2,110,864
Woolen goods.....	1,049,287	756,586	Total.....	158,123,317	206,406,108

Imports of Cotton Manufactures Decline in Value.

The import trade in cotton manufactures during 1918-19 fell off to a considerable extent, according to the appended table, which shows the imports of cotton goods for the two years 1917-18 and 1918-19:

Cotton goods.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.
Twist and yarn.....	5,557,967	\$3,652,795	5,261,534	\$5,874,514
Piece goods:				
Gray—				
British.....	467,414,555	43,379,658	319,771,187	39,077,346
Foreign.....	19,349,434	2,312,236	67,311,968	9,302,104
White—				
British.....	186,465,068	16,462,397	77,781,618	10,942,812
Foreign.....	1,897,000	243,000	5,603,366	929,177
Colored, printed, or dyed.....	90,750,600	11,769,732	41,621,273	6,664,510
All other cotton fabrics.....	4,167,323	4,167,323	2,653,907	2,653,907
Total.....		81,987,199		76,149,270

c Pounds.

The year has been a most eventful one in the cotton trade. In England the shortage of raw cotton, due primarily to lack of tonnage and later to unfavorable crop reports from America, necessitated the creation, early in the year, of a Cotton Control Board, which regulated the number of spindles and looms running. Restricted production forced prices up and brought in large profits to manufacturers; operatives struck for a share in these profits in December and secured a substantial advance in wages. After the armistice an easier tonnage position brought down the price of raw cotton, but in spite of this the trade found its products unsalable except at cost price or below, and by the close of the year the position in Manchester was extremely serious. In India the depletion of existing stocks of piece goods imported at comparatively low prices was followed by a steady advance in market rates; this was aggravated in the second quarter of the year under review by the entry into the trade of a large number of speculators. Prices, especially up-country where railway transport difficulties had to be faced as well as the Calcutta market advance, rose to a point which occasioned considerable popular discontent, and by August and September necessitated the intervention of the Government.

Dealers Licensed by Government.

In Bengal a notification was issued empowering the local government to license dealers in piece goods to eliminate undue speculation. In Bihar and Orissa it was found necessary for the Government to undertake the purchase and distribution of piece goods, and for India generally, legislative action was taken to regulate the price of cloth manufactured in this country, and in particular to establish the manufacture of a standard cloth under the Cotton Cloth Act, which was finally put into operation at the end of January. The armistice was followed by something like a panic in the Calcutta market, and rates fell by the end of the year to a very low point. The Bombay market also fell in sympathy, and consequently orders for standard cloth were discontinued shortly after the close of the year. A result of the slump in the local market was the reshipment of 304,000 yards of piece goods to Japan.

The decline in piece goods to 512,000,000 yards from 766,000,000 yards last year has been shared by all kinds, but has been heaviest proportionately in the case of white and colored fabrics. In gray goods the shortage of 148,000,000 yards from the United Kingdom was partly set off by a notable advance of 49,000,000 yards imported from Japan. White and colored piece goods both fell to less than half the previous year's yardages. Japan increased its contribution of the former by 4,000,000 yards, but sent 2,500,000 yards less colored; while Italy almost, and the Netherlands quite, dropped out. Owing to rising prices, the decline of imports was less marked in values than in quantities, the average value per yard being \$0.13 as against \$0.9 in 1917-18 and \$0.5 in 1913-14.

Twist and yarn showed a decided recovery in total figures, though the United Kingdom sent less than half as much as last year. Japan, however, took 78 per cent of the trade as against 23 per cent last year. High prices lead to a considerable drop in imports of other manufactures, particularly of hosiery from Japan, the value of which fell from \$2,335,920 to \$1,362,620.

War Adversely Affects Woollen Goods Imports.

The war affected the woollen business more than most industries, and there was a marked decrease in importations, chiefly noticeable in carpets and rugs, piece goods, and yarn and knitting wool. There was, on the other hand, an enormous increase in importations of woollen goods on Government account, the value of which rose from \$2,011,467 to \$5,288,263. The Government importations included nearly 8,000,000 yards of piece goods valued at \$4,996,273. The United Kingdom contributed 84 per cent of the private trade and 93 per cent of the combined private and Government imports, Victoria and Japan coming second and third, respectively.

The next table shows the shipments of woollen goods into Calcutta during 1917-18 and 1918-19, according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Braids.....pounds.....	1,009	\$1,298	.....	.....
Carpets and rugs.....do.....	124,583	73,322	58,613	\$43,799
Hosiery.....do.....	63,427	145,670	45,617	130,098
Piece goods.....yards.....	1,154,487	720,891	628,475	524,933
Shawls.....number.....	1,277	649	5,043	8,110
Yarn and knitting wool.....pounds.....	114,926	83,379	16,074	34,066
All other sorts.....do.....	50,464	24,078	15,764	15,580
Total.....		1,049,287		756,586

Imports of Mineral Oil.

Imports of kerosene and other mineral oils into Calcutta during the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19 were as follows:

Products and countries of origin.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Kerosene:				
United States.....	8,320,290	\$1,458,652	3,720,284	\$1,086,527
Borneo.....	16,250	4,218	18,360	5,191
All other countries.....	8,574	2,596	.....	.....
Total.....	8,345,114	1,465,465	3,738,644	1,091,718
Lubricating oil and batching oils:				
United Kingdom.....	751,436	362,716	784,979	567,873
United States.....	7,933,637	2,011,162	9,929,925	3,070,763
Borneo.....	2,719,089	606,366	4,775,738	1,038,836
All other countries.....	58,613	13,302	75,870	10,381
Total.....	11,462,755	2,993,546	15,566,512	4,707,863
All other kinds.....	3,900,388	309,835	4,940,160	513,120
Total from foreign countries.....	23,708,257	4,768,846	24,245,316	6,317,660
FROM BURMA.				
Kerosene.....	51,259,537	6,123,355	55,541,108	7,535,613
Lubricating and batching oils.....	4,641,930	1,191,968	4,879,307	1,500,829
All other kinds.....	2,485,150	1,222,140	2,856,612	1,426,209
Total from Burma.....	58,386,617	8,537,463	63,277,027	10,462,651
Grand total.....	82,094,874	13,306,309	87,522,343	16,780,341

The requisitioning of oil-carrying steamers for war purposes led to a heavy reduction in imports of American oil, but the deficiency was made good by Burma, supplies from which were larger than ever

before. Values were relatively high, especially in the case of American oil. The price position was aggravated in many parts of India by the internal transport difficulties, which led to periods of acute scarcity in various places. Stocks at Budge Budge were very low at the close of the year.

Higher Values for Metal Goods Imported.

The world-wide shortage and costliness of metals are reflected in the figures under this head, for though there has been some recovery in the volume of imports, from 75,752 tons last year to 107,427 tons in 1918-19 yet this last figure is less than one-third of the average quantity imported in the five years ending with 1915-16. On the other hand, the total value was actually in excess of the average total value for the same five years by \$6,196,677 or 29 per cent and nearly double the value for 1917-18.

The table following shows the imports of metals and metal manufactures, etc., into Calcutta during the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19:

Metals and metal goods.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Brass, wrought.....	578	\$372, 125	440	\$352, 334
Copper, unwrought.....	749	452, 280	947	579, 438
Copper, wrought (including old).....	476	414, 301	505	428, 576
Iron, unwrought.....	101	3, 569	2	324
Iron or steel, wrought:				
Bars, rods, and angles of all sorts.....	13, 385	1, 700, 031	31, 526	7, 316, 621
Beams, pillars, etc.....	571	55, 804	773	113, 227
Bolts and nuts.....	672	152, 159	1, 486	520, 715
Hoops.....	5, 906	889, 511	12, 063	2, 256, 758
Nails, screws, and rivets.....	3, 722	736, 463	6, 302	1, 786, 651
Pipes and tubes.....	5, 634	1, 031, 374	6, 065	1, 331, 475
Rice bowls.....	315	32, 119	215	23, 035
Sheets and plates—				
Galvanized.....	1, 507	220, 290	1, 094	276, 417
Tinned.....	14, 561	2, 447, 649	13, 809	2, 378, 096
Other.....	12, 531	2, 338, 841	12, 015	2, 961, 103
Other.....	7, 621	1, 674, 075	8, 162	2, 247, 674
Lead:				
Sheets for tea chests.....	2, 827	655, 030	3, 886	909, 389
Other.....	263	77, 215	782	205, 042
Quicksilver.....	81, 078	127, 178	68, 178	119, 067
Tin.....	794	858, 127	1, 080	1, 380, 350
Zinc or spelter.....	2, 316	662, 493	4, 093	1, 272, 428
German silver.....	7	5, 515	1	649
All other metals.....	1, 180	406, 914	2, 201	1, 140, 786
Total.....		15, 303, 243		27, 580, 155

* Pounds.

This market had a checkered history during the year. High-priced goods were imported, partly to meet actual demand and partly as a speculation. The speculators misjudged their market, and were already holding stocks which were unsalable except at a loss when the cessation of hostilities sent the whole market to pieces. Local wholesale values which had risen by 20 or 30 per cent between April and September fell heavily and continuously after that date, till by the end of the year they were in some cases less than half the September quotations. Steel angle, for example, after rising from \$194 to \$260 per ton fell in November to \$211, in December to \$142 and by March to \$114 per ton. Of the total imports of wrought iron and steel the United Kingdom contributed 32 per cent, the United States 53 per cent, and Japan 12 per cent; by value, the

United Kingdom's percentage was lower because most of the imports from that country were supplied under priority at controlled rates.

Other metals also show increased imports, with the exception of quicksilver and wrought brass; but there was a marked increase in unwrought brass, copper, and zinc, local manufacture of wrought goods having been begun on an industrial scale during the year.

Large Consignments of Refined Sugar.

Imports of sugar into Calcutta during the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19 are indicated below:

Products and countries of origin.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
REFINED SUGAR.				
United Kingdom.....	37	\$648	5	.....
Mauritius.....	14,925	89,868	128,646	\$639,458
Java.....	4,592,388	22,307,712	5,046,247	22,837,511
China.....	128	1,296	.....	.....
Japan.....	20,276	116,147	276	4,218
All other countries.....	3,934	25,956	2,647	24,657
Total.....	4,631,688	22,541,629	5,177,821	23,505,844
UNREFINED SUGAR.				
Java.....	8	.....	.....	.....
All other countries.....	99	325	.....	.....
Total.....	107	325	.....	.....
MOLASSES.				
Mauritius.....	11,310	9,084	.....	.....
Java.....	729,216	690,718	372,873	664,369
All other countries.....	4,352	50,552	.....	.....
Total.....	744,878	750,354	372,873	664,369
Grand total.....	5,376,673	23,292,308	5,550,694	24,170,213

Imports of refined sugar showed an increase of 27,000 tons over last year's figures, this increase being confined to sugar imported from Java and Mauritius. Supplies from Java being plentiful, imports from Japan practically ceased and China and Egypt contributed none at all. In addition to the above increase in imports, the port commissioners' returns show that at the end of the year stocks on their premises were less by 15,000 tons than at the beginning. Owing to shipping difficulties, large quantities of sugar were railed from this port to western India.

The imports from Java rose from 4,592,388 hundredweight in 1917-18 to 5,046,247 hundredweight in 1918-19. This increase was due to favorable prices ruling in Java, where there were large reserves held at the beginning of the year, and also to an improved freight position. The largest imports arrived in December and February (each contributing one-seventh of the year's total); demand fell off heavily toward the close of the year, owing to a sharp rise in values which may be attributed to the cessation of hostilities and the consequent competition of European buying markets. The average market price of Java refined sugar was \$4.53 per hundredweight and of Mauritius sugar \$4.97 against the previous year's prices of \$4.86 and \$5.85 per hundredweight, respectively.

There were no imports of unrefined sugar, and shipments of molasses dropped from 744,878 hundredweight to 372,873 hundredweight.

Leading Articles Exported.

The aggregate values of the exports from Calcutta during 1918-19 show an increase that is not really justified when one considers the actual quantities involved; for here, as in the case of imports, quantities remained the same or decreased while values rose sharply. Exports for the two fiscal years, according to articles, are given below:

Articles.	1917-18	1918-19	Articles.	1917-18	1918-19
Jute manufactures.....	\$138,486,848	\$170,311,766	Woolen manufactures...	\$220,741	\$360,685
Tea.....	42,626,174	38,450,056	Oil cakes.....	527,517	359,868
Jute, raw.....	20,259,973	38,428,633	Cotton twist and yarn...	886,462	282,888
Hides and skins, raw.....	11,291,274	12,708,339	Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots, and shoes).....	19,014	227,357
Seeds.....	3,146,369	10,436,162	Spices.....	232,909	218,705
Grain, pulse, and flour.....	6,234,323	10,413,738	Cordage and rope.....	257,554	211,122
Opium.....	7,811,493	10,151,761	Wax of all kinds other than paraffin (excluding candles).....	125,454	135,063
Lac.....	12,151,330	9,233,413	Tea waste for the manufacture of caffeine.....	519,867	128,322
Oils.....	1,876,677	4,371,518	Animals, living.....	150,154	120,753
Metals and ores.....	2,494,107	3,427,016	Fodder and bran.....	156,626	101,601
Mica.....	2,538,039	2,590,845	Horns.....	85,834	64,460
Saltpeter.....	2,006,544	2,470,569	Leather.....	18,381	54,209
Indigo.....	3,075,909	2,408,898	Cotton manufactures.....	121,332	54,185
Cotton, raw.....	2,691,939	2,317,620	Silk manufactures.....	17,553	22,409
Hemp, raw.....	811,292	1,838,817	Wood and timber.....	15,407	21,690
Articles (not specified) exported by post.....	863,277	1,152,136	Rubber, raw.....	2,024	1,884
Dyeing and tanning substances other than indigo.....	833,670	1,038,380	Wool, raw.....	715	292
Tobacco.....	200,826	896,107	All other articles.....	635,653	798,151
Manures.....	753,775	881,276			
Provisions and oilman's stores.....	749,495	680,902	Total Indian merchandise.....	267,252,033	329,806,412
Chemicals, excluding saltpeter.....	516,248	607,062	Total foreign merchandise re-exported.....	1,031,948	2,292,957
Drugs and medicines.....	335,081	521,200			
Coal, coke, and patent fuel.....	763,074	501,512	Total exports.....	268,283,981	332,099,369
Bristles.....	156,932	440,061			
Silk, raw.....	322,167	366,951			

Reduced Shipments of Coal.

Exports of coal during 1918-19 show a decline of 255,661 tons in quantity and \$457,843 in value, as compared with 1917-18; the trade is given in detail in the following table:

Countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
FOREIGN TRADE.				
Ceylon.....	153,131	\$445,772	84,001	\$303,345
Straits Settlements.....	68,595	203,420	43,072	136,911
Sumatra.....	8,474	27,902	8,771	35,688
East African ports.....	13,776	44,447		
Australia.....	6,000	22,385		
All other countries.....	4,527	19,148	7,098	25,568
Total.....	254,503	763,074	142,942	501,512
COASTING TRADE.				
Bombay.....	2,497	8,111		
Burma.....	186,872	554,456	92,889	292,639
Madras.....	13,837	36,012	8,433	27,252
Bengal.....	600	1,947		
All other ports, including Indian ports, not British.....	3,018	10,706		
Total.....	206,824	611,232	101,322	319,891
Bunker coal.....	439,798	1,311,684	401,200	1,406,744
Grand total.....	901,125	2,685,990	645,464	2,228,147

The total exports on private account declined in quantity by 28 per cent, but if Government transactions are taken into account there has actually been an increase in exports on the whole, since the supply for Government officers of bunker and cargo coal was on a much larger scale; complete figures are not available, but by the end of November the amount shipped had reached 567,677 tons, as against a total of 306,111 tons for the whole 12 months of 1917-18. Nevertheless, the combined exports were below the level of earlier years, due to the scarcity of wagons, intensified in the later months by the demands for space to move foodstuffs about India, by the influenza epidemic, and by the lack of material for repairs to wagons. The great increase in Government transactions results from the fact that throughout the year under review the coal trade was subjected to the supervision of the Coal Controller; after the armistice a gradual relaxation of this control took place, culminating in the abolition of the controller's appointment at the end of April.

Of the private exports in the foreign trade 39,056 tons only went in the first seven months of the year; the remainder, 103,886 tons, was shipped in the remaining five months. The most striking feature in these foreign figures is the decline by 45 per cent of shipments to Ceylon, which fell to a level less than any recorded for 22 years previously.

Exports to the Straits Settlements were smaller by 37 per cent. Only one cargo went to Sumatra. Of the eight months' figures for Government shipments quoted above, 186,972 tons represented bunker coal, which explains the decrease in private bunkering figures.

The heavy fall in the coasting trade is, as far as Burma is concerned, more apparent than real, in view of the large quantities conveyed as Government cargo mentioned above; as in the two preceding years, railway haulage carried most of the coal that in former years went by sea to Madras and western India. The total amount of coal carried by rail was 7,420,000 tons as compared with 8,070,000 tons; 31 per cent went to Bombay, 15 to the United Provinces, 17 to the Punjab, and 10 to Madras.

The controller's restrictions reacted favorably on the output of better-class coal, for which the prices paid were on a more remunerative basis, although private consumers often paid for inferior non-requisitioned coal prices in excess of those paid for superior requisitioned coal. Imports into British India rose from 24,789 to 67,808 tons, chiefly for Bombay, the sources of supply being Portuguese East Africa and Natal.

Trade in Cotton and Cotton Manufactures.

The yield of the Indian cotton crop for 1917-18 was 10 per cent below that of the previous year; that of the year 1918-19 was 8 per cent below the 1917-18 crop. The Bengal crop, which represented less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total outturn, was badly affected by drought. Consequently exports of raw cotton in the past year show a considerable falling off and are the lowest recorded for many years. Quantitatively the decline is 37 per cent but, owing to the higher prices ranging, the decline in value is only 13 per cent. Japan took 60.6 per cent of the exports, France 13, the United States 8, and the United Kingdom 7 per cent. The average value of cot-

ton shipped from Calcutta rose in the year from \$17.86 to \$24.45 per hundredweight.

Exports of cotton and cotton manufactures from Calcutta during the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19 were:

Articles and countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RAW COTTON.				
United Kingdom.....	<i>Cwt.</i> 12,450	\$142,425	<i>Cwt.</i> 9,031	\$165,137
Russia.....	42,503	863,561		
Italy.....	2,110	33,032		
France.....	13,166	176,187	10,745	317,945
Spain.....	4,463	134,640		
China, Hongkong.....	2,353	69,104		
China, treaty ports.....	671	20,784	22	324
Japan.....	29,218	510,653	57,379	1,404,796
Australia.....	4,134	68,131	1,492	18,165
United States.....	31,530	540,507	8,509	194,011
All other countries.....	6,002	129,889	7,641	217,239
Total.....	159,650	2,691,959	94,790	2,317,620
TWIST AND YARN.				
Egypt.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 1,003,460	217,247		
China, Hongkong.....	2,119,269	117,945	120,660	39,982
China, treaty ports.....	20,660	4,367		
Straka Settlements.....	246,000	34,962	408,312	161,117
All other countries.....	295,542	86,437	227,430	78,913
Total.....	3,684,142	836,462	755,762	282,844

Exports of cotton twist and yarn have fallen off lamentably; only 755,762 pounds were shipped, valued at \$282,889, or a decrease of 79 per cent in quantity and 68 per cent in value. This is the smallest total recorded since 1881-82. The trade with China had absolutely ceased for the time being, and the big drop in exports to Hongkong is partly explained by the fact that Japan improved its shipments to that port in 1918 by over 1,500,000 pounds. In the coasting trade 7,060,000 pounds were exported, an increase of 22 per cent; of this Burma took 6,230,000 pounds and Bihar and Orissa ports 433,824 pounds. By rail and river 16,113,682 pounds were dispatched. The local cotton mills produced a slightly smaller quantity than in the previous year, 32,500,000 pounds.

Heavier Trade in Food Grains and Flour.

The exports from Calcutta of food grains and pulses are made up from the crops of two seasons. The two seasons represented by the year under review were different in character, that of 1917-18 having been good, while that of 1918-19 was, in many parts of India, a disastrous failure. But the export trade has been more seriously affected by freight difficulties than by any question of supplies during the last two years of the war; and the release of more shipping during 1918-19 led to an increase in exports of 65 per cent by quantity and 67 per cent by value, though the total was still much below the average of earlier years. It will be noticed that this increase was practically confined to rice; as in the previous year, hardly any barley or maize was exported and other cereals remained on the same level. Pulses, which include lentils, peas, and gram, dropped 18 per cent. Imports of food grains from foreign countries were insignificant, only 3,399 hundredweight.

Shipments of food grains and flour almost doubled in quantity with a practically similar increase in value in 1918-19. Exports from Calcutta during the two years, 1917-18 and 1918-19, are stated in the succeeding table:

Articles and countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
Rice, husked:				
Mauritius.....	216,926	\$609,935	199,735	\$493,463
Natal.....	242,408	566,786	255,371	644,324
East Coast of Africa.....	84,054	192,389	158,417	428,576
West Indies.....	275,037	679,038	547,920	1,542,032
Ceylon.....	406,437	923,661	1,204,473	3,073,357
Arabia.....			21,991	48,341
Bahrein Islands.....			86,777	182,656
Turkey, Asiatic.....			305,635	730,300
All other countries.....	203,013	496,707	275,260	747,170
Total.....	1,426,875	3,468,516	3,055,579	7,890,219
Paddy (rice unhusked).....	92		1,649	2,565
Total rice.....	1,426,967	3,468,516	3,057,228	7,892,814
Wheat.....	20,013	44,447	507,248	1,193,590
Wheat flour.....	412,941	1,362,944	52,522	192,389
Barley.....	1,951	3,894	861	2,596
Maize.....			9	
Other cereals.....	6,681	14,937	6,746	21,098
Pulses.....	621,322	1,339,585	504,468	1,111,261
Grand total.....	2,489,875	6,234,323	4,129,082	10,413,798

Shortage in Rice Crop—Prices Fixed.

Taking India as a whole the rice crop of 1917-18 was 3 per cent greater than for 1916-17, but in 1918-19 the outturn was reduced by 34 per cent, the shortage being serious in all the Provinces from which Calcutta draws the bulk of its exports, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. But owing to the good crop in the previous year stocks in Bengal itself were fair, and imports into Calcutta by rail and river improved, the figures for the first 11 months of the year showing a rise from 271,844 tons to 427,194 tons. Imports from Burma were 188,000 tons or 5 per cent less than in 1917-18; they included no paddy.

Wheat Exported.

Trade in 1918-19 in wheat was mainly governed by the yield of 1917-18, which was satisfactory, but exports were closely restricted throughout the year by the Wheat Commissioner for India. From British India only 476,000 tons were shipped as compared with 1,454,000 tons in the previous year; of this 86 per cent went to Egypt. The apparent striking expansion of Calcutta's share of the trade is really due to the fact that wheat shipped by firms on Government account is now, unlike last year, shown under private trade and included in the above table. The quantity of wheat so shipped in the year was 24,953 tons valued at \$1,167,960; it may also be mentioned that 3,972 tons of Australian wheat were reexported to France and Italy in the first half of the year. Large imports from Australia were arranged in the later period, but did not begin to come in till April, 1919.

Increase in Consignments of Hides and Skins.

Hides and skins exported from Calcutta during 1918-19 show a slight increase in both quantity and value over 1917-18, as illustrated by the following table:

Hides and skins.		1917-18		1918-19	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw hides:					
United Kingdom.....	hundredweight..	32,444	\$878,889	83,792	\$1,372,353
	number	309,648		796,704	
Italy.....	hundredweight..	128,428	2,876,426	74,896	1,659,477
	number	1,852,736		1,401,446	
France.....	hundredweight..	1,005	25,306		
	number	16,391			
United States.....	hundredweight..	69,001	1,623,789	35,411	738,411
	number	962,775		453,504	
All other countries.....	hundredweight..	1,951	36,358	907	17,519
	number	23,619		15,575	
Raw skins:					
United Kingdom.....	hundredweight..	1,069	48,341	11	334
	number	61,942		1,000	
Canada.....	hundredweight..			7,344	368,239
	number			577,690	
France.....	hundredweight..	638	41,527	8,288	514,875
	number	62,200		645,533	
United States.....	hundredweight..	146,462	5,623,892	167,623	7,762,353
	number	9,864,675		11,486,546	
All other countries.....	hundredweight..	2,138	107,712	6,128	217,370
	number	28,366		618,035	
Cuttings of hides and skins (raw).....	hundredweight..	4,930	16,871	8,196	12,977
	number	43		333	
Dressed hides and skins.....	hundredweight..	43	6,163	333	44,446
	number	5,061		58,099	
Total.....	hundredweight..	388,118	11,291,274	392,930	12,708,339

Export restrictions which were in force at the close of the previous year were unchanged until September 13, 1918, when cowhides were more strictly controlled, though "committee" firms were permitted to ship to the United Kingdom on War Office account. On January 20, 1919, the export of raw and tanned goatskins, raw buffalo hides, and finished leather was permitted to all countries except those which lie under a general embargo. "Committee" firms were about this time granted licenses for shipment of raw cowhides, but a general concession in respect of this class of hides was not made till after the close of the year. Despite these relaxations in the later months, the whole year's figures improved by only 1 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value. Raw hides show an actual decrease of almost 500,000 in number and \$1,653,008 in value, and that despite the fact that shipments by firms of raw cowhides valued at \$1,297,733 on Government account are included in the table, whereas corresponding items were not included in last year's accounts as private trade. On the other hand, there was an expansion in the figures for raw skins of 26 per cent in quantity and 52 per cent in value; in fact, the number of skins is greater not only than in either of the two previous years but also than the average quinquennial period given above, though by the latter standard the weight showed a contraction. Of the raw hides, Italy took 43 per cent, the United Kingdom 36 per cent, and the United States 19 per cent. Of the raw skins the United States took 87 per cent, shipments during the later months being conspicuously large owing to the removal of import restrictions in that country. Dressed hides and skins are not of great account in

Calcutta's export trade, but still they rose in value to \$44,448, a figure never before attained. They consisted mainly of skins, the chief destinations being the United States and the Straits Settlements.

Lower Prices for Calcutta Indigo.

In general prices for Calcutta indigo ruled on a lower basis in 1918-19 but with a rising tendency as the year closed. Prices averaged \$97.98 per Indian maund (1 maund=82½ pounds) compared with \$121.98 per maund in 1917-18. Exports show a decline in quantity and a larger proportional decrease in value, as the following table indicates:

Countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	4,252	\$909,062	4,049	\$720,242
Egypt.....	618	90,192	336	47,367
United States.....	12,690	1,928,757	7,154	765,330
Turkey in Asia.....			86	12,004
Japan.....	576	74,295	6,131	819,843
All other countries.....	383	73,603	284	44,103
Total.....	18,519	3,075,909	18,040	2,408,898

On the whole the year was not favorable to planters, owing chiefly to a deficiency of moisture. The area planted with indigo in the past season was 58 per cent less, the dye output as a result falling by 50 per cent; the Madras yield was less by 33 per cent, that of Bihar and Orissa by 39 per cent, and that of the United Provinces by 78 per cent. From Bengal, exports were less by 3 per cent, but owing to lower prices the total value receded by 21 per cent. Japan took a much increased share, advancing to second place in the list, but smaller shipments went to the other two important destinations, the United Kingdom and the United States. At the local auctions the highest price for Bihar indigo was \$185.74 in March, 1919, and the lowest \$41.36 per maund in October, 1918. Imports of indigo seed fell from 360 to 271 hundredweight (all from Java). The cess on indigo realized \$8,183.

Fluctuations in Jute Trade.

During the year under review, the salient characteristics of the jute trade, which represented 62 per cent of Calcutta's whole export business, were a defective crop with a great scarcity of good quality jute, the stoppage of war bag work, and the removal of restrictions on exports. It was not, however, till near the close of the year that the export of raw jute was permitted freely to the United Kingdom, and it remained restricted to license holders alone in the case of Spain and of the blockaded countries. Jute manufactures were licensed readily throughout the year, and this item was removed altogether from the prohibited list on January 11, 1919, with the exception of nitrate bags, which were removed from the list before the end of March. On the whole the year was one of unexampled prosperity, despite the rise in the price of the raw material and unsettled conditions of business in the later months. The total quantities exported were greater than in the previous year by 6 per cent and the values by 31 per cent. Raw jute showed an improvement of

38 per cent in number of bales and of 89 per cent in value; on the other hand bags and cloth were less by 16 per cent in quantity, though owing to higher prices the aggregate value rose by 22 per cent. Bags and cloth for the use of the British Government are included in the appended table and represent 13 per cent of the total exports of manufactured goods; in 1917-18 the corresponding figure was 17 per cent. Other manufactures of jute consisting chiefly of rope, twine and twist, and yarn show an astonishing advance in total value, though much of this is due to the rise of prices. During 1918-19 \$259,547 was paid to the Calcutta Improvement Trust from the jute cess collections as compared with \$240,080 in 1917-18.

Exports of raw jute and jute manufactures from Calcutta during 1917-18 and 1918-19 were:

Products and countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RAW JUTE.				
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	60,918	\$4,641,668	201,920	\$18,982,836
France.....	24,853	2,172,405	42,963	5,026,446
Italy.....	24,792	2,012,136	26,615	2,863,317
Spain.....	38,144	2,641,861	13,066	1,676,672
Japan.....	7,743	534,017	6,672	548,616
United States.....	94,171	6,615,195	61,140	6,162,938
Brazil.....	16,557	1,313,955	19,007	2,590,924
All other countries.....	4,072	328,736	4,483	536,766
Total.....	271,250	20,250,973	375,696	38,428,633
GUNNY BAGS.				
	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	303,136,558	10,774,755	135,058,200	5,021,679
Russia.....	1,000			
France.....	11,435,900	515,201	6,289,550	872,374
Egypt.....	76,547,800	5,109,176	82,207,750	5,565,330
Cape Colony.....	7,918,600	1,260,099	9,056,800	2,005,647
Natal.....	17,605,050	2,304,774	17,348,000	3,097,040
Mauritius.....	2,044,000	271,226	2,783,000	472,375
Portuguese East Africa.....	1,318,900	177,142	2,112,700	384,453
Chile and Peru.....	47,342,400	4,764,303	50,178,300	6,624,280
All other South America.....	19,973,450	1,164,067	8,916,930	860,654
Cuba.....	22,014,400	5,249,331	17,079,600	3,863,027
West Indies.....	6,827,340	1,073,374	3,715,450	860,398
United States.....	45,785,800	4,186,163	46,447,700	7,158,297
Canada.....	574,000	35,039		
All other North America.....	60,000	9,084	850,000	209,908
Straits Settlements.....	6,072,370	868,833	6,980,160	1,315,577
Japan.....	18,375,600	2,432,925	16,686,100	2,948,775
China, Hongkong.....	9,124,400	1,204,946	6,668,200	1,236,090
China, treaty ports.....	7,698,600	1,004,122	4,609,800	813,679
Java.....	20,717,600	3,350,098	22,426,800	4,712,395
Cochin China.....	12,604,780	1,512,183	26,156,720	3,230,707
Siam.....	14,409,900	1,892,744	6,048,200	1,164,716
Australasia.....	74,395,180	11,029,761	70,453,175	14,829,199
Sandwich Islands.....	5,680,800	481,134	5,576,000	907,440
All other countries.....	23,949,717	2,536,948	27,288,130	4,863,662
Total.....	755,614,145	63,207,828	580,946,423	73,057,602
GUNNY CLOTH.				
	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	103,432,600	4,927,493	123,232,000	6,236,853
Russia.....	2,234,000	122,311		
France.....	91,575,500	4,748,407	75,746,000	4,234,828
United States.....	797,144,995	51,581,980	639,582,085	63,907,395
Canada.....	61,952,900	4,020,462	59,367,600	6,217,440
Argentina.....	75,353,520	6,054,671	135,168,000	8,767,810
All other South America.....	5,225,900	353,308	15,282,590	1,230,576
China, Hongkong.....	97,600	6,812	44,000	5,191
China, treaty ports.....	4,019,000	277,715	5,705,160	654,068
Australasia.....	29,108,073	2,007,270	26,734,500	2,607,471
All other countries.....	26,112,707	2,169,591	21,771,728	3,300,542
Total.....	1,196,280,705	75,279,020	1,102,433,663	97,254,104

Raw Jute Season Unfavorable—Prices.

The raw jute season was unfavorable. The preliminary forecast issued on July 8 indicated a decrease in the area sown by 9 per cent to 2,500,000 acres. Later in the same month much damage was done by flood, and the final forecast gave the total outturn as 7,000,000 bales, or nearly 2,000,000 bales less than that of the preceding season. Moreover, of this reduced yield an unprecedentedly large percentage consisted of the poorer qualities, so that good grades have been scarce. Bengal produced 91 per cent of the whole crop. The yield of Bihar and Orissa dropped to 403,938 bales, due chiefly to restricted sowings on account of poor prices obtained in 1917. Imports into Calcutta and the mill stations for the first nine months of the jute season were 6,710,000 bales, or slightly less (7 per cent) than in the previous season. The mill consumption for the year was estimated at 5,820,000 bales as against 5,300,000 in 1917-18. Stocks outside the mills in Calcutta at the close of the year were 700,000 bales or 150,000 bales less than last year.

As the prospects of the season were seen to be less favorable, prices rose and were on a high level in the later months of the year. There is some difficulty in following the prices of first marks, owing to the great scarcity of good quality jute and the fact that much of the time substitute prices only have been quoted. Taking the price of substitutes, therefore, we find that as the year opened the quotation was \$13.14 per bale; it remained thereabouts until July, when the preliminary forecast, indicating an unexpectedly large reduction in area sown, sent it up to \$15.57; in August \$21.09 was quoted, and in September \$24.49. The latter price was more or less steadily maintained until early March, when a setback to \$21.09 was recorded, the closing price for the year being \$22.06 per bale.

Heavier Government Shipments—Smaller Exports of Gunny Bags.

The marked expansion in shipments from Calcutta to the United Kingdom was partly due to the greater requirements of Government, exports on that account, all of which are included in the above table, rising from 248,819 bales to 501,485 bales. For the rest, permission to import was confined to spinners authorized by the War Office until the end of January, when the restriction was relaxed.

Shipments of gunny bags and cloth, on Government as well as private account, were on a smaller scale than in the previous year, though the high prices prevailing made the total of values higher by \$31,824,918 and more than double the pre-war average.

The War Office shipments were made up of 221,000,000 bags and 269,000,000 yards of cloth, as compared with the 1917-18 totals of 391,000,000 bags and 205,000,000 yards of cloth. At one time, orders for bags were converted into orders for cloth, owing to the difficulty which mills had in sewing up the bags quickly enough, and this fact accounts for the increase in yardage. If the War Office shipments are deducted, we find that the remaining exports of gunny bags amounted to 359,000,000 in number, with a value of \$635,889, while 833,000,000 yards of cloth were shipped, with a value of \$828,928.

The year opened with 1½-ounce hessians in the neighborhood of \$18.50 per piece. Quotations fell away till May when large Government orders brought them back to \$12.81 and the same cause in July sent them up to \$16.22. After this a decline set in and by the

end of September, \$10.22 was accepted. The armistice led to a further slump and the closing price for December was \$6.85, while at the end of March the "near" quotation was \$5.03. In heavy goods the movements of prices were less pronounced than in the light fabrics market, and at no time in the year was production in excess of demand.

Local Mills Work at Full Pressure.

Assured of a steady outlet for a substantial part of their production in the large orders for bags and cloth placed by the British Government and for the rest besieged by foreign buyers eager to take a share of their surplus output, virtually immune for the time being from the competition of Dundee in those markets, the mills worked at full pressure so long as the war continued. The total profits of the industry in 1918 were \$39,872,857, compared with \$13,723,530 in 1917 and \$21,055,723 in 1916. These figures may be contrasted with those recorded for 1913 and 1914 (\$8,694,813 and \$3,309,220, respectively.)

The end of the war and the consequent rapid reduction in the volume of Government work led to a changed state of affairs. Full time ceased on November 9; from then to November 22 the mills worked five days per week; from November 25 to January 18 only four days per week, when they reverted to the five-day week. Immediately after the end of the year under review, a four-day arrangement again came into effect. Machinery was expensive and hard to obtain, so that there was little expansion in productive capacity, the number of looms in the district on January 1, 1919 (39,473), being only greater by 72 than on the corresponding date of the previous year.

Trade in Lac and Oil Seeds.

Exports of lac from Calcutta during the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1918-19 were as follows:

Lac and countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
Button and shell:				
United Kingdom.....	57,547	\$2,104,599	67,163	\$2,448,498
France.....	3,448	147,293	7,520	317,945
Japan.....	13,409	572,625	18,165	876,619
United States.....	204,888	8,413,854	99,296	4,133,930
All other countries.....	10,631	446,096	27,204	1,178,666
Other kinds.....	29,985	466,863	12,143	277,755
Total.....	319,908	12,151,330	231,491	9,233,413

During the greater portion of 1918-19 the system of control under which shippers guaranteed to supply a percentage of lac to the Government at a fixed price continued in force, but on December 3 this condition to the issue of licenses was withdrawn and on January 11, 1919, the prohibition was removed altogether. Shipments were smaller than in any year since 1901-2, the quantity showing a fall of 27 per cent as against 1917-18, and the value of 24 per cent. As usual, button lac and shellac constituted the bulk of the trade, absorbing 96 per cent. The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the total exports with an increase of 13,271 hundredweight; shipments to the United States decreased by 50 per cent, but those to Japan and France improved by 53 and 115 per cent, respectively. Un-

der "All Other Countries" the Philippines took 11,457 hundredweight for the United States Navy; Canada 2,724, and Australasia 2,137 hundredweight. Shortage of transport facilities from the manufacturing districts has interfered with a larger trade from Calcutta, coupled with a smaller Bysacki crop in 1918. Prices of T. N. quality stood locally in April, 1918, at \$31.47, but by June buyers were offering \$29.20; values then fluctuated between \$29.20 and \$31.47, going in early August to \$32.44. From September \$30.82 to \$32.44 ruled till the end of 1918. With the new year prices sagged, falling to \$25.95 in February, and \$23.68 in March. In London for the same quality the year opened at \$109.49 per hundredweight; by September this had fallen to \$82.73 and the closing quotation for 1918 was \$77.86; the price fell in January to \$63.26 and in March to \$55.96-\$60.83, with \$46.23 for March to April. The principal cause of the fall in rates is the cessation of the demand for munition work as a result of the armistice, the authorities being found with large accumulated stocks on their hands. Reduced freights and insurance charges also affected the London market.

During 1918-19 exports of linseed showed an enormous increase, although shipments of rape and other kinds of seed fell off in quantity and value. The large increase in total values is not altogether due to the heavier amounts of seeds shipped, as the price of this commodity increased tremendously. Exports for 1917-18 and 1918-19 were:

Products and countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linseed: OILSEEDS.	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>		<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	
United Kingdom	85,573	\$227,752	1,813,960	\$6,777,088
Australia	317,331	702,398	373,849	1,099,961
France	148,324	426,954	90,015	370,178
United States			170,978	684,879
All other countries	21,467	49,814	56,696	146,644
Total	572,695	1,406,418	2,505,498	9,048,770
Rape:				
France			28,000	65,860
Japan	317,019	834,119	158,312	464,588
All other countries	43		229	973
Total	317,062	834,119	186,541	531,421
Castor:				
United Kingdom			64,743	300,750
Australia	12,019	35,039	25,673	103,170
Russia	15,972	42,501		
All other countries	24,369	64,237		
Total	52,360	141,777	90,316	403,920
All other	177,969	588,198	69,710	232,257
Total oilseeds, nonessential	1,120,066	2,970,512	2,852,065	10,266,368
VEGETABLE OILS.	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
Castor	831,502	518,769	645,818	544,723
Linseed	555,684	616,747	1,231,668	1,550,143
Mustard or rape	477,298	281,284	246,625	233,916
Earthnut	121,782	74,944	111,584	85,975
Coconut	470,933	317,945	2,468,698	1,784,706
All other kinds	24,328	18,493	4	
Total	2,481,532	1,828,182	4,704,697	4,196,465
Grand total		4,798,694		14,465,833

Decline in Tea Trade—Opium Exports.

The tea trade of Calcutta declined both in volume of shipments and value during 1918-19, although the average price of tea per pound rose from 15 cents in 1917-18 to 17 cents in 1918-19. Exports during the two years are stated in the following table by quantity and value:

Countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	207,854,796	\$21,685,342	201,856,267	\$33,967,521
Russia.....	8,611,614	1,273,975		
Ottoman Empire.....			1,616,904	175,513
France.....	719,654	110,632	1,694,107	274,146
Canada.....	19,361,013	2,904,328	926,472	142,751
United States.....	17,464,106	2,615,582	1,851,253	301,723
South America.....	2,021,297	388,670	4,801,224	1,224,411
China.....	3,242,242	497,032	629,406	78,513
Persia.....			1,588,458	632,645
Ceylon.....	1,070	324	50,471	6,813
Africa.....	10,298,045	1,632,540	2,607,567	432,145
Australasia.....	8,929,166	1,320,119	7,131,527	1,068,329
All other countries.....	734,380	117,621	856,235	145,511
Total.....	279,237,382	42,626,174	225,000,880	\$8,480,066

During 1918-19 Cochin China received 32 per cent of the opium shipped from Calcutta. Total exports increased from 12,328 hundredweight, worth \$7,811,493 in 1917-18 to 15,351 hundredweight, worth \$10,151,761 in 1918-19. Exports according to countries of destination are given in the appended table for the two years:

Countries of destination.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Hundred-weight.	Value.	Hundred-weight.	Value.
China, Hongkong.....	660	\$378,614	799	\$571,003
Straits Settlements.....	565	403,919	223	161,508
Java.....	2,640	1,450,850	3,519	1,946,680
Cochin China.....	4,473	3,052,593	5,045	3,728,064
Siam.....	2,416	1,460,274	2,567	1,419,396
Japan.....	1,424	953,510	2,839	2,002,271
Ceylon.....	88	63,265	103	80,135
All other countries.....	62	39,368	250	152,725
Total.....	12,328	7,811,493	15,351	10,151,761

Exports Invoiced for United States.

Exports invoiced for shipment to the United States from Calcutta during 1918 and 1919, calendar years, were as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bone dust..... tons.....			4,900	\$184,585
Chiton.....				4,469
Cotton..... pounds.....	1,539,242	\$410,426	3,312,098	838,832
Drugs..... do.....	12,119,163	2,927,411	55,708,314	1,442,700
Gunny bags..... do.....	104,743,177	15,824,233	50,430,819	5,994,188
Gunny cloth..... square yards.....	797,239,222	85,154,520	750,209,828	61,595,910
Hides..... pieces.....	238,517	589,619	3,434,000	10,726,238
Jute and jute butts..... tons.....	107,244	10,743,095	66,239	9,448,425
Manganese ore..... do.....	10,730	676,657	5,400	244,951
Mica..... pounds.....	249,760	131,757	330,250	185,684
Salt peter..... do.....	9,984,689	772,912	4,215,034	1,382,367
Shellac..... do.....	16,728,617	6,518,678	24,907,357	11,392,165
Skins..... pieces.....	9,675,249	6,548,759	20,776,643	24,310,414
Tea..... pounds.....	6,795,890	1,926,187	4,243,721	955,559
All other articles.....		1,581,536		245,023
Total.....		133,805,793		128,951,510

Declared exports to the Hawaiian Islands were valued at \$1,749,-292 in 1918 and \$868,118 in 1919; shipments invoiced for the Philippine Islands were worth \$1,505,910 in 1918 and \$789,614 in 1919. Exports to Porto Rico in 1918 consisted of gunny bags worth \$525,-117; no shipments were certified in 1919. Returned American goods aggregated \$746 in 1918 and \$33,494 in 1919.

Shipping Returns.

In 1918-19 the number of vessels entered and cleared through Calcutta ports increased by 12 per cent as compared with 1917-18, but was less by 15 per cent than in 1916-17. This improvement is not to be attributed to the cessation of hostilities, which had not had time to make its effects felt before the end of March, 1919, but to the greater amount of tonnage made available by the British Government for the transport of cargoes of national importance, British shipping having been kept completely under State control till near the end of the year. The average tonnage per vessel advanced from 2,767 to 2,857 tons. Steam vessels entering with cargo numbered 363, or 86 more than in 1917-18, and those clearing with cargo advanced from 417 to 448. As regards sailing vessels with cargo there were two less entries but one more clearance. The number of vessels flying the British flag (entries and clearances combined) increased in the past year from 470 to 606 or by 28 per cent. Japanese vessels increased from 94 to 131; French, from 6 to 15; Danish, from 12 to 16; American, from 16 to 19; and Portuguese, from 2 to 4. The Chinese flag made its first appearance at this port, 4 such vessels that had entered in the coasting trade having cleared for foreign ports. The number of Italian vessels declined from 19 to 7, Dutch from 81 to 64, Norwegian from 43 to 26, and Swedish from 36 to 26. One steam vessel of 241 tons burden was built and registered at Calcutta during the year.

The following table shows the shipping statistics for 1917-18 and 1918-19:

Vessels.	1917-18		1918-19	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.				
Steamers:				
With cargo.....	277	779, 838	363	1,019, 510
In ballast.....	113	292, 371	104	315, 131
Sailing vessels:				
With cargo.....	9	1, 293	7	4, 327
In ballast.....	3	4, 587	3	4, 851
Total.....	402	1, 078, 089	477	1, 343, 819
CLEARED.				
Steamers:				
With cargo.....	417	1, 198, 327	448	1, 314, 629
In ballast.....	19	64, 629	16	53, 103
Sailing vessels: With cargo.....	10	5, 496	11	7, 997
Total.....	446	1, 268, 452	475	1, 375, 729

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS

DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 53f

July 6, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Price levels.....	2	Principal articles imported.....	7
Trade by ports.....	3	Cotton goods trade.....	7
Principal exports.....	3	Other textiles.....	9
Increased exports of rice.....	4	Metal imports.....	10
Forest products.....	4	Imports of hardware.....	10
Petroleum products.....	5	Provisions and other foodstuffs.....	11
Exports of minerals.....	6	Tobacco, spices, and liquors.....	11
Cotton and bean exports.....	6	Trade with the United States.....	12
Trade in hides.....	6		

BRITISH INDIA.

BURMA.

By Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Rangoon.

The sea-borne trade of Burma during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, amounted to \$224,202,541, as against \$175,189,051 for the year 1917-18 and \$192,865,656 for 1916-17. The total value in United States currency of the import and export trade in private merchandise with foreign countries, including the British Empire, and with the other Provinces of India during each of the years (the fiscal year ended March 31 is used throughout this report unless otherwise stated) 1917-1919, according to the Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1918-19, was as follows:

Items.	1917	1918	1919
Foreign:			
Exports.....	\$63,385,783	\$67,307,694	\$81,018,785
Imports.....	38,466,273	31,957,193	34,357,657
Total.....	101,852,056	99,264,877	115,376,442
India:			
Exports.....	59,703,366	44,704,290	60,653,485
Imports.....	31,310,234	31,219,884	48,172,614
Total.....	91,013,600	75,924,174	108,826,099
Total trade:			
Exports.....	123,089,149	112,011,974	141,672,270
Imports.....	69,776,507	63,177,077	82,530,271
Grand total.....	192,865,656	175,189,051	224,202,541

The above figures do not include Government stores which were as follows: Exports—1916-17, \$598,039; 1917-18, \$1,371,963; and 1918-19, \$1,266,527; and imports—\$1,485,997, \$2,929,594, and \$3,236,917, respectively, for the same years. Neither is coastwide trade

with other ports of Burma, which amounted to \$10,770,598, \$10,-716,696, and \$12,252,016, respectively, during the same periods included. Most of the trade in Government stores which was with India.

The increase in value of both exports and imports was due chiefly to higher prices, the aggregate trade being less in volume than during the preceding year. The total quantity of exported goods was probably slightly greater than during the preceding year, but the quantity of imports was much smaller. The outstanding features of the year's trade were (1) the large purchases of rice and beans made by the Royal Commission on wheat supplies; (2) the introduction of a food control in India, which restricted the exportation and fixed the price of Burma rice; (3) the anomalous position of the piece-goods market, due to local oversupply and high prices elsewhere, in which local stocks were selling at a lower price than their replacement value; (4) the increased export of mineral oils, particularly petrol to India, and of tobacco, cotton, hides, and rubber; and (5) the great increase of trade with Japan. Most of the war restrictions on imports and exports were removed after the signing of the armistice.

Comparison of Price Levels.

The following table (taken from the Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for 1918-19) shows the variations in the average prices of certain representative articles in the foreign trade of Rangoon, prices for the fiscal year 1914 being taken as a standard (the figures represent the proportional declared value of imports):

Articles.	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
EXPORTS.				
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Rice.....	100	103.3	91.5	88.1
Rice bran.....	100	83.5	39.7	25.1
Paraffin.....	100	101.7	102.0	109.8
Candles.....	100	100.3	99.8	100.2
Teak.....	100	126.5	141.8	133.8
Lead, pig.....	100	203.1	188.0	180.4
Hides, raw.....	100	128.9	139.6	143.0
Cotton, raw.....	100	129.7	148.5	232.6
Rubber, raw.....	100	94.5	83.7	56.7
Average index numbers.....	100	106.5	96.7	106.4
IMPORTS.				
Cotton piece goods:				
Gray.....	100	121.4	154.4	218.7
White.....	100	114.8	159.5	288.9
Colored.....	100	131.1	157.8	206.0
Cotton twist and yarn.....	100	136.3	181.3	255.7
Silk piece goods.....	100	120.2	130.3	176.6
Woolen piece goods.....	100	186.7	216.8	221.1
Iron and steel.....	100	191.8	254.8	331.7
Sugar, refined.....	100	178.6	175.3	152.5
Soup.....	100	121.5	153.0	226.7
Salt.....	100	256.8	300.3	265.2
Fish, dry, salted.....	100	103.4	99.6	109.5
Average index numbers.....	100	146.2	167.0	207.5

* The average index number is worked out after weighing the selected items according to their relative importance.

The above figures indicate a rise of 10 per cent in the price of exports as compared with prices of the preceding year. This is more than accounted for by the rise in the price of rice, when the relative

importance of rice as an export is considered. There was a drop in the price of a few other important exports, notably rubber, lead, and teak; but in general the price of exports during the past three years, as compared with those of the normal years before the war, have been remarkably stable. The most notable features of export prices during the year were the rise of 56.6 per cent in the price of raw cotton and the fall of over 33 per cent in the price of crude rubber.

On the other hand, the price of imports has shown a constant increase. The average of prices for 1918-19 was more than 24 per cent higher than that for 1917-18 (which in turn was more than 14 per cent above that of the preceding year) and was more than twice as great as the average for 1913-14. The rise in price was greatest in iron and steel and white (bleached) cotton piece goods, and was least in articles like fish, sugar, and silk, which can be furnished by the neighboring countries.

Trade of Burma by Ports.

The following table shows the percentage of the sea-borne trade (excluding trade between provincial ports) carried on by the various ports of Burma during the fiscal years 1918 and 1919:

Ports.	1918			1919		
	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rangoon.....	86.82	90.35	88.34	85.74	93.43	89.47
Bassein.....	.31	5.90	2.71	1.96	4.83	3.35
Akyab.....	6.58	.37	3.91	6.23	.76	3.60
Moulmein.....	2.30	3.37	2.76	2.31	.95	1.65
Tavoy.....	2.94	.01	1.68	2.68	.02	1.39
Mergui.....	.92	.....	.93	.....	.01	.49
Victoria Point.....	.13	.....	.08	.10	.....	.05
Total.....	100.03	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Principal Exports from the Port of Rangoon.

The value of the principal articles exported from Burma to all countries (including other Provinces of India) during the three fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919 was as follows (according to the Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of Burma for the official year 1918-1919):

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Rice and paddy.....	\$72,931,000	\$80,103,032	\$78,315,362
Petroleum products.....	21,130,687	19,948,757	23,947,398
Cotton.....	2,153,588	3,811,038	7,548,296
Gram and pulse.....	4,381,717	5,452,751	7,201,123
Wood and timber.....	5,415,411	4,881,748	5,165,303
Wolfram ore.....	3,328,685	3,485,666	3,593,913
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,191,872	1,938,489	2,617,201
Silver.....	151,030	1,619,030	1,937,507
Rubber.....	1,425,214	1,381,943	1,520,936
Pig lead.....	1,748,371	1,652,015	1,383,384
Tobacco.....	434,740	577,938	1,217,923
Cutch.....	609,934	438,767	575,220
Tin.....	184,000	530,000	425,016
Jadestone.....	365,934	389,329	407,813
Lac.....	277,715	389,329	348,117
All other articles.....	6,351,868	5,635,160	5,464,785
Total.....	123,089,149	112,011,974	141,672,270

Increased Exports of Rice.

The export of rice from Burma during 1918-19, both in quantity and in value, was the greatest for several years. The leading countries of destination during the past three fiscal years are shown in the following table (given in tons of 2,240 pounds) :

Countries of destination.	1917	1918	1919
PADDY.			
Foreign countries.....	<i>Tons.</i> 28, 759	<i>Tons.</i> 14, 750	<i>Tons.</i> 31, 078
India.....	158, 757	44, 257	47, 430
Total.....	187, 516	59, 007	78, 508
RICE.			
United Kingdom.....	316, 429	522, 815	261, 167
Holland.....	33, 949	7, 730	
Other Europe.....	57, 696	207, 548	302, 179
Straits Settlements.....	252, 882	288, 552	334, 779
Ceylon.....	192, 868	164, 589	185, 900
Dutch East Indies.....	109, 643	128, 439	112, 145
Japan.....	6	42, 313	205, 068
Other Asia.....	19, 139	4, 437	7, 492
Australasia.....	15, 142	46, 267	10, 368
Egypt.....	2, 330		50, 500
Other Africa.....	36, 159	30, 253	38, 375
British North America.....	200		3, 101
Other North America.....	81, 128	49, 670	87, 684
South America.....	6, 209	1, 107	2, 979
Other British possessions.....		564	1, 761
Other foreign countries.....	2, 748	4, 125	7, 491
India.....	889, 170	501, 015	797, 674
Total.....	2, 055, 688	1, 999, 624	2, 408, 683

The chief features of the rice trade of Rangoon during the year were a great decrease in the amount of rice shipped to the United Kingdom, and increases in the amount shipped to the rest of Europe, particularly France and Italy, and to North America, and Japan.

The distribution of Burma rice during the year was entirely in the hands of the Government, as a rice commissioner had been appointed in January, 1918, to purchase for Europe, and export to other countries was subject to license. Late in 1918 a food controller for India was appointed with power to fix a maximum price and to deal with applications for exportation, India getting first consideration.

Forest Products.

Ordinarily teak ranks third in value among Burma's exports; but during 1918-19 it yielded place to both cotton and beans. The following are the exports of teak and other timber during the three fiscal years under consideration :

Timber.	1917	1918	1919
Teak:			
Foreign countries.....	<i>Cubic tons.</i> 21, 018	<i>Cubic tons.</i> 14, 559	<i>Cubic tons.</i> 27, 463
India.....	145, 518	114, 886	88, 711
Total.....	169, 536	129, 445	116, 174
Other timber:			
Foreign countries.....	278	67	71
India.....	19, 637	11, 605	4, 280
Total.....	19, 915	11, 672	4, 351
Grand total.....	189, 451	141, 116	120, 525

The quantity of teak and other timber exported from Burma during 1918-19 was the smallest for many years. This decrease was due chiefly to lack of tonnage and the unsettled conditions following the close of the war. The quantity of teak exported from Moulmein during 1918-19 was 11,263 cubic tons as against 24,301 cubic tons in 1917-18 and 43,888 cubic tons in 1916-17. The balance was exported from Rangoon. An increasingly large quantity of the teak exported from Burma comes across the border or down the rivers from Siam; this amount increased from 8,436 cubic tons in 1916-17 and 7,153 cubic tons in 1917-18 to 17,549 cubic tons in 1918-19.

Petroleum Products.

Petroleum products rank next to rice among exports from Burma. The quantity and value of the various classes of petroleum products exported during the fiscal year 1919 as compared with the two preceding years were as follows:

Petroleum products.	1917	1918	1919
MINERAL OILS.			
Kerosene:	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
India	115,359,000	106,734,000	117,444,000
Motor spirit:			
Foreign	24,638,000	18,935,000	22,601,000
India	6,722,000	5,264,000	1,018,000
Other mineral oils:			
Foreign	310,000	77,000	2,047,000
India	7,521,000	5,873,000	15,681,000
Total	154,550,000	136,883,000	156,791,000
PARAFFIN AND PRODUCTS.			
Paraffin:	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Foreign	429,526	468,282	463,116
India	20,821	17,980	27,014
Total	450,147	486,262	490,130
Candles:			
Foreign	56,052	76,906	73,201
India	44,558	41,516	64,819
Total	100,610	118,422	138,050

The year 1918-19 was a record one for exports of all classes of petroleum products. Most of Burma's mineral oils go to India, while paraffin wax and candles go principally to foreign countries. During the past year, however, India has absorbed a larger proportion of Burma's export of wax candles.

Increased Shipments of Rubber—Cutch and Lac Exports.

Other forest products exported from Burma are cutch and lac and with these may be added a plantation product—rubber. Rubber is fast becoming one of Burma's principal exports; 4,149,000 pounds being shipped in the fiscal year 1918-19 as against 2,634,000 pounds in 1917-18 and 2,301,000 pounds in 1916-17. Most of these shipments went to the United Kingdom.

Cutch is an irregular commodity, the supply depending on the number of licenses for boiling, issued by the Forestry Department. Most of it is shipped to the United Kingdom, where it is used for tanning and dyeing. The total exports of cutch amounted to 79,000 hundredweight during the year ended March 31, 1919, as compared

with 91,000 and 69,000 hundredweight shipped during the fiscal years of 1917 and 1918, respectively. America's imports of Burma cutch increased from 2,300 hundredweight during 1917-18 to 11,400 hundredweight during 1918-19.

There were 18,929 hundredweight of lac exported during the year 1918-19, 176 tons of which were shell lac sent to the United Kingdom. The remainder, 18,753 hundredweight, was stick lac, which came from the Shan States and China and went to India. The exports of lac in the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 totaled 24,999 and 17,742 hundredweight, respectively.

Exports of Minerals.

The exports of minerals from Burma during the past three years were as follows:

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Wolfram:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Foreign.....	4,542	4,744	4,799
Tin:			
Foreign.....	214	300	371
India.....	15	110	90
Pig lead:			
Foreign.....	10,351	10,569	9,223
India.....	2,813	5,324	8,708
Zinc:			
Foreign.....	3,198	2	
India.....	33	14	
Silver:			
India.....	(a)	b 1,653,000	b 1,973,000

a No statistics before 1917-18.

b Ounces.

There was an increase in the quantity of nearly every kind of mineral exported, but the fall in the price of some minerals has prevented a corresponding increase in value. Since the close of the period covered by this report, the price of wolfram has taken a great drop, and exports of this metal will undoubtedly be considerably smaller, both in quantity and in value, in the following year.

Burma is also said to be the world's chief source of supply of rubies and of one kind of jade. The quantity of jade exported during the year 1918-19 was 2,763 hundredweight, as against 3,108 hundredweight in 1917-18. Most of this trade is with Hongkong. In addition to this export by sea, 571 hundredweight went across the frontier to China during 1918-19, as against 500 hundredweight during the preceding year. No record is kept of the exports of rubies, sapphires, and spinels, as most of these articles go out as personal effects. The value of the trade, however, must be several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Cotton and Bean Exports—Trade in Hides.

The most striking fact in the export trade of Burma during 1918-19 was the increase in the exports of cotton. The purchases were as follows: United Kingdom, 117,346 tons; India, 81,697 tons; and Japan, 74,526 tons, a total of 273,569 tons, against 204,871 tons in the preceding year. The area in Burma devoted to cotton cultivation has increased greatly during the past few years, and cotton will probably hold its place among exports from Burma.

The Royal Commission for Wheat Supplies in England purchased the estimated exportable surplus of Burma white beans, amounting to 105,000 tons, and exports elsewhere were restricted. Exports in 1917-18 amounted to 79,328 tons. Although the 1918-19 bean crop was greater than that of the previous year, prices have fallen, and it is probable that beans will not rank as high among Burma's exports as formerly.

The quantity of hides exported from Burma during the fiscal year 1919 was 150,954 hundredweight, as compared with 140,736 hundredweight in 1918 and 166,406 hundredweight in 1917. Of the 1919 shipments 76,478 hundredweight were sent to foreign countries, chiefly the United Kingdom and Italy, and 74,476 hundredweight to India.

Principal Articles Imported.

The value of the principal articles imported into Burma during the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919 (according to the Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the official year 1918-19) is given in the following table:

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Cotton piece goods.....	\$13,822,158	\$13,412,723	\$16,926,985
Jute manufactures.....	4,050,550	4,091,104	9,764,146
Cotton twist and yarn.....	2,900,109	3,321,873	6,479,582
Metals.....	4,762,033	4,125,818	5,820,639
Provisions.....	3,590,504	2,572,107	2,685,984
Spices.....	2,120,652	1,851,865	2,495,541
Coal.....	2,158,779	1,837,114	2,265,518
Tobacco.....	1,914,481	2,435,197	2,248,972
Gram and pulse.....	1,839,861	1,768,161	2,230,155
Sugar.....	1,384,681	2,024,464	1,863,869
Oils.....	1,937,191	1,694,191	1,691,920
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,973,852	1,955,681	1,613,407
Silk and manufactures.....	1,456,381	1,295,138	1,542,356
Cotton manufactures, n. e. s.....	1,962,173	1,417,449	1,480,714
Fish.....	1,261,641	1,049,217	1,340,883
Machinery and millwork.....	1,294,165	1,108,589	1,190,995
Matches.....	670,201	706,291	1,127,081
Liquors.....	1,095,287	933,070	1,011,909
Fruits and vegetables.....	908,413	577,491	730,624
Paper and pasteboard.....	653,409	470,428	696,883
Salt.....	1,332,772	484,112	606,690
Woolen goods.....	553,898	395,160	583,331
Building materials.....	610,107	696,234	576,812
Ships, parts of.....	286,475	690,154	553,808
Apparel.....	426,305	374,396	512,777
Haberdashery and millinery.....	940,208	454,749	535,639
Soap.....	612,855	854,775	523,635
Drugs and medicines.....	339,682	333,517	459,398
Earthenware.....	350,348	331,246	441,878
Chemicals.....	270,577	345,197	422,088
Tea.....	320,865	278,364	362,716
Leather goods.....	283,230	252,406	358,174
Boots and shoes.....	425,007	241,378	294,585
Glass and glassware.....	258,898	230,997	255,329
Paints and painters' material.....	284,204	258,249	213,477
Motor cars.....	753,010	250,787	70,723
All other articles.....	10,023,595	8,000,379	10,520,996
Total.....	60,776,507	63,177,077	82,530,271

Discrepancies between these figures for the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 and those given for the same years in the 1918 annual report are due to the fact that the figures of the earlier report generally include trade with the other ports of Burma.

Cotton Goods Trade.

Cotton piece goods constitute by far the leading import into Burma. The condition of the piece-goods market during the year

was a rather abnormal one. An investigation in July, 1918, showed that there was about a year's stock on hand and imports continuing to arrive regularly, and that local retail prices, while very high, were less than the replacement prices. This abnormal condition led to considerable speculation and it was not until near the end of the year, when upcountry stocks had begun to be depleted, that much real business was done.

The quantity of the various classes of cotton piece goods imported into Burma during each of the three years ended March 31, 1917, 1918, and 1919, was as follows:

Cotton goods.	1917	1918	1919
Gray, unbleached:	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.
United Kingdom.....	9,128,672	3,982,975	774,264
Other foreign countries.....	874,966	575,832	3,293,286
India.....	13,985,786	11,979,410	12,767,930
Total.....	23,989,424	16,538,217	16,835,480
White, bleached:			
United Kingdom.....	21,441,984	24,488,557	12,069,421
Other foreign countries.....	783,490	522,699	1,190,036
India.....	9,000,103	12,884,239	10,495,394
Total.....	41,225,577	37,895,495	23,754,851
Colored, printed or dyed:			
United Kingdom.....	39,080,679	27,199,135	13,321,430
Netherlands.....	9,318,370	3,663,557	826,593
Other foreign countries.....	7,278,791	3,528,080	9,448,763
India.....	27,933,295	25,849,394	39,818,406
Total.....	83,620,135	60,246,196	63,515,222

The principal feature of the import trade in piece goods was the decline in the amount imported from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and the increase of imports from other foreign countries, especially Japan, and from India. The decrease in amount of each class of piece goods imported from foreign countries was, respectively, 11 per cent, 47 per cent, and 31 per cent. Gray goods alone showed an increase in value, consisting chiefly of long cloth and shirtings from Japan.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased nearly 50 per cent in quantity and nearly 100 per cent in value during the year. Most of this commodity came from India and a good proportion of it went across the border into the Chinese Province of Yunnan. The amount of twist and yarn imported into Burma by sea during the fiscal year 1919 was 14,180,017 pounds—665,688 pounds from the United Kingdom, 92,923 pounds from other countries, and 13,421,406 pounds from India—compared with 11,786,235 pounds in 1918—540,727 pounds from the United Kingdom and 11,245,508 pounds from India—and 14,931,025 pounds in 1917—1,098,173 pounds from the United Kingdom, 9,200 pounds from other countries, and 13,823,652 pounds from India.

Cotton manufactures other than piece goods imported into Burma consist chiefly of sewing thread, hosiery, blankets, canvas, lace and patent net, handkerchiefs, and shawls. Excepting hosiery no statistics of quantities imported are given for these articles, but the quantity of each of these articles imported during 1918-19 was con-

siderably less than that during the preceding year. Hosiery, blankets, handkerchiefs, and shawls came chiefly from Japan, canvas, lace and patent net, from the United Kingdom.

Jute, Silks, Woolens, and Other Textiles.

Jute manufactures, chiefly gunny bags from Calcutta, hold second place among textile imports. The quantity of these imports, which varies with the importance of the paddy crop and the amount of rice stored, milled, and exported, increased during the past year, but accurate statistics have not yet appeared.

Imports, by sea, of silk and silk goods during 1918-19, while greater in value than those of the two preceding years, were somewhat less in quantity. The figures for the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919 were as follows:

Silk goods.	1917	1918	1919
Raw silk:			
China.....pounds..	103,724	28,114	39,245
Straits Settlements.....do..	23,127	3,410	2,914
Other countries.....do..	141,035	28,288	7,574
Total.....do..	170,883	59,812	49,733
Piece goods:			
Pure—			
Japan.....yards..	3,963,194	4,491,605	3,728,893
United Kingdom.....do..	30,316	3,390	25,525
Other countries.....do..	131,497	52,081	81,236
Total.....do..	4,125,007	4,547,066	3,835,655
Mixed—			
United Kingdom.....do..	337,291	64,982	85,019
Other countries.....do..	46,025	14,790	3,679
Total.....do..	383,317	79,762	88,698
Other sorts.....pounds..	2,540	1,630	1,425

In addition to the silk imported by sea, raw silk forms the most important article brought across the land frontier from China and Siam. The imports of raw silk by land during the fiscal year 1919 amounted to 745,666 pounds, valued at \$1,989,276, as against 320,832 pounds, valued at \$666,775, during the previous year. The total value of raw silk and silk goods imported by sea and by land during the past three fiscal years was \$2,091,000 in 1917, \$2,082,000 in 1918, and \$3,686,463 in 1919 as against about \$3,700,000 in 1914. The imports of silk into Burma have nearly reached pre-war figures, although the greater part of it now comes across the land frontier.

In general, the imports of woolen goods were greater than during the preceding year, but less than during previous years, and were as follows (the figures do not include imports from India):

Woolen goods.	1917	1918	1919
Piece goods.....yards..	405,954	270,551	415,302
Shawls.....number.....	19,190	7,671	24
Yarn.....pounds.....	26,257	11,473	31,465
Carpets and rugs.....do..	46,749	39,094	18,715
Hosiery.....do..	43,021	41,210	16,523
Other goods.....do..	136,719	65,983	70,383

No statistics are given concerning the quantity of haberdashery and millinery and wearing material imported into Burma, but it is known that the quantity decreased during the year under review. Most of these articles come from the United Kingdom and Japan.

Iron Leading Metal Import.

The principal imports of metals from foreign countries (not including India) in 1918-19, as compared with those of the two previous years, were as follows:

Metals.	1917	1918	1919
Iron and steel:			
Pig iron.....tons.....	40	.....	65
Sheets and plates.....do.....	8,252	7,327	10,105
Pipes, tubes, and fittings.....do.....	10,885	5,193	3,371
Nails, rivets, and washers.....do.....	3,523	1,938	2,406
Beams, pillars, girders, etc.....do.....	47	39	38
Other manufactures.....do.....	6,005	3,093	4,793
Zinc.....hundredweight.....	5,396	8,120	4,234
Tin.....do.....	242	1,489	3,313
Brass.....do.....	1,329	1,991	1,990
Copper.....do.....	1,044	1,300	1,923
Lead.....do.....	1,654	989	696
Other metals.....do.....	4,322	1,194	1,343

During 1919 the United Kingdom furnished 59 per cent and the United States 16 per cent of the metals imported into Burma, as against 36 per cent and 44 per cent, respectively during the preceding year.

Value of Hardware Imports.

Imports of hardware and cutlery are not given by quantity. The value of the principal classes imported was as follows:

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Agricultural implements.....	\$29,323	\$23,359	\$53,856
Buckets, tinned, etc.....	16,871	16,871	5,840
Builder's hardware, etc.....	48,665	45,745	48,016
Domestic hardware, etc.....	57,749	39,905	36,985
Enameled ironware.....	124,907	77,864	83,379
Implements and tools, etc.....	179,736	138,209	218,344
Lamps:			
Metal.....	51,909	48,665	53,532
Glass.....	2,920	324	5,515
Parts of.....	12,653	25,955	13,302
Safes and strong boxes of metal.....	6,164	6,164	1,947
Other hardware.....	595,984	469,455	424,359
Total.....	1,127,081	892,516	945,075

Of the total value of hardware imported, the United Kingdom furnished \$402,000 in 1919 as against \$465,000 in 1918; Japan, \$291,000, as against \$191,000; and the United States, \$217,000, as against \$206,000.

Imports of machinery and millwork were generally less than during the preceding year, but the purchases of metal-working machinery increased from about \$72,000 to about \$260,000.

Provisions and Other Foodstuffs.

The principal foodstuffs imported into Burma from foreign countries during the three years under consideration were as follows:

Foodstuffs.	1917	1918	1919
Canned milk.....pounds..	3,216,000	2,483	1,442,000
Farinaceous and patent foods.....hundredweight..	34,720	17,537	19,012
Canned and bottled provisions.....do.....	16,896	6,814	6,377
Biscuit and cakes.....pounds..	1,308,000	99,000	40,000
Butter.....do.....	91,000	39,000	11,000
Sugar:			
Refined sugar.....hundredweight..	293,977	380,588	394,465
Molasses.....do.....	13,118	12,809	7,733
Confectionery.....do.....	2,620	729	829
Saccharine.....do.....		50	
Salt.....tons.....	76,473	24,352	33,976
Fish.....hundredweight..	82,024	53,727	50,111

The decline in the importation of provisions was due to shipping restrictions in the United Kingdom, whose supplies fell from \$261,500 in 1918 to \$188,500 in 1919, and in the United States, whose supplies fell from \$215,000 to \$55,000. There was an increase in the quantity of sugar imported, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but a decrease in the value of the import, owing to a fall in price. The quantity of salt imported was somewhat greater than that of 1918, but considerably less than that of previous years. This was due chiefly to increased production in Burma.

Tobacco, Spices, and Liquors.

Tobacco occupies the anomalous position of being both an important export and an important import. The better quality of Burma tobacco is exported to Europe, while manufactured tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes are imported from foreign countries, and raw tobacco is imported from India for the manufacture of Burma cigarettes and cheroots. Excepting cigarettes, most of the tobacco imported into Burma comes from India.

The principal spices imported into Burma are areca nuts (betel nuts), which come chiefly from Calcutta. Chillies, pepper, and cardamoms are the principal other spices. They come principally from India.

The following table shows the quantity of wines and liquors imported into India during the past three years:

Wines and liquors.	1917	1918	1919
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Ale, beer, and porter.....	446,521	234,200	199,069
Cider and other fermented liquors.....	1,216	4,174	126
Brandy.....	47,708	24,642	38,202
Gin.....	10,658	5,647	3,020
Rum.....	29,759	38,372	31,295
Whisky.....	78,679	56,260	47,067
Liqueurs.....	986	651	365
Spirit present in drugs, etc.....	6,984	6,599	4,285
Other spirit.....	18,631	14,995	23,321
Champagne and other sparkling wines.....	2,050	1,158	345
Port wine.....	9,273	7,296	6,737
Sherry, Madeira, and Marsala.....	1,758	1,466	839
Other wines.....	15,255	7,298	6,196
Total.....	669,483	452,748	330,867

Trade with the United States.

The value of the imports from the United States in 1919 was less than that of any of the three preceding years, owing chiefly to import and export restrictions. The principal articles imported from the United States during the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Iron and steel:			
Nails, rivets, and washers.....	\$246, 139	\$165, 365	\$254, 881
Tubes, pipes, and fittings (wrought).....	1, 105, 891	580, 601	141, 923
Sheets and plates—			
Tinned.....	353, 648	220, 648	19, 338
Galvanized.....	193, 084	314, 469	2, 106
Other.....	47, 554	73, 877	123, 010
Bars and channels.....	44, 886	13, 217	73, 338
Screws.....	5, 688	709	49, 209
Hoops and strips.....	14, 281	15, 005	36, 312
Wire.....	8, 279	30, 553	26, 077
Other.....	56, 274	24, 042	42, 475
Machinery and millwork:			
Mining machinery.....	174, 568	61, 209	241, 085
Boilers.....	21, 855	18, 041	49, 403
Electrical machinery.....	11, 367	33, 022	38, 085
Typewriters, parts, and accessories.....	10, 927	23, 154	19, 217
Engines.....	39, 168	52, 900	14, 514
Oil-crushing and refining machinery.....	2, 011	127, 312	10, 605
Metal-working machinery (machine tools).....	23, 666	14, 377	3, 306
Sawmill and woodworking machinery.....	7	1, 849	3, 091
Sewing machines and parts.....	3, 408	86, 495	135
Rice and flour mill machinery.....	3, 742	17, 273	
Other machinery.....	41, 336	142, 548	147, 652
Tallow and stearine.....	36, 684	72, 208	315, 003
Cotton goods:			
Hosiery.....	172	1, 745	7, 680
Piece goods—			
Colored.....	5, 199	26, 472	192, 176
White.....	2, 172	861	35, 500
Gray.....	8, 079		1, 050
Hardware:			
Implements and tools.....	46, 925	54, 121	61, 172
Lamps (chiefly metal) and parts.....	26, 149	49, 126	44, 491
Builders' hardware.....	19, 534	19, 575	28, 932
Domestic hardware.....	4, 931	7, 597	4, 729
Other.....	65, 022	75, 746	77, 986
Provisions:			
Condensed milk.....	7, 042	162, 119	101, 026
Canned and bottled goods.....	41, 061	46, 528	35, 614
Farinaceous and patent foods.....	6, 006	38, 829	26, 515
Other.....	13, 755	15, 038	25, 423
Paper and pasteboard:			
Printing paper.....	34, 472	27, 571	38, 647
Packing paper.....	30, 157	6, 609	14, 687
Writing paper and envelopes.....	4, 558	5, 414	13, 394
Other.....	9, 368	9, 163	12, 453
Carriages and cars, and parts.....	3, 017	2, 768	46, 507
Motor cars and cycles, and parts.....	620, 487	221, 527	37, 173
Manufactures of wood.....	3, 053	10, 398	34, 972
Mineral oils:			
Lubricating oil.....	77, 380	48, 766	30, 957
Kerosene.....	53, 375	179, 603	
Other.....	2, 472	110	1, 657
Belt for machinery.....	3, 274	1, 717	30, 240
Arms and ammunition.....	5, 920	9, 852	28, 661
Liquors.....	34, 613	36, 560	26, 248
Toilet requisites.....	17, 022	10, 392	22, 837
Electrical apparatus.....	11, 886	13, 261	22, 592
Drugs and medicines.....	20, 055	16, 196	20, 574
Boots and shoes.....	89, 643	36, 604	19, 215
Stationery.....	25, 200	19, 477	15, 593
Leather and manufactures.....	24, 746	21, 618	13, 399
Rubber goods.....	6, 505	18, 538	11, 292
Ships (including launches and boats) and parts.....	15, 527	71, 972	8, 821
Online dyes.....		15, 882	8, 606
Oilcloth and floor cloth.....	44, 478	18, 037	5, 058
All other articles.....	106, 532	174, 885	228, 362
Total.....	3, 995, 490	3, 500, 996	2, 944, 894

Declared Exports Show Slight Increase.

The declared exports from Rangoon to the United States during 1919 were valued at \$2,350,030 as compared with \$2,070,874 in the preceding year. Cattle hides, valued at \$1,658,808 as against only \$4,056 in 1918, were the most important item. However, this gain was offset by the decrease in the shipments of rice from \$1,360,621 worth in 1918 to none during last year. Declared exports from Rangoon to the Philippines also increased from \$100,420 in 1918 to \$137,866 during the past year. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of this trade during the calendar years 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:				
Cutch.....pounds.	2,033,400	\$308,503	201,600	\$31,644
Seedlac.....do.			10,821	4,025
Wax, mineral.....do.	1,588,000	188,630	3,226,600	403,370
Hides and skins (other than fur skins), raw or uncured:				
Buffalo, dry.....pound.	28,719	7,786	19,700	5,992
Cattle—				
Dry.....do.	13,759	4,056	4,368,828	1,008,702
Green or pickled.....do.			3,267,749	650,106
Goatskins, dry.....do.	6,234	2,249		
India rubber.....do.	4,480	2,777	112,215	57,142
Lumber, teak.....board feet.	521,190	195,072	29,005	10,012
Lumber, teak.....cubic feet.			33,881	157,871
Oil, peanut.....pounds.			113,077	20,350
Rice.....do.	24,632,108	1,360,621		
All other articles.....do.		1,180		796
Total.....		2,070,874		2,350,030
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Candles, wax.....cans.			297	659
Rice, cleaned.....pounds.	87,500	8,872	303,657	30,787
Rice, cleaned.....do.	4,808,209	65,431		
Wax, mineral.....do.	322,000	23,117	2,197,680	106,420
Total.....		100,420		137,866

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 54a

December 6, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Distribution of foreign trade.....	1	Petroleum products.....	8
Trade with United Kingdom.....	2	Export trade increased.....	8
Distribution of former German and Austrian trade.....	2	Rubber shipments.....	9
Trade with Japan.....	3	Tea exports.....	10
Imports from United States.....	3	Coconut products.....	10
American motor cars in demand.....	4	Plumbago industry.....	10
General import trade.....	4	General export trade.....	10
Foodstuffs.....	6	Exchange situation back of American branch bank.....	12
Metals and metal products.....	7	Industries prosperous.....	13
Fertilizers.....	7	Freights and shipping.....	13
Textile trade curtailed.....	7	Disadvantages confronting American trade.....	14
Coal trade.....	7		

CEYLON.

By Consul R. L. Kelser, Colombo.

The foreign trade of Ceylon in 1919 shows an improvement over the preceding year, but was not so large as that of 1916 or 1917, although the trade balance in favor of Ceylon was larger than in any previous year.

Trade Returns Compared with 1913.

The following table shows the total import and export trade of Ceylon for 1913, 1918, and 1919. The figures do not include specie, or coal for bunkering vessels. In this report the rupee has been reduced to dollars at the rate of 3.0823 rupees to the dollar for all years up to and including 1918. For 1919 rupees have been converted at the rate of 2.50 to the United States dollar, this having been the approximate average value of the dollar in that year.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.	Trade balance.
1913.....	\$60,368,312	\$72,749,722	\$2,839,016	\$15,220,419
1918.....	57,657,242	64,118,794	4,442,186	10,903,738
1919.....	95,729,492	141,507,170	5,314,742	51,092,420

Distribution of Foreign Trade.

The trade between Ceylon and the United Kingdom has not kept pace with the increase in the general foreign trade of the island. The percentage of the importation from the United Kingdom and British India has greatly diminished in favor of other countries, among which Burma has profited to the greatest extent. In a similar manner the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom has decreased, while exports to the United States have doubled in seven-years' time. The

following table shows the percentage of the total foreign trade of Ceylon, which has gone to the countries indicated. Where no figures are shown the volume has been less than 1 per cent of the total trade. The export percentages are based on exports of Ceylon produce.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Belgium.....	0.93	0.00	0.01	4.59	.....	2.07
British India.....	40.81	38.08	30.36	2.35	10.00	6.83
Borneo.....	.....	1.21	2.50	.....	.....	.....
Burma.....	3.82	19.51	23.95	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1.68	5.85	1.73
France.....	.79	.43	.66	.03	2.06	2.29
Japan.....	2.20	5.14	3.59	.03	.....	.....
Java.....	1.75	1.35	2.87	.....	.....	.....
Maldiva Islands.....	1.18	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	2.33	4.87	1.25
Straits Settlements.....	6.12	3.83	3.81	.....	.....	.....
Sumatra.....	.....	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	29.20	16.11	14.16	45.54	44.72	42.13
United States.....	1.28	3.17	3.36	16.63	17.78	33.52
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	2.14	3.62	1.08

Trade with the United Kingdom Shows Decrease.

The decrease in imports from the United Kingdom, which began in the early days of the war, has continued, and where more than 29 per cent of the imports into Ceylon was from the United Kingdom in 1913, but little more than 14 per cent is shown for 1919. With the exception of rice, a great part of Ceylon's foodstuffs previously came from the United Kingdom. A great part of this trade has now been lost to Australia, although the United States has established a substantial trade in confectionery, preserved milk, fruit, and fish. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom of the following articles has decreased in favor of other countries: Linseed and lubricating oils, turpentine, wearing apparel, and all kinds of woven goods, excepting lace and net. Decreases are also found in raw and finished metal products, excepting angle and hoop iron and cast steel. Firearms, sulphuric acid, motor vehicles, explosives, electrical materials, clocks, glassware, raw and manufactured leather, shop and oil-mill machinery, printing and writing paper, photographic materials, railway equipment, toilet soaps, tallow, toys, typewriters, and barbed wire are other articles the importation of which from the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 5 to 80 per cent of the total values imported.

Balanced against this loss of trade is an increase in the importation of lace and net, angle and hoop iron, cast steel, bleaching materials, casks and shooks, cement, window glass, lamp ware, and soap.

Distribution of Former German and Austrian Trade.

Before the war the principal articles of importation from Germany and Austria were mineral waters, lace and net goods, ribbons, copper sheets, hoop iron, nails and rivets, steel products, zinc ware, acetic acid, beads, bleaching materials, brooms and brushes, motor cars, cement, chinaware, furniture, glass, lamps, print paper, writing and other paper, perfumery, railway equipment, soap, and toys.

With the exception of lace and net, hoop iron, cast steel, bleaching materials, casks and shooks, cement, window glass, and lamp ware,

the United Kingdom has not profited through the loss of trade to Germany and Austria. The United States and Japan have practically absorbed the former German markets.

Increase in importation from Japan is found in beer, wearing apparel, silk and cotton piece goods, raw and manufactured brass and copper, beads, chinaware, electrical materials, fancy articles, glassware, machinery, paper, perfumery, toilet soap, and toys. Japan supplied almost exclusively the acids used for the preparation of rubber on plantations and captured the former British market. It also shared with the United Kingdom the former German markets for cement, window glass, and lamp ware.

Trade with Japan Assuming More Normal Proportions.

A return to more normal conditions has shown that a large proportion of the development which occurred in Japanese trade during the war was due purely to the difficulty of obtaining goods from other markets, and the percentage of import trade with Japan has now dropped from 5.14 per cent of the total import trade of the colony in 1918 to 3.5 per cent in 1919. It is still high compared with the average of the three years 1912 to 1914, which was only 1.97 per cent of the total import trade.

Japanese merchandise meets with a considerable amount of disapproval not only from the importing houses, but from the general public as well. Although Japanese exporters took definite steps to gain a foothold in the market and large numbers of Japanese commercial travelers came through Ceylon during the year, the inferior quality of a large amount of merchandise received from Japan rendered their task difficult, and it is probable that the ensuing year will see a great decrease in the volume of Japanese imports.

Import Trade with United States Relatively Small.

It is curious to note that, although imports from the United States show decreases in but five principal articles, namely, fuel and lubricating oils, gray cotton goods, casks and shooks, and oilcloth, and in spite of the fact that increases range from 2 to 85 per cent (over pre-war figures) of the total amounts of a very considerable number of articles of import, the United States benefited by only one-thirtieth part of Ceylon's import trade in 1919.

The following table shows the value of principal imports from the United States during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913	1918	1919	Articles.	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>		<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Fish, tinned	287,823	35,462	42,732	Motor cars	276,601	5,527	469,390
Fruit, preserved	21,745	48,298	55,421	Brass nails and wire		11,098	17,703
Apparel	11,975	12,556	19,164	Brass ware	6	35,350	19,707
Hardware	94,191	187,760	402,176	Iron:			
Cement			100	Angle and Swedish			
Earthenware	10			bar			4,261
Haberdashery	7,299	8,832	51,361	Bar, flat, rod, nail			
Lamps	5,301	16,235	13,640	rod		13,388	28,177
Stationery (excluding				Drums and tanks			10,293
ing paper)	10,188	31,416	36,475	Galvanized	1,171	81,660	215,333
Painters' colors	6,258	92,906	121,216	Galvanized barbed			
Paper:				wire	66,109	127,512	20,941
Printing	165	35,236	80,246	Hoop		1,488,958	727,318
Writing	2,388	8,548	23,642	Nails and rivets	3,169	437,008	108,910
Soap, toilet	7,743	13,174	36,264	Wire nails	(a)	(a)	396,512
Electrical materials	8,405	9,197	27,612	Other		43,554	38,438

* Included under nails and rivets.

Large Demand for American Motor Cars.

The only market which it may be said is controlled by the United States is that for motor cars and accessories. The United States supplied more than 90 per cent of the total importation. It is not probable that 1920 statistics will be so favorable, as a tendency is noted on the part of American manufacturers to supply the market at the present time from Canadian factories. This is also true of the market for automobile tires. The motor-car market was both active and receptive, there having been great difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of cars to supply the demand. One hundred and ninety-three pleasure vehicles were imported, against 10 in 1918 and 407 in 1913. Large orders were placed with American manufacturers and are awaiting fulfillment.

Import Trade for 1913, 1918, and 1919.

In the three years prior to the war the percentage of American imports averaged 1.25. It has since steadily risen to 2.99 per cent in 1917, 3.17 per cent in 1918, and 3.36 per cent in 1919. Before the war the most important imports from the United States were tinned fish, motor cars, hardware, and galvanized barbed wire. The trade in tinned fish has largely declined; but the trade in hardware showed a remarkable rise in 1919, while the import of motor cars has nearly doubled. The United States is also furnishing considerable quantities of painters' colors, printing paper, toilet soap, galvanized iron sheets, hoop iron, and nails.

The following table shows the imports into the colony for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919 by quantities, where such statistics are of value or available, and values in United States currency. The exchange value of the rupee has been taken at the valuation of \$0.3244 for the years 1913 and 1918, and at the rate of 2.50 rupees to the United States dollar for the year 1919.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live.....number..	189,459	\$402,319	146,346	\$265,630	172,050	\$425,646
Food and drink:						
Bacon.....hundredweight..	1,504	41,618	736	31,690	564	26,078
Beer and ale.....gallons..	147,435	99,150	69,047	99,435	52,167	87,965
Biscuits.....pounds..	1,736,127	202,846	289,896	67,543	398,950	127,660
Butter.....do.....	524,598	135,253	393,313	97,923	402,344	178,383
Coffee.....do.....	1,578,331	307,602	1,838,431	223,039	1,831,863	252,664
Confectionery.....do.....	1,519,748	163,751	107,174	23,336	454,983	101,334
Currystuffs.....hundredweight..	204,137	746,209	201,223	678,257	197,845	872,120
Fish—						
Cured.....do.....	271,971	724,584	243,455	639,636	214,411	688,541
Tinned.....pounds..	416,180	51,070	108,788	30,240	117,002	31,962
Other.....hundredweight..	78,507	724,895	84,325	808,351	72,908	851,223
Flour, wheat.....do.....	241,813	721,073	129,575	378,718	352,355	1,306,770
Fruit—						
Fresh.....do.....	5,779	51,758	374	2,779	804	11,006
Preserved.....do.....	14,932	105,387	7,965	71,714	9,017	99,076
Ghee.....do.....	3,973	51,596	2,597	84,136	2,533	42,183
Grain—						
Beans.....do.....	93,447	189,936	2,329	10,327	40,287	231,241
Gram.....do.....	128,373	210,280	148,897	246,778	88,207	273,648
Ons.....do.....	27,340	59,563	12,181	27,724	16,994	50,911
Paddy.....do.....	526,186	566,602	542,762	577,687	751,500	908,301
Peas.....do.....	152,552	347,011	95,578	218,073	432,329	2,092,237
Rice.....do.....	7,533,555	16,300,704	6,472,152	17,638,707	5,342,575	26,630,176
Ham.....do.....	1,859	54,428	657	30,053	563	28,494
Meat, frozen.....do.....	6,942	87,279	3,219	55,102	4,935	121,704

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Food and drink—Continued.						
Milk, preserved.....pounds.	40,135	\$168,831	960,641	\$175,233	1,237,858	\$276,750
Onions.....hundredweight.	303,700	265,913	270,626	263,391	242,932	263,809
Potatoes.....do.	184,201	351,696	97,459	125,836	55,223	112,364
Seeds, sesame.....do.	31,635	101,795	23,501	77,719	7,882	47,566
Spirits—						
Brandy.....gallons.	68,265	146,344	22,750	58,525	29,367	104,730
Gin.....do.	168,353	198,734	23,506	46,255	28,214	68,314
Whisky.....do.	110,778	234,207	97,327	307,795	62,236	235,078
Sugar.....hundredweight.	565,301	1,905,236	415,031	2,323,928	449,678	4,044,815
Wine, champagne.....gallons.	4,525	38,282	1,635	17,754	1,725	24,923
Manufactured articles:						
Acids.....gallons.	46,113	48,196	61,196	279,656	26,433	73,982
Arms.....number.	1,751	23,871	917	6,239	1,513	24,494
Ammunition.....do.		15,970		27,830		58,312
Automobiles.....number.	407	727,100	10	3,624	193	203,709
Books.....do.	977,873	172,071	367,191	181,183	518,684	233,293
Iran.....hundredweight.	61,722	71,532	61,439	91,622	48,539	153,237
Bricks and tiles.....number.	5,610,566	100,479	3,731,639	101,789	4,188,735	148,554
Candles.....hundredweight.	11,090	97,724	6,266	61,501	6,837	93,956
Casks and shooks.....number.	18,719	87,688	31,057	426,657	31,413	398,688
Cement.....hundredweight.	439,426	259,531	89,401	189,149	152,122	400,748
Chemical dyeing and tanning materials.....hundredweight.	34,936	107,275	4,648	30,297	5,649	32,891
Chemists' sundries.....do.	7,886	280,504	7,456	295,678	8,814	458,346
China ware.....do.	27,681	210,019	5,084	79,939	4,722	94,048
Cycles and parts.....number.	1,884	141,586		132,409	622	48,375
Earthenware.....each.	1,240,776	63,396	1,501,183	55,684	1,766,496	82,522
Electrical goods, hundredweight.		77,348		35,876		73,417
Embroidery.....yards.	1,207,350	65,658	491,602	27,290	384,666	15,549
Explosives.....do.		80,441		121,321		80,534
Fancy articles.....cases.		242,030	6,609	129,450	1,724	156,500
Furniture.....number.	7,566	32,886	2,185	13,681	3,022	22,423
Glass.....hundredweight.	32,202	194,960	6,065	102,754	8,833	154,416
Gunny bags.....do.	22,534	160,398	30,661	365,158	14,817	188,935
Haberdashery.....packages.	39,770	787,473		798,888	33,371	1,090,860
Hats and bonnets.....cases.		96,213	446	60,533	598	69,880
Jewelry.....number.	30,191	216,282		95,908	2,612	86,553
Lamps.....do.	373,441	92,179	37,707	22,786	45,991	38,422
Leather goods.....do.		215,891		65,418		87,050
Machinery.....hundredweight.	97,763	1,248,131	16,830	362,974	37,861	972,872
Matches.....gross.	298,127	79,105	289,326	228,973	184,857	120,239
Motor cycles.....number.			101	30,941	132	39,100
Motor cycle parts.....do.				62,873		61,904
Musical instruments.....do.		65,668		31,711		36,328
Printers' colors, hundredweight.		106,109	7,984	116,997	12,091	223,137
Paper.....reams.	259,135	209,730	125,617	575,008	103,498	363,316
Perfumery.....gallons.	3,124	69,158	4,433	80,344	1,140	38,742
Poonac, sesame, hundredweight.	510,832	662,924	349,680	453,792	327,924	523,081
Shoes.....pairs.		24,337		44,939		125,837
Soap.....hundredweight.	34,191	265,651	9,819	189,980	5,749	186,642
Stationery.....cases.	2,840	114,097	3,433	154,256	1,819	164,451
Tea chests.....number.	2,287,457	815,723	650,804	527,338	922,178	807,052
Umbrellas.....dozen.	45,140	229,299	9,788	98,473	9,214	107,122
Watches.....number.	32,444	86,944	5,762	34,734	4,132	150,748
Metals:						
Barbed wire, hundredweight.	50,769	152,149	4,089	42,221	1,108	10,893
Brass ware.....do.	3,121	132,566	1,238	80,841	1,206	91,084
Hardware.....do.	140,279	1,125,480	14,635	374,955	26,873	704,405
Iron—						
Galvanized.....do.	151,687	549,163	3,249	49,430	32,454	366,549
Hoop.....do.	39,004	92,009	45,145	600,143	44,207	438,780
Lead—						
Pig.....do.	56,822	248,756	116,877	835,354	139,694	1,023,886
Tea.....do.	28,887	144,221	3,845	53,291	5,594	60,222
Nails and rivets.....do.	14,189	43,457	15,893	181,151	5,914	81,915
Steel, cast.....do.	182,300	350,519	11,727	98,796	43,571	261,162
Steel ware.....do.	56,217	237,399	142	2,271	4,125	50,501
Tin slabs and plates.....do.	8,291	64,486	5,133	111,585	1,599	54,383
Other.....do.	139,494	46,284		257,407		653,786
Tobacco and manufactures:						
Cigarettes.....pounds.	336,528	298,237	264,796	430,204	144,971	196,101
Cigars.....do.	21,985	24,903	33,550	35,128	11,820	22,594
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds.	49,794	24,911	17,234	12,795	11,296	10,266
Tobacco, unmanufactured, pounds.	10,054	2,724	3,781	2,669	2,455	1,357

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Raw materials and miscellane- ous:						
Coal.....tons	744,529	\$4,387,829	288,350	\$4,041,241	668,077	\$12,791,496
Cotton—						
Raw.....hundredweight	5,199	85,989	16,064	526,659	13,644	302,925
Waste.....do.	1,517	12,492	4,370	39,275	770	13,146
Fertilizers.....do.	1,614,681	2,418,101	7,447,142	2,120,906	1,547,192	4,044,389
Hides.....do.	4,387	28,136	2,028	11,031	1,090	19,213
Oil—						
Castor.....do.	8,033	42,109	899	8,632	1,512	10,941
Gasoline.....gallons	383,442	152,852	690,395	289,419	1,175,784	615,880
Kerosene.....do.	4,693,366	673,095	3,948,412	817,147	5,390,046	1,022,482
Linseed.....do.	39,999	26,207	27,566	40,578	27,793	59,261
Liquid fuel.....do.	5,187,700	174,325	11,813,381	634,045	11,785,621	2,518,361
Lubricating.....do.	249,195	83,186	206,964	136,152	348,479	394,900
Precious stones.....		242,536		90,402		86,892
Rubber.....pounds	2,450,462	1,790,860	5,507,346	2,080,807	4,614,507	2,272,311
Seeds—						
Cotton.....hundredweight	33,277	63,411	19,494	34,393	29,532	51,674
Tea.....do.	1,141	47,314	155	4,991	231	8,362
Timber.....long tons	10,396	415,608	6,205	524,006	2,296	234,718
Other.....do.		328,497		278,047		335,694
Textiles:		409,087		416,791		430,748
Apparel.....		106,181		50,778		26,271
Lace and net.....yards	2,861,571		225,156		600,457	
Piece goods—						
Dyed.....do.	21,071,580	1,786,118	19,202,742	2,290,201	19,206,699	3,694,82
Bleached.....do.	15,382,814	1,063,356	9,157,398	1,432,898	5,141,146	1,294,207
Grey.....do.	5,251,716	343,983	3,003,665	390,518	1,590,500	377,200
Printed.....do.	8,725,009	569,781	3,012,841	490,555	3,298,021	845,709
Muslin.....do.	138,325	9,675	47,724	10,379	28,281	9,565
Other.....do.		328,742		463,854		664,661
Silk and satin.....		157,065		210,882		443,594
Thread.....cases	918	123,749	1,152	207,029	469	106,184
Woolens.....		192,574		136,863		127,123
Yarns and twist.....pounds	347,419	84,671	209,917	81,067	171,173	119,733
Mixed materials.....		331,453		229,251		296,276
Other.....do.		108,516		11,219		37,745
All other articles.....		5,948,483		4,191,198		7,540,393
Total, excluding specie.....		60,308,312		57,657,212		95,722,492
Specie.....		4,401,818		6,463		1,328,384
Total.....		64,770,130		57,663,705		97,057,876

Foodstuffs—Rice Shortage.

Although Ceylon had passed the first four years of the war without any shortage of necessary foodstuffs, the failure of the monsoon in 1918 and the subsequent prohibition of the exportation of rice from south India forced Ceylon to look to Rangoon and Calcutta for its supplies. Early in 1919 the position became serious; and shortly after when the Indian Government curtailed the exports to an average of 15,000 tons per month, against 30,000 tons (the normal monthly requirements of the island), urgent representations were made, which secured a total of 190,000 tons for the first nine months of the year. A system of food control and rationing of supplies was inaugurated. Eventually 27,000 tons of rice were secured from Siam.

To meet the rice shortage other grains and pulses were used for foodstuffs, an increased supply of beans having been imported from Burma, Singapore, and other eastern points. Where 132,000 barrels of flour were imported in 1913 and but 71,000 barrels in 1918, 193,000 barrels were imported in 1919.

Approximately 1,238,000 pounds of preserved milk were imported during the year against 40,000 in 1913 and 960,000 in 1918. The

United States and Australia each supplied one-half of the 1919 importation.

Metals and Metal Products Below Normal.

Of a total of \$3,785,766 for imports of metals and metal goods in 1919, the United States supplied about 23 per cent; 42 per cent came from the United Kingdom, and 30 per cent from other British possessions.

While trade in raw and finished metal products recuperated somewhat, the importation is still far from normal; 1,300 tons of hardware were imported in 1919 against 7,000 in 1913 and 700 in 1918. Importation of steel products has recovered in a less degree.

Increased cost of construction materials has still left that market in a disorganized condition. Seventy-six thousand tons of cement were imported in 1919 against 24,000 in 1913 and 44,500 in 1918.

Fertilizer Imports Large.

The United States does not profit by one of Ceylon's largest items of importation, namely, fertilizers for use on the tea, rubber, coconut, and other plantations. The importation of articles falling under this head reached \$4,440,000 in 1919, this having been but 10 per cent under the record year 1916.

Trade in Textiles Curtailed.

The values of cotton and woolen goods imported in 1919 are unfavorable compared with those of previous years. Increased cost of rice has left a smaller surplus with which the natives could buy articles of clothing. In 1915, 36,000,000 yards of cotton goods were imported; in 1916, 40,000,000 yards; in 1917, 39,000,000 yards; in 1918, 36,000,000 yards; and in 1919, 32,500,000 yards. The most important feature of the trade was the increase of the value of cotton goods from India to the disadvantage of exports from the United Kingdom.

Difficulties in securing supplies and increased prices in supplying markets caused a steady decrease in the value of woolen goods.

It would appear that Ceylon has followed the practice of other countries in an increased use of silk goods. Where approximately \$215,000 worth of silk was imported in 1918, this figure increased to \$443,000 in 1919, the chief increases having been in imports from Japan, France, and China.

Coal Trade Confined Chiefly to Bunker Supplies.

Although the Coal Board appointed in 1918 continued to control the importation and distribution of coal during 1919, there was no difficulty in obtaining supplies for bunkers during the year. Scarcity of tonnage and difficulties of securing steady supplies from India during 1917 and 1918 diminished, and importations from that source increased from 71,044 long tons in 1918 to 488,696 tons in 1919. In addition to the foregoing, imports of coal for use of the British Admiralty and the Ceylon Government increased from 2,444 tons in 1918 to 257,000 in 1919. With the exception of the coal used for the Ceylon Government railways, practically the entire importation goes to supplying the bunkers of vessels calling at Colombo Harbor.

Imports and exports of coal, exclusive of Admiralty and Ceylon Government coal, for the last 10 years have been as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports (including supplies for steamers).	Years.	Imports.	Exports (including supplies for steamers).
	<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>		<i>Long tons.</i>	<i>Long tons.</i>
1910.....	801,379	774,782	1915.....	641,589	626,815
1911.....	665,047	741,657	1916.....	675,677	613,779
1912.....	885,661	719,282	1917.....	311,606	304,229
1913.....	744,529	604,682	1918.....	218,350	306,655
1914.....	598,957	576,633	1919.....	686,077	657,691

Petroleum Products Trade Growing.

The importance of Colombo as a bunkering port is seen not only in the amount of coal supplied to steamers, but in a great increase in the movement of fuel oil as well. The entire importation of fuel oil comes from Borneo and Sumatra. In 1915, 7,500,000 imperial gallons were imported; in 1918 the quantity rose to 11,800,000, while in 1919 the importation reached 14,785,621. Plans were completed during the year for the installation of new fuel-oil tanks, and it is expected that within the near future Colombo will be as well supplied with fuel oil as any port in the Far East.

Sumatra continued to supply the bulk of gasoline importation, as was the case in 1918. The United States continued to furnish the greater part of the importation of kerosene in cases, and for the first time Persia became the principal supplier of bulk kerosene.

The following table shows importation of kerosene in bulk and in cases for the years 1917-1919:

Countries of origin.	Bulk oil.			Case oil.		
	1917	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
United Kingdom.....			206			
Borneo (excluding British).....	1,447,656	1,054,609		3,900	3,900	
Persia.....	646,222		3,630,702			
British India.....						4
Sumatra.....	827,383	1,851,261	502,914		262,848	41,973
United States.....			474,508	1,463,326	420,017	640,630
Total.....	2,821,261	2,905,870	4,608,330	1,467,256	706,825	681,716

Importation of Government Stores.

The Ceylon Government imported for its own use stores amounting to \$3,532,438 during 1918. This importation is not included in any statistics previously given in this report. The only foreign country profiting to any extent through this importation was Japan, with a total of \$273,650. The United States furnished \$131,539. The bulk of the stores was imported from the United Kingdom, and a smaller proportion from British possessions.

Exports Increase Despite Difficulties.

Although faced with certain difficulties, the most important of which were the lack of freight space and the continued enhancing

value of the rupee, the export trade of the island was slightly short of phenomenal. Two outstanding features of this trade are seen in the new high level of total exports, amounting to 367,054,779 rupees (about \$150,000,000), and in the quantity of rubber exported, the value of which for the second time surpassed the island's tea trade.

Ceylon produce valued at 353,767,924 rupees (\$141,507,170) was exported, against 224,236,263 rupees (\$72,749,722) in 1913 and 197,633,194 rupees (\$64,118,794) in 1918. Reexports were valued at 13,286,855 rupees (\$5,314,742) against 8,750,691 rupees (\$2,839,016) in 1913 and 13,692,140 rupees (\$4,442,186) in 1918. Coal worth 32,899,550 rupees was furnished to steamers for bunkers.

At the beginning of the year large accumulations of merchandise, especially rubber, were awaiting shipment. At the end of the year freight conditions had sufficiently improved to move all surplus stocks, and shipments reached a normal basis. In any study of 1919 statistics it should be borne in mind that exportation in 1918 was handicapped by lack of freight space and that a large accumulation of potential 1918 exportation was shipped in 1919.

Distribution of Export Trade.

There was a remarkable increase in exports to foreign countries, which rose in value from approximately 46,000,000 rupees in 1918 to 152,000,000 rupees in 1919; while shipments to British possessions show a simultaneous decrease from 62,000,000 rupees to 48,000,000 rupees. The principal export trade is still with the United Kingdom; but exports to the United States formed almost one-third of the total and, while slightly larger than those of 1917, were almost double those of 1918. There was a slight resumption of exports to European countries, amounting to about 5 per cent of the total trade—Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Spain, and Sweden again appearing on the list of countries receiving Ceylon exports.

Rubber Exports Exceptional—Local Prices.

Although Ceylon's commerce in rubber is still controlled by the London market, about 66 per cent of the amount exported in 1919 went to the United States direct. The United Kingdom took 33 per cent, and the remainder was distributed among other countries. Approximately 45,000 long tons of rubber were exported during the year, exceeding the 1917 exportation by nearly 40 per cent, and the 1918 exportation by about 120 per cent. The foreign demand was good for all grades during the year.

Local prices fluctuated from an average of 1.05 rupees (about \$0.35 United States currency) at the beginning of the year to a maximum of 1.25 rupees (\$0.40 United States currency) in March. The rapid appreciation of the rupee brought the Ceylon market values down, and in July average values were about 0.85 rupee (\$0.32 United States currency). After slightly recovering in September the market again dropped, and closed at the end of the year at about 0.90 rupee (\$0.38 United States currency). Owing to restrictions on the importation of rubber into the United States during 1918, Canada became a direct importer of Ceylon rubber. In that year 2,500 long tons of rubber were shipped directly from Ceylon to Canadian ports. This exportation practically disappeared in 1919,

as Canada again obtained her requirements from shipments originally destined to the United States.

Tea Crop of 1919 Superior in Quality.

Generally speaking, tea produced during 1919 was of superior flavor to that of other years, and although it demanded a low average price at the beginning of the year the market showed a steady advance until about May, when a sudden rise in exchange temporarily upset all business. As conditions again become more stable, in spite of the increased value of the rupee, tea demanded constantly increasing prices and continued firm throughout the rest of the year.

The United Kingdom continued to receive the bulk of the exportation, having taken approximately 70 per cent. The United States was second, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The export of tea in 1914 was 193,000,000 pounds; in 1915, 215,000,000 pounds; in 1916, 203,250,000 pounds; in 1917, 195,250,000 pounds; in 1918, 180,750,000 pounds; and in 1919, 208,500,000 pounds.

Trade in Coconut Products.

With the exception of raw coconuts, exports of all products of the coconut palm show remarkable increases. In 1914, 11,429,594 fresh coconuts were exported; in 1918 the number was 6,553,278; while in 1919 exports had further decreased to 3,390,710. The following table shows comparative quantities of coconut products exported during the years 1914 and 1916-1919:

Products.	1914	1916	1917	1918	1919
	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>	<i>Hundred-weight.</i>
Copra.....	1,466,212	1,309,939	1,078,704	1,272,321	1,759,525
Coconut oil.....	486,286	323,017	434,099	527,481	675,999
Desiccated coconut.....	311,864	306,149	272,059	203,366	675,060
Coir:					
Fiber.....	227,931	215,444	137,721	201,585	219,391
Yarn.....	109,123	80,912	26,336	21,804	112,076
Rope.....	17,031	15,109	14,140	19,867	14,413
Poonac.....	211,342	80,386	43,911	14,027	87,341

The great demand for desiccated coconut brought about the establishing of new mills in practically every coconut district in the island. The amount exported has more than doubled that of the pre-war period. The large quantities of coconuts purchased by the desiccating mills and the prices paid have noticeably affected the output of copra.

Plumbago Industry at Low Ebb.

The plumbago industry of the island reached its lowest ebb in 1919. Exports of 32,000 tons in 1916, 26,000 tons in 1917, and 15,000 tons in 1918 were reduced to 6,500 tons in 1919. Prices declined almost as much as production and exportation, and at the end of the year less than 50 mines were in operation, where 1,300 had been worked during the maximum period of 1917.

Leading Exports for 1913, 1918, and 1919.

The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal exports from Ceylon for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
Animals, live..... number..	1,167	764	455	\$21,073	\$9,221	\$42,643
Camphor..... hundredweight..			38			4,560
Chemical, dyeing, and tanning materials.....				71,485	22,630	55,468
Coffee..... hundredweight..	189	27	458	3,017	504	10,534
Coir and products..... do.	573,543	251,237	366,357	1,064,518	476,353	1,219,635
Copra..... do.	1,117,292	1,272,321	1,759,525	6,799,884	4,139,001	12,942,817
Curios..... do.				25,010	5,925	26,967
Fiber..... hundredweight..	3,471	3,334	6,567	47,402	28,415	64,060
Foodstuffs:						
Cacao..... do.	68,526	73,528	56,884	978,880	763,119	1,250,267
Coconut—						
Desiccated..... do.	303,808	203,366	301,616	2,532,227	1,680,412	4,563,340
Fresh..... number..	16,861,324	6,553,278	3,390,710	451,401	127,114	117,049
Currystuffs..... hundredweight..	1,265	1,766	3,240	5,591	11,446	23,351
Other..... do.		24,979	17,672	115,107	243,470	225,463
Kapok:						
Raw..... pounds..	239,115	169,958	380,660		12,139	85,436
Spinning..... do.	28	59	178,364	17,209	2	81,300
Mica..... hundredweight..	206	124	167	7,180	7,957	9,214
Oils:						
Cinnamon..... ounces..	16,112	62,283	66,773	3,479	24,862	32,929
Cinnamon leaf..... do.	52,032	258,020	299,926	1,725	24,568	37,642
Citronella..... pounds..	1,640,705	1,030,167	992,859	536,195	263,899	238,467
Coconut..... hundredweight..	546,984	527,481	675,992	5,430,271	5,091,189	10,269,777
Other..... gallons.	22,937	4,867,037	2,574,840	8,532	354,101	255,803
Papain..... hundredweight..		302	225		65,672	40,924
Plumbago..... do.	570,807	304,340	133,428	2,933,242	1,570,462	692,832
Precious stones.....				65	3,162	12,071
Rubber..... tons..	12,598	22,788	47,406	21,667,640	22,226,268	55,492,465
Satinwood..... do.	1,584	73	152	85,278	1,210	22,571
Seeds:						
Gingelly..... hundredweight..	379	2,183	12,010	1,122	7,151	65,782
Tea..... do.	197	133	238	16,047	6,427	7,500
Skins:						
Raw..... do.	1,319	7,099	8,711	28,905	101,972	222,163
Dressed..... do.	13,729	4,207	4,471	273,474	147,269	209,038
Spices:						
Areca nuts..... do.	102,055	214,780	150,488	985,996	1,233,392	1,223,715
Cardamoms..... do.	4,651	3,549	4,874	302,486	98,857	363,517
Cinnamon..... do.	45,900	37,390	68,755	783,058	437,824	1,478,358
Cloves and mace..... do.	150	59	234	2,438	1,822	8,355
Pepper..... do.	1,648	1,151	5,376	16,185	17,723	110,521
Vanilla..... do.	20	22	80	4,599	1,891	13,813
Other..... do.	142	275	964	1,023	1,680	7,618
Tea:						
Black..... do.	1,662,602	1,602,442	1,837,267	28,431,306	26,985,120	46,000,656
Green..... do.	47,304	12,002	24,883			
Teakwood..... tons..	3	529	63	122	60,042	4,501
Tea waste..... hundredweight..		5,906	22,697		26,153	126,647
Tobacco..... do.	4,273,188	42,402	15,530	278,681	288,351	263,642
Tortoise shell..... pounds..	4,556	448	2,151	16,214	324	5,412
All other.....				1,561,522	1,972,354	8,247,374
Total.....				75,548,726	68,560,979	146,821,908

As will be seen from the foregoing, practically all classes of exports show a decided increase over pre-war years, with the exception of plumbago, dressed skins, chemical, dyeing, and tanning materials, tea waste and seed, and tobacco.

The following were the exports to the United States for the years 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Areca nuts.....pounds..	20,160	\$1,141	99,456	\$5,938
Cardamoms.....do.....	133,902	51,433	66,835	34,822
Cinchona bark.....do.....			11,655	1,454
Cinnamon.....do.....	1,177,725	130,678	1,529,999	286,734
Cocoa.....do.....	903,530	130,085	1,493,022	371,520
Coconut, desiccated.....do.....	14,008,788	890,138	36,169,488	4,036,293
Coir yarn.....do.....			50,848	2,667
Copra.....do.....	241,360	10,336		
Croton seeds.....do.....	67,250	5,884	22,388	1,696
Curios.....do.....				427
Fiber:				
Bristle.....tons.....			11	1,709
Coir.....do.....			1	117
Mattress.....do.....	69	1,018	608	9,073
Palmyra.....do.....	36	8,172		
Twisted.....pounds.....			33,600	996
Hessian cloth.....yards.....			50,000	5,287
Ivory tusks, elephant, carved.....pounds.....				7,171
Nux vomica.....pounds.....	2,080	115		
Oil:				
Cinnamon.....do.....	7,898	6,114	38	1,967
Citronella.....do.....	429,611	121,067	378,022	100,780
Coconut.....do.....			16,731,902	1,941,395
Papain.....do.....	13,350	31,859	5,628	13,329
Pepper.....do.....			43,883	7,575
Personal effects.....do.....				241
Photographic films.....do.....				97
Plumbago.....tons.....	7,910	1,374,221	4,261	613,391
Precious stones.....do.....				86,093
Rubber.....pounds.....	20,885,382	7,536,326	71,386,377	24,891,754
Silk, laces, etc.....pounds.....				216
Tea.....do.....	11,032,057	2,322,398	17,962,738	3,970,173
Tea stuff.....do.....	63,000	4,560	49,123	2,308
Tea waste.....do.....	709,207	33,509	2,562,423	120,181
Vanilla beans.....do.....	1,134	1,092	3,544	4,314
Total, excluding returned goods.....		12,682,374		36,519,714
Returned American goods.....		3,959		261
Total.....		12,686,333		36,519,975

Exchange Fluctuations—High Value of Rupee.

The value of the rupee continued to appreciate throughout the year. The selling rate for New York demand drafts stood at about 2.80½ rupees until May, when it suddenly dropped to 2.60, recovering slightly in July to 2.65; it then rapidly slumped by successive stages throughout the year and closed at the end of the year at 2.33. The buying rate on New York bills was from 10 to 20 cents lower. The average selling rate for New York demand drafts was 2.58½ rupees, while the average buying rate was approximately 2.50.

The rapid decline in the value of foreign exchanges considerably embarrassed the financing of export shipments, and in August the banks refused to buy foreign bills unless the seller was able to furnish an equal amount of cover therefor. As a direct result, transactions in the rubber and tea auctions were temporarily held in pounds sterling instead of rupees. In September a sufficient amount of "Councils" were offered in Calcutta to again enable the Ceylon banks to obtain cover, and the situation throughout the rest of the year was much easier.

Lack of American Branch Bank a Disadvantage.

Exchange banks in Ceylon base their dollar business to a great extent upon the Bombay and Calcutta markets. It is a peculiar coincidence, however, that the Ceylon market is invariably lower for the sale of dollar drafts than the Indian market, the difference probably averaging about 10 cents Ceylon currency. Inasmuch as there is no American bank established in Ceylon, the dollar exchange is left entirely in the hands of British banking institutions, and it would appear that the \$48,000,000 in New York bills bought and sold in connection with Ceylon's commerce with the United States should be sufficient inducement for some American bank to establish a branch in Ceylon.

The principal banks continued their policies of refusing to open dollar credits for Ceylon importers, requiring credits in favor of American manufacturers to be opened in pounds sterling.

The local money market was easy, money having been fairly plentiful throughout the year. The average discount rate of 7 per cent at the beginning of the year was reduced to 6 per cent and that rate held until the close of the year.

Freights and Shipping.

During 1919, 3,186 vessels flying the British flag and 771 foreign merchant vessels, with a total tonnage of 8,859,390, called at Colombo. Of the foreign vessels 364 were Japanese, 82 Norwegian, 79 Dutch, 72 French, 42 Italian, 31 American, 21 Swedish, 17 Greek, 17 Spanish, 16 Russian and 16 Danish.

In spite of the considerable increase in tonnage there was a decided scarcity of tonnage for European and American ports. Tonnage offered for the Far East during the year was in excess of the requirements. Freight rates to the United Kingdom increased from 5 to 50 per cent during the year, while the rate to American ports, which stood at 220 shillings at the beginning of the year, dropped to about 180 shillings at the end of the year.

Industries Generally Prosperous.

With the exception of the mining of plumbago, the various industries of Ceylon were in a flourishing condition throughout the year. The mills existing before 1919 for the preparation of desiccated coconut were inadequate to meet the demand, and small new factories came into existence in all the coconut-producing districts. Thirty to forty such factories were built in 1919, and six new mills were erected for the production of coconut oil. Trade in coconut oil was active, but uneven, throughout the year; while the demand for desiccated coconut was heavy until December, when the price suddenly dropped from the record price of 51 Ceylon cents to 38 cents per pound. This resulted in the temporary shutting down of probably half of the desiccating mills, for the most part the new mills which had been constructed during the year.

The unprecedented increase in the price of rice in Ceylon has given rise to considerable discontent on the part of the laboring classes. By the end of 1919 the price had reached 12.16 rupees per imperial bushel of 64 pounds, whereas the pre-war price had been 5.12 rupees. No perceptible increase in wages occurred between 1914 and the end of 1919. The tea and rubber estates have been

adversely affected, inasmuch as they found it necessary to furnish rice to the laborers at a reduced cost—the only alternative having been a general increase in wages. The rubber estates were well able to stand the increased cost of production, as net profits for 1919 ranged from 20 to 50 per cent. The tea estates were not so fortunate, and it is predicted that very few tea estates will show profits during 1920. The average profit of the tea estates in 1919 was not much more than 10 per cent.

Conditions in Coir Industry—Other Native Industries.

The smaller industries in the manufacture of coir (coconut-husk fiber) into bristles, mattress fiber, coir yarn, etc., progressed satisfactorily, as did the production of cinnamon, cocoa, cardamoms, citronella oil, etc. All the above products were favored by the increased exportation at constantly rising prices until the very end of the year, when markets in some of the products became dull and inactive. The plumbago industry reached its lowest ebb during the year, as has been noted.

The other native industries, such as gem mining and cutting, basket and hat weaving, the manufacture of brass ware, tortoiseshell articles, etc., about held their own throughout the year. Wood carving is gradually dying out, owing to the scarcity and very high cost of ebony, satinwood, and other hardwoods formerly used in the industry. A considerable part of the native population depends upon selling curios to tourists for its livelihood. There was no appreciable revival of this trade during the year.

Lack of Direct Trade Connections a Disadvantage to United States.

The difficulties encountered in obtaining merchandise in England during the war and the immediately following post-war period, together with the appreciation of the rupee during 1919, created certain advantages in favor of American merchandise. Two strong factors militated against these temporary advantages, these being the fact that all exchange business was in the hands of British banks, which were naturally reluctant to favor any other than British business, and a policy on the part of the principal importing houses to import only such articles as were of imperative necessity from other sources than the United Kingdom.

The principal import business of the island is in the hands of British firms, the capital of which is generally held in London. The native houses find certain difficulties in obtaining merchandise from American sources, inasmuch as they have no direct connections with the United States and are, as a rule, obliged to place their indents with British export agents, who naturally give preference to British firms.

Problems Confronting United States Trade.

Although the export trade of the United States to Ceylon is more than five times as large as the pre-war figures, should the pound sterling continue throughout a number of years in its present depreciation it is probable that the temporary advantage gained by American manufacturers would be rapidly lost, unless after having passed through the first stages of the reconstruction period British manu-

facturers can not compete with the United States in production costs. This conclusion is based upon the supposition that labor and other production conditions will eventually approach normal in both countries.

There are certain items of manufacture, however, for which it would appear that a permanent market has been established. These are chiefly motor vehicles, hardware, and druggists' sundries, the American product in each case being given preference by the Ceylon purchasing public, but until American exporters have direct representation in Ceylon, and thus make it unnecessary for native firms to conduct business through British export agents, American trade must remain at a disadvantage in this market.

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SUPPLEMENT TO
COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE -
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55a

January 26, 1920

CHINA.

ANTUNG.

By Consul John K. Davis.

The year 1918 was marked by considerable growth, both in the Chinese city of Antung and in the Japanese settlement. The largest single building operation was the construction by the South Manchuria Railway Co. of a Japanese graded school building having a capacity of 1,150 pupils and containing 26 classrooms. This building, which, together with the playground, cost \$80,556, is probably the largest structure in southeastern Manchuria devoted to education. The Chinese Customs service completed the erection of a series of residences for its employees, and a large number of new places of business were constructed, among the more important of which was the office building of the newly established Antung Savings Association. Several medium-sized sawmills were built, and the construction of the Anto Yoko Silk Mill was commenced. The Okura Copper Smelter and a number of smaller industrial plants were completed and put into operation. The silk industry was augmented by the establishment of a number of filatures which, though individually small, combine to produce a considerable quantity of reeled wild silk or tussah.

Exchange Rates Favorable to Japanese Imports.

The following table shows the high exchange value of the Antung tael, the unit of this district, which continued throughout the year:

Months.	American dollar in Antung taels.		Japanese yen in Antung taels.		Months.	American dollar in Antung taels.		Japanese yen in Antung taels.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918		1917	1918	1917	1918
January.....	1.2028	0.9903	0.5996	0.4937	July.....	1.0774	0.8902	0.5371	0.4438
February.....	1.1448	.9699	.5707	.4834	August.....	.8838	.8607	.4406	.4291
March.....	1.1869	.9484	.5917	.4728	September.....	.8074	.8100	.4025	.4038
April.....	1.2050	.9490	.6007	.4731	October.....	1.0730	.8905	.5349	.4437
May.....	1.1847	.9396	.5906	.4684	November.....	1.0603	.9877	.5286	.4924
June.....	1.1327	.9191	.5647	.4582	December.....	1.0244	.9025	.5107	.4499

As during the two preceding years, this inflation in the value of the local unit of exchange tended greatly to stimulate imports from Japan, an advantage that was accentuated by the inability of the United States and Great Britain to secure sufficient bottoms to ship their products to this market.

General Trade Conditions.

Throughout practically all of the year trade conditions were satisfactory, although the last month ~~and~~ were adversely affected by

156725*—20—55a—**PLEASE RETURN TO**

**BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC COMMERCE**

Digitized by Google

the termination of the war, since this news caused silk buyers to refrain from purchasing large stocks until it was evident what turn the market would take. In general, crops were fair and the prices of the principal products of this district—silk, beans and bean products, timber, and cereals—continued steadily to rise, thus giving the farmers an increased purchasing power. As the bulk of the population is rural this trend in prices served to produce a fair degree of prosperity. The great effort upon the part of the Japanese to increase their industrial plants in Manchuria served to bring a number of new enterprises to this city. Principal among these is a large factory for the weaving of spun, wild silk waste—that part of the silk which comes from the innermost and outermost parts of cocoons and is too short to be reeled—which is stated to be capitalized at the equivalent of \$500,000.

In addition to this increase in Japanese industrial plants a considerable number of new Chinese enterprises were established. In fact the number of small industries which have been started in and around Antung within the past four years has been so large that the port is rapidly taking on the appearance of an industrial center, and the problem of maintaining a sufficient supply of coal has at times severely taxed the rolling stock of the railroad.

Increase in Value of the Trade of Antung.

The gross value of the trade which passed through Antung as a port of entry and export increased in 1918 to \$48,790,110. The rapidity of the growth of trade during the past seven years is graphically indicated in these figures: In 1912 the gross value of trade amounted to \$8,126,000; in 1913, to \$10,963,500; in 1914, to \$13,810,952; in 1915, to \$15,062,002; in 1916, to \$23,979,512; in 1917, to \$44,143,050; and in 1918, to \$48,790,110.

The following table shows the gross and net values of the Maritime Customs trade of Antung in 1917 and 1918:

Imports and exports.	1917	1918
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries and Hongkong.....	\$29,090,501	\$29,017,521
From Chinese ports.....	712,159	906,526
Total foreign imports.....	29,802,660	30,923,049
Reexports of foreign goods:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	375,418	794,874
To Chinese ports.....	24,872	16,854
Total foreign reexports.....	400,290	811,728
Net total foreign imports.....	29,402,370	30,111,321
Imports of Chinese products.....	1,332,962	3,225,412
Reexports of Chinese products:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	8,624	68,298
To Chinese ports.....	9,473	231
Total Chinese reexports.....	18,097	68,529
Net total Chinese imports.....	1,314,865	3,156,883
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	9,429,543	13,981,958
To Chinese ports.....	3,577,585	4,693,691
Total exports of local origin.....	13,007,128	18,675,649
Gross value of the trade of the port.....	44,143,050	48,790,110
Net value of the trade of the port.....	43,724,663	47,906,533

Principal Imports and Exports.

The quantity and value of the principal articles imported and exported at Antung through the Maritime Customs in 1917 and 1918 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS.				
Bags.....pieces..	5,031,388	\$398,340	4,801,571	\$510,517
Bêche de mer.....pounds..	122,400	28,105	165,600	44,461
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	392,047	1,052,347	135,328	391,231
Buttons, brass and fancy.....gross..	1,718,483	401,689	98,182	15,511
Candles.....pounds..	394,666	61,989	186,533	23,664
Cattle.....number..	937	28,088	124	4,147
Cereals:				
Rice and paddy, foreign.....pounds..	25,236,266	823,302	16,177,066	698,414
Rice and paddy, Chinese.....do....	557,866	16,738	4,508,666	151,793
Other.....do....	10,092,266	135,540	2,533	75
China and earthenware.....		45,564		97,740
Cigarettes:				
Foreign.....thousands..	100,272	134,672	337,324	394,535
Chinese.....pounds..	43,866	26,524	44,000	20,111
Cordage.....do....	808,533	41,309	745,333	28,311
Clothing.....		959,695		764,631
Cotton goods:				
Blankets.....pieces..	183,885	187,563	56,005	52,617
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins, white, dyed, and printed.....pieces..	7,167	13,849	8,248	19,500
Chinese goods—				
Cloth, fancy.....do....	8,370	16,263	5,186	18,314
Drills.....do....	6,390	36,650	10,551	79,258
Nankens.....pounds..	313,066	121,376	541,466	295,734
Sheetings.....pieces..	28,748	163,744	42,610	318,733
Yarn.....pounds..	28,133	11,750	74,933	37,929
Cloth—				
Japanese.....yards..	66,084,120	4,042,334	45,852,607	4,064,126
T cloths—				
Dyed and Turkey red cottons.....pieces..	17,409	48,468	22,056	73,958
Plain, 32 inches.....do....	17,781	41,197	13,600	45,400
Yarn-dyed.....yards..	11,505,681	1,060,533	3,463,512	443,826
Crêpe, Japanese.....do....	1,523,991	121,475	257,298	27,663
Drills—				
American.....pieces..	1,280	5,363		
Japanese.....do....	100,793	632,819	139,816	776,274
Flannelettes—				
Plain, dyed, and printed.....do....	102,314	414,310	20,389	114,078
Yarn-dyed.....do....	931	3,571	70	419
Handkerchiefs.....do....	39,734	14,064	18,382	2,431
Italians, venetians, and lastings—				
Figured.....pieces..	1,685	7,719	2,868	19,109
Plain, fast black.....do....	2,332	14,874	2,010	8,992
Plain, colored.....do....	107,767	257,523	76,693	106,525
Jeans—				
American.....do....	320	1,681		
English.....do....	4,325	16,779	8,870	27,378
Japanese.....do....	265,102	842,793	292,994	1,606,547
Poplins—				
Figured.....do....	5,119	50,365	10,172	124,507
Plain, colored.....do....	18,445	80,816	2,457	28,177
Prints, plain.....do....	74,913	232,280	54,726	265,722
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
American.....do....	7,964	31,112	322	1,997
English.....do....	1,808	8,189	590	4,470
Japanese.....do....	578,320	2,140,504	480,934	2,690,907
Shirtings—				
Gray, plain—				
American.....do....	255	1,218		
English.....do....	7,037	25,895	8,234	56,875
Japanese.....do....	153,355	627,244	77,981	553,181
White.....do....	72,069	328,064	86,165	610,060
Thread—				
In balls.....pounds..	23,866	15,992	26,666	24,103
On spools.....gross..	9,663	45,922	30,455	107,544
Towels.....do....	187,282	180,168	119,481	122,600
Velvets and velveteens.....yards..	177,079	58,990	44,879	21,417
Yarn—				
Gassed, mercerized, and dyed.....pounds..	2,601,733	1,525,585	228,133	176,254
Plain.....do....	9,923,200	2,080,906	6,742,933	2,871,271
Cotton, raw.....do....	705,866	168,272	1,190,400	348,000
Fish and fish products.....do....	6,507,066	249,063	5,661,732	269,100
Flour, wheat.....do....	8,710,000	106,954	25,745,333	1,060,000
Fruits, fresh.....do....	7,544,266	178,049	5,292,000	1,000,000

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS—continued.				
Furs.....pieces.....	168,280	\$85,106	150,698	\$128,177
Grasscloth.....pounds.....	46,933	25,085	18,000	15,551
Hides and skins.....do.....	640,666	146,229	497,488	133,939
Hosiery.....do.....	700,414	866,195	78,276	126,033
Indigo, artificial.....pounds.....	12,133	11,498	18,800	22,600
Leather.....do.....	1,428,533	1,594,098	587,866	675,609
Leather, Chinese.....do.....	72,133	22,347	60,000	24,974
Matches.....gross.....	155,446	30,896	74,750	25,139
Medicines.....		127,007		164,344
Metals:				
Brass bars, sheets, wire, etc.....pounds.....	25,466	44,947	39,466	41,602
Copper bars, nails, plates, rods, sheets, and wire, pounds.....	11,066	3,715	11,333	3,671
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Bars.....pounds.....	62,533	3,032	241,066	17,234
Nails and rivets.....do.....	619,600	39,920	260,000	117,463
Pipes and tubes.....do.....	13,200	531	12,000	709
Sheets and plates.....do.....	49,866	3,153	82,266	9,723
Iron and mild steel, old.....do.....	899,466	25,027	424,933	21,276
Iron, galvanized—				
Sheets.....do.....	15,200	1,744	131,466	17,291
Wire.....do.....	112,933	9,525	128,400	12,144
Iron ore.....do.....	61,803,866	84,608	32,912,266	60,362
Oils:				
Kerosene—				
American.....gallons.....	610,340	198,571	164,600	58,389
Japanese.....do.....	125,996	27,218	5,485	1,836
Sumatra.....do.....	178,630	36,573	72,570	30,164
Lubricating.....do.....	62,198	7,482	36,535	18,576
Vegetable.....do.....	29,741	22,098	2,950	3,070
Paper and cardboard.....pounds.....	1,977,466	241,611	3,011,466	410,714
Paper, Chinese:				
First quality.....do.....	209,200	30,860	206,000	38,356
Second quality.....do.....	1,686,400	129,963	1,031,066	94,840
Joss.....do.....	124,800	29,152	106,533	31,427
Silk piece goods:				
Mixtures.....do.....	816,666	18,179	1,157,066	32,706
Plain.....do.....	1,150,133	76,196	2,130,400	161,006
Chinese.....do.....	11,733	57,172	6,800	44,857
Softwood.....square feet.....	8,804,883	103,151	12,533,559	206,811
Soy.....pounds.....	819,200	30,001	789,466	33,774
Sugar, brown, white, and refined.....do.....	6,282,600	288,834	3,888,266	215,737
Tea.....do.....	164,266	39,509	237,523	64,115
Tobacco.....do.....	675,000	58,418	1,142,133	101,514
Tobacco, prepared, Chinese.....do.....	202,000	43,715	108,366	28,947
Woolen goods:				
Blankets and rugs.....do.....	791	780	2,597	2,993
Cloth, coatings, and suitings.....yards.....	267,963	307,046	35,280	61,028
Long oils.....do.....	190	1,770	300	2,552
Yarn, woolen and worsted.....pounds.....	32,633	46,867		
Wool and cotton unions.....yards.....	362,368	496,187	82,250	139,267
Other.....do.....	348,553	558,643	71,330	163,903
EXPORTS.				
Bean cake.....pounds.....	266,336,133	3,080,075	194,100,933	2,952,421
Beans.....do.....	77,361,066	1,392,220	71,219,600	1,617,323
Cereals:				
Maize.....do.....	12,068,666	138,489	15,162,933	237,424
Millet and kaoliang (sorghum).....do.....	43,264,000	1,007,200	72,645,333	1,064,369
Wheat.....do.....	193,466	4,658	335,200	8,202
Coal.....tons.....	315,740	1,449,248	313,266	2,055,063
Coke.....do.....	4,088	28,694	3,887	25,177
Flour, wheat.....pounds.....	5,482,400	148,119	11,834,466	558,258
Iron manufactures.....do.....	246,133	10,652	512,066	40,413
Medicines.....		35,095		39,335
Oil, beans.....pounds.....	6,230,000	467,063	4,339,066	372,238
Samshu.....do.....	268,866	17,673	240,133	20,047
Seeds, sesamum, and other.....do.....	8,653,333	294,338	5,898,666	246,591
Silk:				
Cocoons.....do.....	6,240,666	919,310	12,851,800	1,729,974
Pongees.....do.....	5,866	7,715	27,066	38,514
Raw, wild, not filature.....do.....	371,333	616,432	296,533	433,160
Waste.....do.....	252,000	138,802	527,200	269,441
Timber:				
Hardwood.....pieces.....	436,586	113,150	657,545	364,989
Softwood.....do.....	53,498,634	1,264,851	41,076,707	2,105,442
Poles.....number.....	70,167	67,121	63,047	89,548
Goat, sheep's.....pounds.....	498,133	108,501	241,466	70,764
Waste.....do.....	232,933	17,073	192,000	16,663
Net				

Causes of Decreased Imports—Kerosene Shipments Decline.

The value of the net imports during 1918 amounted to \$29,268,203, representing a decrease of \$1,449,032 as compared with 1917. Since the conversion of haikwan taels into American dollars was at the rate of \$1.02 for 1917 and \$1.193 for 1918, the comparison of the values in terms of American currency is misleading. The actual value of imports in terms of haikwan taels was 24,533,279 as compared with 30,114,931 in 1917, a decrease of 5,581,652 haikwan taels, or 18.5 per cent.

The decrease in imports was occasioned by (1) the stoppage of the through shipments to Russia of Japanese manufactured clothing, footwear, and general supplies, which resulted from the disturbed conditions obtaining in that country; and (2) by the deviation in the route of importation occasioned by the use of the railways for military purposes, which resulted in the importation of many lines of Japanese goods into Manchuria by steamer through Dairen instead of by rail through Antung. As has been the case during recent years, the imports and exports were principally rail borne, 86 per cent of the total trade being carried that way as against 14 per cent by sea.

In the absence of statistics indicating the countries of origin of goods imported into Antung the proportion of the total value of imports from each country has been estimated as follows: Japan (including Chosen), 97 per cent; Great Britain, 1.33 per cent; United States, 1 per cent; and Dutch Indies and Straits Settlements, 0.33 per cent. It should be borne in mind, however, that while the greater part of the Japanese and Chosen imports are not consumed in this district, practically all of the American and British and over half of the Dutch East Indian products imported are sold here.

Owing to the use by American and Allied Governments of practically all oil-carrying vessels, the imports of kerosene during 1918 were reduced to only 242,655 gallons as compared with 914,966 gallons during 1917. The estimated total of sales in the district, however, was 1,363,000 gallons as compared with 1,440,000 gallons during 1917. Of this total approximately 780,000 gallons were from America, 580,000 gallons from Sumatra, and 3,000 gallons from Japan. During the first half of the year prices remained nearly the same as during the preceding year but the average price for the last six months recorded an advance of 25 per cent. Speculative buying in Chosen (Korea) for reshipment to Vladivostok resulted in the reexport of considerable quantities of kerosene during the month of December.

General Decrease in Imports of Cotton Goods.

Cotton goods, which, as in recent years, constituted the most valuable item in the total value of imports, showed a general decrease as compared with 1917. This decrease was the heaviest in the case of Japanese cotton cloth, a variety of coarse, short length sheeting, 21 yards by 18 inches and weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the piece, which decreased from 66,084,120 yards in 1917 to 45,852,607 yards in 1918. The decrease in shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and T cloths amounted to 170,404 pieces, and was the most striking in the case of such goods of American origin which only came in to the negligible

total of 322 pieces. British cotton goods decreased from 13,575 pieces to 12,694 and Japanese from 1,165,301 to 1,005,275.

The probable causes of this general decrease in the imports of cotton goods through Antung were the extensive use of the railways for military purposes which had the effect of diverting imports from Japan into Manchuria from the rail route through Antung as a port of entry to the water route with Dairen as the entry, the higher ruling prices and unstable market conditions in Japan which caused Chinese dealers to buy with greater caution, and an increase in the quantity of cotton goods manufactured in Manchurian cities.

It is interesting to note that American cotton goods, which less than a decade ago held the premier place in the Manchurian market, have practically been eliminated and their place taken by similar but cheaper goods of Japanese manufacture. This change has been brought about as the result of several factors, principal among which are cheaper labor in Japan, the reduction in duty on goods imported into Manchuria from or through Chosen, the lower through freight rates by rail from Japan, and the maintenance of direct representation throughout Manchuria by the Japanese cotton manufacturers. There are now indications that, unless artificial means are used to prevent such a development, the next decade will witness the building up of the cotton industry in Manchuria itself with the consequent stoppage of imports from Japan.

Manchurian Flour Exports Continue to Increase.

The natural development in the growth of the exports of Manchurian flour through Antung was somewhat adversely affected during 1918 by two causes, both of which are abnormal and probably will not long continue. The first was the heavy demands for consumption in Siberia created by the Japanese military expedition, and the second the disorganized condition of freight transportation between Harbin and Changchun. As has been stated in previous reports, prior to the year 1913 American manufactured flour held an important position in the local market, but as a result of the strong European demand and the shortage of shipping on the Pacific Ocean incident to the war, it was replaced largely by flour manufactured in Shanghai.

During the years 1916 and 1917 the steady development of the milling industry in central and northern Manchuria was such that the needs of this district were principally supplied from these sources, and imports of the Shanghai product decreased in proportion. During 1918, as a result of the demand in Siberia and the difficulty in effecting shipments already mentioned, the supply of Manchurian flour was inadequate for local consumption, and imports of native flour from Shanghai again attained considerable proportions. That exports of Manchurian flour increased in spite of an inadequate supply for local consumption was doubtless due to forward contracts. It is probable that with the restoration of normal conditions the trend of 1916 and 1917 will continue and imports of Shanghai flour again will greatly decrease.

Beans and Bean Products Lead in Export Trade.

The total value of exports from Antung was \$18,641,649 as compared with \$13,007,428 during 1917, a gain of \$5,634,221. This gain

when stated thus in terms of American dollars appears larger than it actually is, owing to the higher conversion rate used for 1918.

The following table shows the percentage of the total export trade of Antung credited to each of the five most important items of trade during the past four years:

Exports.	1915	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Beans and bean products.....	24	26	37	26
Silk and silk products.....	33	24	13	13
Timber.....	17	23	11	13
Coal.....	14	17	11	11
Cereals.....	9	1	9	12
All other exports.....	3	9	19	25

Progress of Antung Silk Industry.

The silk industry in Antung continued to make progress throughout 1918. At the end of the year there were in operation in Antung a total of 22 large and 35 small filatures, owned and operated by Chinese, and 2 large Japanese-operated filatures. The number of reels in one of the larger filatures ranges from 300 to 1,200, and in the smaller ones from 25 to 100. Exact statistics are not available, but estimates place the number of reel stands at 14,400, as compared with 4,500 during 1917. The total number of workmen employed in the filature industry during the year is estimated at 15,500.

The tendency of filature owners to move their establishments from Chefoo to Antung, in order to operate at the source of supply, continued throughout the year. To this has now been added the further plan of moving the pongee-weaving industry from Chefoo to Antung, and, in order to insure success and eliminate wasteful competition, it is proposed that a single, large weaving mill shall be established, the capital of which is to be contributed by the owners of the silk filatures. However, this plan has as yet not taken on definite form. As a small beginning in this direction, six hand-power weaving establishments, employing an average of 25 workmen each, were operated during the year.

A Japanese company with an alleged capitalization of the equivalent of \$500,000, and known as the Anto Yoko Manchu Kemmo Boseki Koba, commenced the construction of a large factory during the year, in which it is planned to spin silk waste and to manufacture various fabrics. The machines are to be of a special variety suited for the purpose and are to be operated by electricity. When this factory for the utilization of the so-called silk waste—the tangled innermost and outermost threads of the cocoons—is put in operation, and when the above-mentioned pongee-weaving mill materializes, Antung will not only be the center of cocoon production and tussah reeling, but of the final processes of manufacture as well.

Unfortunately a year marked with so many elements of progress in the manufacture of silk was marred by the serious failure of the main or autumn crop of cocoons, for the combined spring and autumn crops of cocoons amounted to an estimated total of only 54,000 baskets, as compared with 75,000 baskets for 1917.

Beans and Bean Products.

The value of the exports of beans, bean cake, and bean oil constituted 26 per cent of the total value of exports at Antung. The

amounts of the exports, however, showed a decrease as compared with 1917. The decrease was not occasioned by any decrease in production in this district, but was due to a change in the routing of shipments. For while in 1917 large quantities of cake and oil originating in the interior were exported through Antung, during 1918 the products of the same localities were exported through Dairen. In some cases cake and oil actually manufactured in Antung were shipped by rail to Dairen for export. The utilization of the railways in Chosen for military purposes and the policy of the railway to divert exports to Dairen combined to effect this change in ports of export.

During the year the number of bean-oil mills in Antung increased from 13 to 15, and the prospect is that the number will further increase in 1919. The demand for bean oil, the greater part of which eventually finds its way to American markets, was sustained throughout the year. Bean cake, which consists of the residue after the oil has been extracted, found ready markets during the first 10 months of the year, but during November and December the market was dead. The crops of beans were up to the averages of the best years and quality as well as quantity was satisfactory.

Timber Industry—Trade With the United States.

The value of the timber exports at Antung amounted to \$2,459,979 and showed an increase of 70 per cent as compared with 1917. This increase was in a great measure due to the abundant rainfall, which made possible the floating down of large numbers of rafts in the upper reaches of the Yalu River and its tributaries.

As during the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, conditions created by the war curtailed the supply of American, Hokkaido (north Japan), and north Manchurian timber throughout North China and Chosen, with a consequent increase in the demand for Yalu River timber, whose port of export is Antung. The demand in Manchuria and Chosen was further stimulated by larger requirements for building and for Japanese military purposes. The prosperity enjoyed by the timber trade was shared by the sawmill industry. During the year there were in operation in Antung 2 large and 10 small sawmills, a box factory, and a match-stick factory.

While considerable portions of the bean oil and tussah produced in the Antung district are eventually consumed in the United States, there were no direct shipments of these or any other goods.

The principal American goods imported into this district were kerosene, cotton piece goods, and flour. Increasingly keen competition and the war permitted only kerosene to hold its own. American cotton piece goods, which commanded the market a few years ago, constituted a negligible percentage in 1918, and imports of American flour practically ceased.

Shipping at Antung.

As no reclamation work was conducted, the sand bar across the Yalu River just below the city of Antung still made it necessary for all larger ocean-going vessels to load and discharge cargo at Santaolangtow, a subanchorage $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Antung.

The tonnage of steamers entering and clearing showed an increase of 12,723 as compared with 1917, while a decrease of 4,136 occurred in the tonnage of sailing vessels. As in previous years the Japanese

steamers showed the largest tonnage, with Chinese second and British third.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered under each flag at Antung during 1918:

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.
Steamers:			Sailing vessels:		
British.....	17	14,861	Japanese.....	227	8,044
Dutch.....	1	501	Chinese.....	15	300
Japanese.....	123	64,783			
Chinese.....	134	26,551	Total, 1918.....	242	8,344
Total, 1918.....	275	106,696	Total, 1917.....	353	12,480
Total, 1917.....	216	93,973	Grand total, 1918.....	517	115,040
			Grand total, 1917.....	599	106,453

Decrease in Customs Revenue.

The revenue collected by the Chinese Customs decreased from \$1,121,804 during 1917 to \$1,066,239 in 1918. Owing to the higher exchange rate used in converting haikwan taels to American dollars for 1918 the decrease is actually greater than it appears in terms of American currency. The reduction in the through shipments to Russia of Japanese manufactured goods is principally responsible for this loss.

The following table gives the dues and duties collected under each flag during 1918, and a comparison with the totals for 1917:

Flag.	Import.	Export.	Coast trade.	Tonnage.	Transit.	Total.
British.....	\$1,016	\$15,769	\$2,925			\$19,710
Dutch.....	404			\$239		643
Japanese.....	655,578	283,126	4,221	2,142		945,167
Chinese.....	6,604	87,566	1,229	176	\$3,144	100,719
Total, 1918.....	663,702	386,461	8,375	2,557	5,144	1,066,239
Total, 1917.....	820,277	279,276	5,688	2,469	5,094	1,121,804

Trade of Tatungkow.

The trade of Tatungkow again showed a slight increase which, owing to the higher exchange rate from haikwan taels to American dollars used for 1918, was more apparent than real. Imports into Tatungkow from foreign countries and Chinese ports were valued at \$18,371 in 1918, as compared with \$7,890 in 1917 and consisted principally of kerosene from America and Sumatra. The exports also increased from \$63,901 in 1917 to \$87,882 in 1918, the principal items being beans and bean cake.

DAIREN.

By Consul A. A. Williamson.

The year 1918 was a very good business year not only for the port of Dairen and the Kwantung Leased Territory but for all South Manchuria despite the trade difficulties caused by the continuance of the war, the chaotic condition of Siberia, and the steadily rising price of silver. The war created a sustained foreign demand for all kinds of raw products and particularly for agricultural produce and vegetable oils, which Manchuria was able to supply in large quanti-

ties, so that up to the armistice it enjoyed great prosperity. The cessation of the war, however, brought a period of uncertainty, of anxious and watchful waiting; no one knew whether or not the war demand would be permanent, what direction prices would take, how silver would react, nor whether Europe or America would prove the better market for oil, and this anxiety continued till the close of the year.

The great prosperity of Manchuria is borne witness to by the development of industry, the increasing stringency of the labor market, and a general rise in the standard of living. There was a great wave of building all over the country; many new firms were started, factories opened (even though many are small in capital and output), and dwelling houses were at a premium for months despite the new construction, which was being carried on as rapidly as possible.

Labor Shortage Affects Manchurian Industries.

Notwithstanding the attractions offered by the South Manchurian Railway Co., the coal mines at Fushun had difficulty in keeping their force of coolie labor up to the requisite number, and the labor question had a great deal to do with the rise in the price of coal which was made during the year. The steel mills at Anshan were held back in their construction program by the difficulties attending the purchase and delivery of steel material, and they, too, suffered from the scarcity of labor.

Although the coolies came over from Shantung Province in the spring in great numbers, they were attracted from their usual jobs by the many new openings for them. The high price of silver rendered them more or less independent and opened new ways of living for them. More and more Chinese are seen riding first-class in the street cars where previously they invariably went second-class. The labor scarcity also affected the contractors who had work on their hands, and the South Manchurian Railway had to come to the relief of its contractors and voluntarily raise its payments, make advances, and seek in other ways to put through work in hand and prevent possible failures from sheer lack of funds to meet unexpected additional burdens, despite the pressing demand for the completion of the work and its plentifulness.

The South Manchurian Railway Co.

The leading Japanese enterprise in south Manchuria is the South Manchurian Railway Co. This company was reorganized early in 1918 but the reorganization was virtually an internal affair and had no appreciable effect on the business public except in regard to coal. This company is the owner of the Fushun coal mines, now estimated to contain a billion tons of coal, and of the new Anshan steel works, which are situated near a bed of ore estimated to contain about 700,000,000 tons. By the reorganization of the company, all mining and kindred operations were placed under one department. This department had charge of the Fushun Collieries, the Anshan Steel Works, the Coal Sales Section, the Mining Section, the Geological Institute, Mond Gas Producer Factory, Sulphate of Ammonium Factory, the Coke Oven, etc.

The coal situation was more or less critical throughout the year; the general supply was reduced and there was constantly a shortage

of supply at the wharves for bunkering ships and other purposes. This was due to both the scarcity of labor and the serious accidents which occurred at the Fushun mines. The company was finally forced to contract for a supply of coal from the Kailan Mining Co.

One effect of the political conditions in Siberia was the forcing of more exports southward over the lines of this railway via Changchun. To accommodate the growing traffic the company planned to increase its rolling stock. A number of large and powerful freight locomotives were ordered from America and the company prepared to substitute the 80-pound rails in use by importing from America 100-pound rails. These rails began to arrive during the year, but the locomotives came somewhat later in several consignments. When this program is completed the company will be in far better position to handle the traffic over its lines which is bound to become heavier year by year as the country develops.

The company was forced to raise the salaries and wages several times because of the increase of the cost of living which grew progressively higher throughout Manchuria in general.

Allied Enterprises of South Manchurian Railway Co.

A notable departure in governmental forms was the amalgamation of the district agencies of the company at several important centers with the Kwangtung Government in that the agents of the company at those places were made Japanese consuls. In effect, this largely deprives these consuls of their official status as the designation consul can not be applied without qualification to anyone holding such an office and engaged in any other business.

The varied nature of the company's interests and its importance as a developing organ in the Japanese system of exploitation of Manchuria may be gathered from an examination of the side enterprises in which it is engaged. Among these the most important are, perhaps, the experimental development of cotton and hop growing, ceramics and glass works, and a number of enterprises under its land department. A partial list of these includes: Newchwang Waterworks and Electricity Co., Dairen Oil and Fat Industry Co., Penchihi-Chienchang Light Railway Co., produce exchanges at Changchun and Kaiyuan, electric light companies at Liaoyang, Tiehling, Wafangtien, Tashihkiao, Kungchuling, and Szepingkai, North Manchuria Flour Mill, Changchun and Mukden market places, South Manchuria Sugar Refining Co., and South Manchuria Development Co., while under its Dairen office may be mentioned the Dairen Steamship Co. and Changchun Forwarding Co.

When it is added that this company practically owns and operates the city of Dairen, its wharves, godowns, electric and gas lighting systems, tramways, and various other monopolies, the tremendous importance of this semigovernmental organization will be seen. Not only is it engaged in transporting the tremendous agricultural and live-stock products of Manchuria and—to a far less degree—of Siberia to the seaboard but it is opening up the country for Japanese business by the use of the capital and influence at its command.

Soya-Bean Industry.

The soya bean is now well known throughout the world. During 1918 the expressed oil went to the United States—which was then its

almost sole foreign market—in greater quantities than ever; while hot-pressed castor oil, peanut oil, and other vegetable oils grew in importance. The port established direct connections with Seattle, no less than 28 ships leaving Dairen for that port during the year; and, parenthetically, this direct connection with America brought Dairen prominently forward as a port of transshipment for produce originating at Chinese ports, both sea and river, and for American goods destined to points as far as India.

Several noteworthy events connected with this trade occurred during the year. Early in January a movement was started to prevent the erection of new bean mills, the reason given being the difficulty in disposing of the cake produced by existing mills. This movement received some Government support, though it has not yet been shown how far the Government would go in carrying out the proposed restriction. At the end of the year the Bean Mills Union reports showed that there were 57 mills in Dairen, 43 of which are in the industrial quarter above the wharves, while the remaining 14 are in the Chinese town to the west of Dairen proper. The total maximum cake production capacity of these mills is 113,700 cakes per day, or about 3,411,000 cakes per working month of 30 days. Four of these mills are Japanese owned, the others are Chinese mills (excluding the single-extraction or benzine-process mill owned by Suzuki & Co., of Kobe). To produce this quantity of cake about 3,835 tons of beans are required per day, or about 1,399,018 tons per year.

Limited Storage Space Hampers Industry.

While the cake was the original product aimed at, the demand for oil has made this article the present chief product and has relegated cake to the rank of a by-product. The chief market for cake is Japan, though some new markets have been found for it in Java, Formosa, the Dutch East Indies, and the South Seas generally. Nevertheless, there is now nearly always a surplus of cake, and the wharf authorities, because of the limited (though large) storage space at their command, are yearly forced to regulate or suspend the reception of cake for mixed storage. It is to meet this difficulty that the restriction on the establishment of new mills was proposed. The mixed storage system is looked upon as too beneficial to do away with, and no means of overcoming the surplus production has yet been arrived at. Some shipments of unexamined cake (cake not placed in mixed storage and therefore not subject to the inspection of the officials) by one of the local Japanese firms caused a small flurry, and the firm was promptly brought to book and warned not to repeat the performance.

While cake suffered from the limitation of storage space, etc., oil was not without its problems. The rise in the price of containers and the difficulty of obtaining both tins and barrels has brought to the fore the bulk-shipment question. While there are no facilities here for shipments of this kind, a local Japanese firm was able to secure the charterage of a large American tanker and to load it with oil in bulk at a notable saving for containers alone, not to mention leakage and other incidental losses. While there have been no repetitions of this experiment during the year, private preparations are going forward for the erection of tanks and piping systems so that bulk shipments may be made in the near future, perhaps during 1919. This

is at the initiative of one of the more progressive Japanese firms and is not part of a movement to mix different lots of oil in storage tanks on the wharves; this will have to be a later development of this industry, which is still in its infancy.

The establishment of soya-bean oil standards by the New York Produce Exchange led to more or less correspondence between that body and the Dairen Chamber of Commerce and local oil producers' organizations, and for a while it seemed that these standards would meet with opposition here; later, however, it was found that they would work no hardship; and, indeed, they appear to have no effect whatever on oil shipments, which go forward—as far as can be seen—just exactly as before. No particularly noteworthy questions appear to have been raised in connection with this matter, though the color tests were looked upon with disfavor, particularly with regard to shipments of oil originating outside of Manchuria. The adoption and enforcement of the standards can not but be beneficial to the industry in the long run; particularly so if European oil importers can be induced to make the same standard requirements. These requirements work no hardship on the millers but protect the buyers against oil made with inferior beans and those of other varieties.

A new note was struck in this industry by the formation of the Manchuria Paint Co., with a capital of some \$250,000. The Nisshin Oil Mills (Ltd.) is the chief stockholder in this concern which will use soya-bean oil as its raw material, to be supplied by the mill. This company had not taken definite shape at the close of the year; its initial meeting was to be held in January, 1919, and it was proposed to build a factory at Shakakou.

Banking and Currency.

All the large export business and the greater part of the local business is done in silver yen; and, as a rule, even payments made in gold are based on silver and are liable to the fluctuations of that currency. The silver yen is a monopoly of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is issued at Dairen for circulation in Manchuria. These notes are supposed to be convertible (redeemable with silver coins); but it is commonly considered doubtful whether the note issue is adequately secured. A heavy run on the bank would probably force a cessation of payments, but governmental action would probably intervene to prevent such an occurrence. Other currencies are the ordinary Japanese gold yen and notes of the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Chosen (the latter being accepted in Japan proper at a discount). There is also the Mexican dollar, Chinese small silver coins, and Chinese notes issued at various places in Manchuria. According to information supplied by the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank (Ltd.), their silver yen notes in circulation at the end of 1917 amounted to 3,074,870 and at the end of 1918 to 2,366,039.

A bank clearing house was instituted in Dairen and began operations on September 5, 1918. The system used in compiling statements is somewhat different from that in use in the New York Clearing House, and their statements issued to the public are monthly compilations. Two banks listed on the gold-account statement are not found on the silver-account statement as they do not handle silver accounts. The clearing-house statement for the month of

December, 1918, shows that the bills cleared on gold accounts during that month numbered 17,695, amounting to 97,888,994 gold yen, and the balance held by the banks was 36,443,020 gold yen; and that bills numbering 4,939, amounting to 19,777,523 silver yen, were cleared on silver accounts, leaving a balance of 6,125,969 silver yen in the banks.

The Currency Exchange, which has been functioning for sometime, serves a real need in connection with legitimate business on the Produce Exchange. The standard currency of the latter is silver and all quotations and accounts are in silver yen. Therefore, when purchases of soya beans, oil, or other listed products are made, the buyer generally covers at once on the Currency Exchange, buying either spot or future delivery silver to meet his requirements. Unless he does so, he takes a gambler's risk of exchange going against him with possibly heavy losses, for silver fluctuates from day to day, sometimes severely and from a variety of causes, local and international. The buyer of produce on the exchange therefore has to watch not only the price and gambling tendencies shown there but also the daily and hourly fluctuations of silver. Both buyers and sellers at the Produce Exchange usually have reports brought them from the Currency Exchange or from currency brokers every one or two hours.

Local Flour Replaces American Flour on Market.

American flour companies exporting to the Far East have always given considerable attention to Manchuria, where they had, in former years, quite a market for their product. American flour is now seldom seen on this market in commercial quantities, its place having been taken by local flour and Chinese flour, largely of Shanghai origin.

The local flour is produced chiefly at Harbin, Changchun, and Tiehling, the latter place being perhaps the most important milling center. The mills there contracted with a French firm for the supply of a large quantity of flour, stated to be some 200,000 barrels. While wheat crops were reported good, there was a feeling that there would be a scarcity of flour on the local market because of the cutting off to a great extent of Japanese flour by a rise in prices and a shortage of Shanghai flour, due to political conditions and transportation difficulties. The shortage does not seem to have materialized during the year, however. The Tiehling mills were hard at work during the spring months filling their French contract, and Shanghai flour for a while seemed to control the market. Exports to foreign countries rose from about 300 barrels to 19,418 barrels (which seems to show that there was not much truth in the rumored French contract of the Tiehling mills, or else this flour was exported via other ports); but the total exports of flour fell from 79,692 barrels to 33,162 barrels.

Imports of Building Materials Show Increases.

The general boom in all lines of industry is well illustrated by the increased imports of building materials, which may be taken as an index of the business condition of the country. Glass, paints, cement, timber, galvanized iron, etc., all showed material increases. While the Oneda Cement Factory at Shusuishi (just outside Dairen) turns out about 20,000 barrels of cement per month, this quantity was found far from sufficient.

Imports of cement rose from 67,100 barrels in 1917 to 149,847 barrels in 1918. This imported cement was practically all of Japanese manufacture, though there was doubtless some from China ports. It has always been a peculiarity of this trade that exports continue despite local shortages necessitating large importations. This year was no exception. Exports rose from 43,106 barrels in 1917 to 58,480 in 1918. This feature of the trade which appears strange at first sight can only be accounted for by the necessity of the local factory's carrying out contracts calling for exportation and for the differences in cement which lead contractors to specify one brand in preference to another. Nor is desirability of maintaining export markets overlooked by local firms.

The Metal Trade.

The war restrictions on the export of steel, iron, and other materials from the United States, which has been the chief source of supply since the beginning of the war, made the importation of steel and iron increasingly difficult. As a consequence of this condition and also of the growing demand in Japan as well as of the local demand, all kinds of scrap iron which had previously been worthless was brought forward and commanded respectable prices. Though the Anshan Steel Mills have not yet reached the stage where they became a factor in the trade, numerous blast furnaces sprang up all over the city. By the use of Anshan and other Manchurian pig iron, scrap iron, and imported pigs, these furnaces seemed at one time to have a promising field before them; but a large number of the smaller furnaces were killed by the sudden ending of the war and now stand idle.

Nevertheless, there was great progress in the ironworking trades. A number of new ironworks were started during the year, the larger ones in this district being gathered about the railway workshops at Shakako, just outside Dairen. These ironworks will, in time, cut into the imported machinery business to a certain degree. On the other hand, they will also give rise to a market for certain kinds of machinery which previously had no sale here. Most of the machinery they have is suited to their present purposes, but as they improve in technique they will have to import higher and higher grades of machinery. It is regrettable that more American firms are not represented here by American engineers or men with technical training. However, that will doubtless come as soon as conditions actually warrant it. It is noted that both America and Europe are paying more attention to Manchuria than formerly, and it has been a pleasure to meet some very capable American representatives during the year.

Government Introduction of Sericulture.

The efforts of the Government to introduce sericulture in the Kwangtung Leased Territory have not yet been markedly successful. While their efforts are undoubtedly meeting with sufficient success to encourage them, the total ignorance of the Chinese farmer class with which they have to work and who have to be given detailed and repeated instruction not only in the handling of the worms but in the production and method of use of mulberry shoots (for wild silk, scrub-oak fed, is not produced to any extent in this territory) are

extremely difficult factors to overcome. However, by the use of police-instructors, special schools, free distribution of mulberry saplings and of eggs, granting special facilities in selling cocoons, and supplying free-to-user drying machines, it is hoped the inherent difficulties will be overcome.

The free distribution of saplings began in 1911, when few Chinese were yet interested in the industry. In that year some 14,000 saplings were distributed, but, as most of them were planted on waste land or on the hillsides, the greater part died in a short while. In 1912 some 6,000 were distributed; in 1913 about 3,000; 5,000 in 1914; 4,400 in 1915. In 1916 sericulture experts were engaged and some 28,000 saplings distributed; in 1917 the number rose to 162,000. The total area under cultivation was estimated to be some 49,400 tsubo (237,120 acres), but for lack of attention about 75 per cent resulted in failure.

In 1918 about 200,000 saplings were distributed, sites for plantations carefully selected, and free instruction given by the experts, the results being good. A sericulture lecture class was opened and the policemen on duty in the villages were given instruction in the cultivation of the mulberry plant and the care of silkworms. About 46 sheets of Japanese eggs, 20 of Chinese eggs, and 38 grams of European eggs were distributed. Model rooms were erected at a number of places and prizes were offered to the producers of the best results. The results being good and the Chinese at last getting a glimmer of the profits to be reaped by a little expenditure of care, the project is now, to all appearances, taking hold and, with the installation of drying rooms at several places, there is a possibility that the industry will become quite important and a source of wealth to the community. (It should be remembered that the Chinese here referred to are northern Chinese who have no knowledge of other than wild silk, the worms producing this silk feeding on scrub-oak trees and not mulberry leaves.)

The experimental work in water reeling of wild silk conducted for several years at the central laboratory here and finally sold to Mr. Tatsuji Ando has apparently ended in failure, as little seems to be being done with it.

A different kind of work (in that it is covered by a patented process discovered by the operator) is being conducted with wild silk by a well-known American chemist at Newchwang. He has a fairly large-sized filature employing several hundred operatives and turning out about 180 bales per working year; and his process is so successful that he is able to sell his product for considerably above the market price for ordinary Chinese reeled silk. His product is distinguished by its strength, high luster, and uniform quality.

General Industry.

Some idea of the growth of the industry in this district may be gained from the reports of new industries begun in the previous year, statistics of which became available in 1918. These show that there were 42 new industrial plants incorporated and registered in south Manchuria during that year; the capital involved in those located at Dairen alone was over 15,000,000 yen (about \$7,500,000); and it is noteworthy that some large interests are involved, among which may be mentioned the Mitsubishis, Murais, and Abes. It is reported

that the Sumitomos of Osaka and several others of like caliber are to open here before long.

Late in the year a list of the various industrial and other structures where steam boilers with a pressure of over 5 pounds were used became available, and this list gives some idea of the activities of the territory. The number was 112, including several heating plants, and the businesses mentioned in the list include the following: Aerated water, bathhouses, bean mills, bean-curd and noodle factories, bleaching-powder works, bone-meal mills, brickyards, cement works, cotton mills, coppersmiths, confectionery and sugar candy makers, electric-light bulbs, flour mill, fish paste, glass works, ice plant, leather and hide workers, mining, miso (pea cheese) factory, newspapers and printers, oil and fat industry, patent medicines, rice cleaning, salt works, shumshu (Chinese spirits), soap makers, starch factory, talc handlers, etc. This does not exhaust the list of local industries and it excludes the various governmental and South Manchuria Railway enterprises.

Proposed Change in Status of Port—Government Land Sale.

The usual proposals which have been made from time to time by private and semiofficial organizations to change the customs status of the port were again brought forward during the year. It begins to look as though there would be more pressure brought to bear upon the Government to take steps toward changing the customs treaty so that Dairen will be placed upon the same basis as Tsingtau, that is to say, it will be made a free port in the restricted sense, similar to some of the German ports before the war. At present the whole territory is a free zone. It is proposed to alter this so that only the limited area about the wharves will be free, and to supplement this by the creation of a bonded-warehouse system including the cities to the north, as at Mukden, Changchun, and Harbin.

To make the proposed changes, it would be necessary for a new treaty to be drawn up between Japan and China; this treaty would probably be made to allocate a certain per cent (probably 20) of duty collections to the local Government, which now receives none. The effort would doubtless also be made at the same time to have China set aside the posts of Commissioner of Customs at the three Manchurian ports (Antung, Dairen, and Newchwang) for Japanese incumbents, as Dairen is already so marked out. The argument for such action is based upon the dominant trade position of Japan in Manchuria, but it has certain fundamental weaknesses.

During 1918 a notable departure was taken by the Government in disposing by sale at auction of a large area of Government land in and about the city. This land has all been bought up by Chinese and Japanese bidders and has been bought outright under certain limitations as to uses to which it is to be put, rules and time limitations governing construction thereon with a view to preventing holding for speculation, etc. This land is subject to taxation, whereas leased land is free from direct taxation but is indirectly taxed by means of rent. A fair portion of the land was sold on the installment plan, covering a term of from 5 to 10 years, with interest of 5 per cent on amounts due. The city has been growing rapidly; new sections have been laid out, chiefly in the direction of the railway workshops at Shakakou; and leveling operations are proceeding. When

this new land is built upon, the city will have greatly increased in area and in population. At the end of December, the population was officially stated as 97,231 persons. On December 31, 1917, it was 90,335.

General Review of Statistics.

The rate of conversion for the haikwan tael used in this report is \$1.02 for the 1917 figures and \$1.193 for the 1918 ones. This increase adds something like 6 per cent to all values for 1918, compared with the preceding year.

The total net value of the trade of the port rose from \$138,664,084 in 1917 to \$197,828,279 in 1918, an increase of 43 per cent. The gross value of the total trade showed a greater increase, 46 per cent, rising from \$148,055,601 to \$216,666,278. Total foreign imports rose from \$69,127,535 in 1917 to \$90,422,671 in 1918, an increase of 30 per cent. Of this 1918 total 88 per cent came from foreign countries and Hongkong, and 12 per cent from Chinese ports. Foreign net imports showed an increase of 28 per cent; while imports of Chinese origin gained by 63 per cent. A very noteworthy feature, indicating the growing importance of Dairen as a transshipping center, was the increase in total Chinese reexports which rose from \$4,709,245 in 1917 to \$10,398,702, or 121 per cent. Of this trade 99 per cent was in goods shipped to foreign countries and Hongkong. A good deal of peanut oil, cottonseed oil, and even soya-bean oil was brought here from southern and neighboring ports for transshipment to America. Total net Chinese imports increased 35 per cent. In exports of local origin (Chinese products), there was a gain of 60 per cent, increasing from \$64,450,954 in 1917 to \$102,613,190 in 1918.

Dairen now stands third on China's list of Customs ports, being exceeded only by Shanghai and Tientsin. In 1917 it stood fourth, Hankow taking third. Its relative importance may be gauged from the following table showing the total revenue collected by the Chinese Customs at the four leading ports, given in haikwan taels:

	1917	1918
Shanghai.....	11, 214, 573. 627	10, 903, 047. 488
Tientsin.....	4, 269, 037. 959	4, 028, 933. 735
Hankow.....	3, 767, 100. 483	3, 267, 829. 694
Dairen.....	3, 088, 517. 821	3, 562, 196. 478

Of the four leading ports, Dairen was the only one to show increased collections in 1918 as compared with 1917.

Gross and Net Values of the Trade of Dairen.

The gross and net values of the trade of the port of Dairen in detail during 1917 and 1918 are shown in the following table:

Imports and exports.	1917	1918
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries and Hongkong.....	\$59, 439, 987	\$79, 906, 694
From Chinese ports.....	9, 687, 548	10, 515, 977
Total foreign imports.....	69, 127, 535	90, 422, 671
Reexports of foreign goods:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	2, 043, 711	4, 695, 337
To Chinese ports (chiefly to Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, and Tsingtau)....	2, 638, 561	3, 743, 900
Total foreign reexports.....	4, 682, 272	8, 439, 237
Total net foreign imports.....	64, 445, 263	81, 983, 374

Imports and exports.	1917	1918
Imports of Chinese products (chiefly from Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, Tsing-tau, and Shanghai).....	\$14, 477, 112	\$23, 630, 417
Reexports of Chinese products:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	4, 642, 836	10, 244, 088
To Chinese ports.....	66, 400	154, 614
Total Chinese reexports.....	4, 709, 245	10, 398, 702
Total net Chinese imports.....	9, 767, 867	13, 231, 715
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	47, 964, 216	86, 360, 365
To Chinese ports.....	16, 486, 738	16, 262, 825
Total exports of local origin.....	64, 450, 954	102, 613, 190
Gross value of the trade of the port.....	148, 055, 801	216, 066, 278
Net value of the trade of the port.....	138, 664, 084	197, 828, 279

Trade by Countries.

Japan leads in the foreign trade of Dairen, furnishing 72 per cent of the imports in 1918 and taking 59 per cent of the exports, as is shown in the following table, giving the trade by countries:

Countries.	1917			1918		
	Gross imports of foreign goods.	Exports plus re-exports of native goods.	Total trade.	Gross imports of foreign goods.	Exports plus re-exports of native goods.	Total trade.
British India.....	\$483, 855	\$6, 324	\$500, 179	\$303, 048	.....	\$303, 048
Dutch East Indies.....	100, 985	552, 277	653, 262	1, 180, 539	\$1, 231, 757	2, 412, 296
France.....	178, 243	310, 915	489, 158	50, 772	11, 044	61, 816
French Indo-China.....	5, 217	15, 096	20, 313	3, 017	.....	3, 017
Hongkong.....	2, 240, 941	1, 060, 608	3, 321, 549	2, 912, 727	1, 509, 412	4, 422, 139
Italy.....	42, 843	.....	42, 843	.....	394	394
Japan (including Taiwan).....	45, 140, 421	30, 628, 149	75, 768, 570	57, 621, 983	57, 081, 327	114, 703, 320
Chosen (Korea).....	2, 268, 966	2, 230, 651	4, 499, 617	2, 363, 972	2, 513, 108	4, 877, 080
Netherlands.....	184	.....	184	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	8, 359	223, 826	232, 185	2, 201	303, 441	305, 641
Russia, Pacific ports.....	1, 962, 510	8, 255	1, 970, 765	155, 984	.....	155, 984
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.....	21, 033	124, 277	145, 310	3, 853	206, 063	209, 906
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.....	571	.....	571	1, 226	.....	1, 226
United Kingdom.....	903, 092	.....	903, 092	705, 046	.....	705, 046
United States (including Hawaii).....	5, 447, 729	16, 237, 900	21, 685, 629	13, 160, 997	33, 305, 380	46, 466, 378
All other countries.....	625, 008	1, 188, 774	1, 813, 782	1, 440, 925	442, 931	1, 883, 856
Total.....	59, 439, 987	52, 607, 052	112, 047, 039	79, 906, 694	96, 601, 453	176, 511, 147

The greatest gain in trade with any foreign country was with the Dutch East Indies, which jumped from a total of \$653,262 in 1917 to \$2,412,296 in 1918, or 269 per cent. This great increase was probably due to imports of Javanese sugar and coffee and to exports of bean cake for fertilizer. Sugar has been imported from Java for reexport to Siberia and (crude) for use in the sugar mill at Mukden; while coffee has been imported for Siberian markets and was largely still being held at the close of the year. The Dutch islands have recently been large buyers of bean cake for their sugar plantations.

Following the Dutch East Indies, and in second place as regards gains during the year, came the United States, with a gain of 114 per cent, or a rise from \$21,685,629 in 1917 to \$46,466,378 in 1918. This

consisted largely of bean-oil exports to that country, which became the chief market for this commodity; and of imports of railway rolling stock, rails, steel and iron bars and materials, electrical apparatus, etc., America being the only remaining large source of supply for many articles of necessity imported from other than Japan.

The third largest gain in trade was shown by Japan, its figures increasing from \$75,768,570 in 1917 to \$114,703,320 in 1918, a gain of 51 per cent. This trade with Japan is general in its nature and monopolistic in some features, such as the cotton-goods trade. Japan is also the great buyer of bean cake, which is used there chiefly as a fertilizer.

Imports from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports.

On account of the quantity of imports through Dairen, which are or were really destined for the Russian market, an adequate review of the imports and goods forwarded by rail to the interior can not be made. The import of arms and ammunition was probably chiefly for the armies in Siberia; duty-free gunny bags are those which, having been used in bringing beans southward to Dairen from the interior, are there emptied and returned; the large increase in gasoline, benzine, naphtha, etc., indicates the increasing number of owners of motor vehicles, a sign of increased wealth and a rising standard of living. There was a tremendous increase in the import of needles which is not explained. The increase in the import of engine oil indicates the growth of industry as far north as Harbin, though some of this oil was sold to the Chinese Eastern Railway. The decrease in shoes and leather indicates that the great demand from Siberia has dropped, there being large quantities of these articles still on hand here. The increase in telegraph and telephone materials indicates the spread of these instruments of progress in Manchuria, systems having been installed in some towns hitherto unprovided with them. Taken as a whole, the import trade did not show a very remarkable growth.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into Dairen during the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags, gunny:				
New.....number..	17,841,604	\$3,275,719	10,121,190	\$1,931,932
Old.....do.....	3,636,674	296,753	4,331,208	361,698
Beans, yellow (soya).....bushels of 60 pounds..	1,771,549	2,032,852	87,822	136,727
Books, printed.....		70,062		84,936
Breadstuffs:				
Flour—				
Foreign.....barrels of 196 pounds..	141,429	764,062	18,112	170,570
Native.....do.....	109,276	1,061,368	222,454	2,102,808
Rice—				
Foreign.....tons..	18,207	1,248,015	14,511	1,454,148
Native.....do.....	5,538	322,673	16,648	1,234,567
Cars and wagons, railway.....		177,448		1,709,419
Cement.....barrels of 380 pounds..	67,100	214,567	149,847	660,436
China and earthen ware.....		202,067		236,041
Clocks and watches.....pieces..	29,652	51,371	35,004	70,992
Clogs and sandals, Japanese.....		75,999		90,309
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....pounds..			252,409	170,920
Coffee, raw.....do.....	17,022,457	2,864,880	6,012,093	1,011,317
Cordage and twine, jute.....tons..	112	52,619	175	91,193
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Raw cotton, native.....		59,384		100,890
Cotton cloth—				
Japanese (imitation native).....pieces..	1,761,719	2,022,174	1,532,365	2,371,129
Native, fancy.....do.....	251,326	563,975	136,741	381,729

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Cotton prints, plain.....pieces..	86,937	\$266,027	235,661	\$1,144,254
Crimps and crepons.....yards..	748,556	129,800	1,033,119	246,501
Drills—				
Japanese.....pieces..	44,463	217,157	91,159	543,712
Other.....do.....	890	3,970	210	2,651
Drills, dyed.....do.....	32,428	175,305	107,523	761,954
Flannels.....do.....	54,318	240,787	85,210	552,010
Jeans—				
30 yards—				
American.....do.....			1,060	4,934
English.....do.....	11,565	38,569	5,074	26,816
Japanese.....do.....	75,784	239,630	172,029	841,446
40 yards—				
English.....do.....	6,489	26,475	9,066	70,197
Japanese.....do.....	15,827	64,574	40,210	237,455
Jeans, dyed.....do.....	15,191	55,511	39,123	190,975
Nankens, native.....tons..	440	357,800	339	340,124
Poplins.....pieces..	29,276	255,300	50,538	624,198
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
Japanese.....do.....	113,112	438,216	248,911	1,391,658
Native.....do.....	22,337	79,744	19,562	93,302
Foreign, n. e. s.....do.....	8,813	36,704	6,234	38,757
Shirtings, foreign, plain—				
Gray—				
English.....do.....	11,027	43,778	8,266	61,267
Japanese.....do.....	52,010	211,472	60,192	411,079
White—				
English.....do.....	97,200	475,891	43,682	301,732
Japanese.....do.....	21,147	57,784	82,915	514,371
Shirting, white, figured.....do.....	5,166	26,347	5,328	33,372
T cloth.....do.....	23,675	55,213	45,426	177,078
Thread in spools.....gross..	64,774	251,063	99,180	532,448
Thread in balls.....tons..	43	59,865	21	38,627
Towels.....dozens..	124,443	76,748	190,866	149,883
Venetians—				
Fast black.....pieces..	11,227	96,192	7,823	97,343
Other.....do.....	12,224	109,135	14,050	171,091
Yarn, foreign—				
Dyed.....do.....		72,298		80,451
Gray, bleached, Japanese.....tons..	1,290	608,180	1,704	1,604,920
Dyes and colors:				
Aniline.....do.....		230,348		82,923
Indigo.....tons..	406	257,035	181	35,826
Electrical materials and fittings.....do.....		1,292,234		1,701,137
Explosives for industrial purposes.....tons..	85	87,641	218	242,663
Fish, dried and salted.....do.....	1,372	100,182	2,611	223,828
Garters and ankle bands, pairs.....dozens..	310,478	151,427	369,135	236,294
Gasoline, benzine, etc.....gallons..	237,796	162,510	339,643	303,995
Glass, window, common.....boxes..	22,728	185,460	39,814	427,483
Gloves.....pairs..	306,937	58,218	323,666	86,117
Leather and manufactures:				
Leather—				
Foreign—				
Calf, kid, colored.....tons..	112	638,434	87	643,987
Cow.....do.....	204	174,471	156	168,657
Sole.....do.....	1,498	1,925,658	580	744,585
Native.....do.....		289,027		91,974
Manufactures—Boots and shoes.....pairs..	535,091	1,503,717	651,018	2,601,826
Machine tools.....do.....		140,599		277,577
Machinery and parts.....do.....		1,406,270		2,806,113
Machines, embroidering, knitting, and sewing.....do.....		56,300		83,132
Matches.....gross..	1,331,640	420,420	1,137,793	422,167
Medicine, foreign.....do.....		278,978		315,322
Metals and minerals:				
Copper.....tons..	196	153,117	822	579,942
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles.....do.....	1,484	162,710	856	139,988
Bars.....do.....	3,957	426,537	9,038	1,447,349
Beams and girders.....do.....	846	99,965	695	148,960
Bolts, nuts, and washers.....do.....	670	149,255	796	195,553
Fish plates and spikes.....do.....	823	112,869	699	116,821
Nails, wire and cut.....do.....	4,355	582,131	2,841	501,087
Pig and kentledge.....do.....	5,440	370,832	4,791	587,655
Pipes and tubes.....do.....	7,614	1,243,433	11,245	2,512,457
Rails.....do.....	6,826	684,817	10,425	1,363,249
Shoes and plates.....do.....	6,213	894,284	3,207	849,080
Iron, galvanized, sheets—				
Corrugated.....do.....	246	63,067	291	85,756
Plain.....do.....	556	143,040	680	262,067

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals and minerals—Continued.				
Iron, galvanized, wire..... tons.....	679	\$127,863	1,171	\$247,988
Lead..... do.....	777	177,568	748	183,209
Steel..... do.....	2,976	619,080	10,345	2,771,203
Tin plates..... do.....	828	233,331	740	197,337
Milk, condensed..... dozens.....	20,151	38,997	34,542	74,176
Oil:				
Coconut..... gallons.....	278,439	340,810	7,152	10,407
Engine and mineral..... do.....	935,561	358,484	1,914,841	896,302
Kerosene—				
American..... do.....	10,406,060	2,078,112	4,194,470	1,801,040
Japanese..... do.....	1,068,820	322,073	702,750	256,946
Oil tins and cases, empty.....		813,240		1,027,777
Opium, Persian..... pounds.....	23,867	179,524	37,081	477,646
Paints..... tons.....	614	120,743	806	208,252
Paper:				
Imitation native..... do.....	1,124	111,683	1,056	126,954
Japanese..... do.....		138,500		254,048
Newspaper, old.....		194,565		62,270
Printing—				
Calendered..... tons.....	531	131,940	473	133,846
Uncalendered..... do.....	1,090	222,588	970	209,821
Strawboard..... do.....			705	58,902
Pepper..... do.....	779	320,027	23	11,281
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		123,025		222,609
Piece goods, n. e. s.:				
Canvas and cotton duck..... yards.....	439,577	99,411	353,321	109,594
Other..... do.....		176,907		295,802
Potassium, chloride of..... tons.....	51	42,727	46	29,701
Shooks for making casks.....		445,672		678,016
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Foreign piece goods—				
Plain..... pounds.....	16,054	122,072	7,193	68,031
Mixed..... do.....	44,621	121,660	33,050	98,179
Native—				
Piece goods..... do.....	204,933	1,467,405	165,067	1,382,410
Wild, raw..... do.....	533	1,877	21,733	39,861
Singlets and drawers..... dozens.....	75,899	278,702	72,145	602,483
Soap, foreign.....		266,788		232,790
Socks, cotton..... dozens.....	138,648	180,193	75,401	138,685
Soda ash..... tons.....	1,292	110,696	381	100,127
Soy..... do.....	1,029	88,138	983	108,963
Spirits, wines, etc.:				
Beer and porter, in bottles..... dozens.....		203,462		280,053
Brandy and whisky.....		58,503		39,696
Champagnes.....		57,922		16,444
Sake.....		339,848		397,739
Stationery.....		218,260		328,204
Stores, household; canned:				
Fish..... dozens.....			64,921	85,196
Fruits..... do.....			41,811	54,868
Vegetables..... do.....			38,665	55,353
Sugar:				
Brown..... tons.....	873	64,350	1,154	95,275
Confectioner's..... do.....	711	126,130	946	167,853
Refined..... do.....	5,770	790,924	11,758	2,031,321
White..... do.....	21,781	2,277,296	32,455	4,097,985
Tallow, animal, native..... do.....	2,810	626,217	283	79,284
Ties, railway..... number.....	484,669	321,431	271,065	258,704
Timber, foreign, softwood..... board feet.....	8,877,594	362,206	17,884,741	853,397
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Foreign—				
Leaf..... tons.....	832	171,140	281	84,590
Prepared..... do.....	106	114,576	19	22,405
Native—				
Leaf..... do.....	821	126,537	1,091	306,181
Prepared..... do.....	1,929	73,991	130	68,380
Cigarettes—				
Foreign..... thousands.....	943,750	3,946,627	1,161,801	3,683,891
Native..... tons.....	891	1,374,797	899	1,727,830
Cigars..... thousands.....	1,271	18,798	1,764	31,567
Toilet requisites.....		111,885		114,090
Tools, hand.....		247,209		402,559
Trunks and suit cases.....		162,747		153,850
Waste, yarn, thread, and rags..... tons.....		95,921		140,127
Wax, paraffin..... do.....		720,801	933	224,403
Wool, manufactures of:				
Coatings and suitings..... yards.....	330,713	539,723	287,406	771,630
Piece goods.....		70,016		148,030

* Excess of reexports over imports not included in total.

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord..... tons	87	\$244,612	5	\$17,866
Woolen and cotton mixtures				
Costings and suitings..... yards	522,220	484,724	271,253	278,733
Union and pomelo cloth..... do	131,636	100,701	62,813	64,443
All other articles.....		14,612,357		19,869,577
Total imports.....		74,213,130		\$5,310,364
Excess of reexports over imports.....				95,275
Net total imports.....		74,213,130		95,215,089

The Cotton-Goods Trade.

The cotton-goods trade of Dairen showed a remarkable increase during 1918 as compared with the preceding year, as is shown in the following statement giving the total imports of both foreign and native goods into Dairen as well as the amount of each forwarded by rail to the interior:

Imports:	1917	1918
Foreign goods	\$7,380,109	\$15,811,831
Native goods	1,127,155	1,382,223
Total	8,507,264	17,194,054
Forwarded by rail:		
Foreign goods	6,019,965	14,581,247
Native goods	1,066,660	1,269,694
Total	7,086,625	15,850,941

It should be remembered that the greater part of Japan's cotton-goods trade with Manchuria now probably goes through Antung, so that the above figures should be added to those of that port to get the total value of the Japanese trade in this region in cotton goods. Congestion on the Chosen-Antung route may have caused a change in trade routing.

Imports Forwarded to Interior by Rail.

A comparison between the import totals and the totals for goods forwarded to the interior by rail give the following results:

	1917	1918
Imports	\$74,213,130	\$95,215,089
Forwarded by rail	51,477,982	66,205,457
Balance	22,735,148	29,009,632

Of this large difference of goods imported and remaining in the leased territory a large part is undoubtedly railway materials and goods for the use of the South Manchuria Railway Co., which while appearing in the import figures would not show in the other total.

In the following table are given the quantity and value of the imports received at the port of Dairen which were forwarded to the interior by rail during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and ammunition.....		\$126,657		\$1,683,003
Asbestos.....		15,777		19,204
Bags, gunny:				
New.....				
Old.....	12,833,081	2,356,512	11,440,137	2,183,603
Duty free.....	899,324	32,586	696,233	58,142
Duty free.....	11,019,801	899,216	12,690,916	1,059,818
Bolting, machine.....		20,993		31,918
Books, printed, and music, engraved or printed.....		18,912		25,042
Breadstuffs:				
Barley.....	35,792	44,424	35,400	64,615
Flour, wheat—				
Foreign.....	11,408	61,485	10,473	98,627
Native.....	38,551	248,528	100,114	719,838
Rice—				
Foreign.....	4,009	322,071	4,900	490,997
Native.....	850	49,506	3,119	231,259
Bricks and tiles.....	4,791,951	154,795	7,803,960	351,154
Building materials.....		97,951		203,991
Buttons, brass and fancy.....	244,034	92,530	150,089	63,290
Candles:				
Foreign.....	382	117,798	401	136,674
Native.....	159	57,277	358	150,543
Canvas and cotton duck.....	154,964	34,774	42,042	13,041
Carpet and carpeting.....		14,577		16,851
Cement.....	99,816	319,181	148,846	556,993
Chemical products.....		523,965		208,456
Chinaware (including crockery and earthenware).....		158,177		206,897
Cigarettes:				
Foreign.....		3,063,412		2,929,466
Native.....		1,309,711		1,065,688
Cigars.....		24,360		24,964
Clocks and watches.....	17,455	30,267	23,991	48,657
Clothing, cotton, native.....	99	48,890	96	48,053
Clothing, hats, etc.....		439,262		807,277
Coke.....	49	900	566	14,555
Confectionery.....		52,648		66,155
Cordage.....	674	184,509	741	191,436
Cotton and manufactures:				
Cotton, raw, native.....	154	52,693	102	45,038
Blankets.....	119,443	86,003	107,481	128,271
Garters.....		104,676		180,593
Handkerchiefs, Japanese.....	95,616	40,026	109,335	50,909
Piece goods—				
Chintzes and cotton prints.....	73,568	230,478	259,128	1,271,750
Cotton cloth—				
Japanese.....	6,824,008	581,564	7,998,876	991,589
Imitation, native (machine-made) gray or dyed, Japanese.....		806,345		1,449,150
Striped, native.....	244,059	547,069	134,195	375,459
Drills—				
Foreign, gray—				
English.....	737	3,333	144	1,386
Japanese.....	29,568	143,748	76,469	453,742
Dyed.....	37,055	200,320	115,867	821,082
Native, gray.....	4,268	17,413	7,460	36,489
Flannel.....	49,022	221,714	87,608	544,576
Italians, venetians, crêpe, poplins, and lastings—				
Figured.....	21,809	183,020	32,151	364,153
Plain, colored.....	54,368	403,295	114,566	1,091,367
Plain, fast black.....	23,400	162,242	36,243	339,939
Jeans.....				
English.....	14,150	47,575	6,356	37,533
Japanese.....	87,266	285,254	219,010	1,094,422
Lawns, cambrics, and muslins, white, dyed, and printed.....	9,202	30,869	12,176	42,644
Nankens, native.....	503	391,848	348	348,595
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
American.....	4,185	17,075	3,937	24,423
English.....	2,710	11,847	346	2,611
Japanese.....	85,720	331,786	226,232	1,265,511
Native.....	13,577	48,470	20,194	96,366
Shirtings, plain, gray—				
American.....	131	602	40	382
English.....	13,314	56,909	4,480	31,290
Japanese.....	35,231	141,482	60,085	352,724
Native.....	3,770	16,920	10,474	52,481

Articles.	1917		1916	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton and manufactures—Continued.				
Shirtings, white.....	pieces 98,084	\$477,602	126,790	\$318,575
T cloths.....	do 10,602	38,482	15,158	54,656
Turkey reeds and dyed T cloths.....	do 12,844	36,083	51,125	201,884
Velvets and velveteens.....	yards 207,649	68,025	219,429	104,487
Threads—				
Balls.....	tons 29	41,595	10	29,511
Spools.....	gross 56,834	220,288	92,923	498,858
Towels.....	dozens 80,258	62,495	171,407	129,290
Yarn—				
Indian.....	tons 91	39,419	186	145,583
Japanese.....	do 1,150	643,758	1,576	1,539,787
Native.....	do 87	44,339	374	360,305
Cotton wadding.....	do 58	25,830	38	20,325
Covers, bed and table.....		50,594		89,644
Crucibles.....		11,354		14,145
Electrical materials.....		456,244		417,320
Enameled ware.....		85,030		153,060
Explosives.....		16,777		74,346
Fish, dried and salt:				
Foreign.....	tons 1,360	103,452	2,278	183,219
Native.....	do 539	64,691	1,385	138,765
Furniture.....		207,133		262,501
Gasoline, benzine, naphtha, etc.....	gallons 24,327	16,625	141,444	126,557
Glass, window.....	boxes 17,310	141,274	31,091	340,944
Glass and glassware.....		33,045		45,826
Gloves.....	dozens 70,372	54,538	77,211	65,982
Gloes.....	tons 26	9,918	34	20,221
Haberdashery.....		145,126		222,366
Hosiery.....	dozens 131,515	171,154	106,465	160,694
India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures.....		32,740		67,255
Indigo, artificial.....	tons 48	151,783	10	30,194
Instruments and apparatus, scientific, etc.....		25,683		36,575
Lamps and lampware.....		22,920		21,333
Leather.....	tons 1,616	2,455,320	601	1,112,642
Leather, manufactures of (not including boots and gloves).....		49,258		71,704
Looking-glasses and mirrors.....		48,626		69,153
Machinery and parts.....		1,282,848		2,033,484
Machines, embroidering, knitting, and sewing.....		42,516		50,336
Matches.....	gross 912,763	291,428	978,363	342,493
Match-making materials.....		46,523		70,098
Medicines.....		181,163		121,073
Metals:				
Brass and yellow metals—bars, sheets, etc.....	tons 20	15,922	23	16,498
Copper—				
Ingots and slabs.....	do 8	5,771	779	546,364
Sheets and plates.....	do 21	19,260	33	24,233
Wire.....	do 42	34,408	153	122,260
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles, channels, joints, and ties.....	do 529	57,068	1,083	201,514
Bars.....	do 1,839	198,544	4,433	709,929
Bolts, nuts, and washers.....	do 306	67,440	460	113,016
Fish plates and spikes for railway.....	do 758	103,885	1,139	183,979
Nails, wire.....	do 3,299	440,938	1,829	322,585
Fig.....	do 289	19,837	365	44,815
Pipes and tubes.....	do 4,104	671,435	6,062	1,346,005
Rails.....	do 9,757	885,967	8,442	1,108,166
Sheets and plates.....	do 587	127,671	1,832	487,110
Wire.....	do 3,429	20,979	133	23,475
Iron and mild steel, old.....	do 3,429	187,843	3,685	290,251
Iron and steel manufactures.....	do 1,689	256,308	1,592	388,419
Iron, galvanized—				
Sheets.....	do 462	118,743	569	167,778
Wire.....	do 463	87,146	700	148,395
Lead—				
Pig or bars.....	do 51	10,392	212	42,519
Pipes.....	do 108	26,799	181	50,757
Steel, bamboo, bars, hoops, sheets, and plates.....	do 106	18,900	317	83,075
Steel wire rope (cast and wire).....	do 111	45,597	201	100,398
Tin plates, plain.....	do 162	49,958	350	93,250
Milk, condensed, in tins.....	dozens 14,613	26,829	25,916	55,632
Musical instruments.....		12,186		15,203
Needles.....	thousands 58,997	54,159	227,096	250,606
Oil:				
Engine.....	gallons 590,528	218,476	856,275	387,211
Kerosene—				
American.....	do 5,492,817	1,597,888	4,761,165	1,701,779
Japanese.....	do 923,884	273,285	730,070	265,647
Vegetable.....	tons 20,039	403,718	2,553	50,107
Paints and paint oil.....	do 1,088	171,979	705	88,191
Paper.....		451,642		827,164

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Peanuts..... tons.....	1,064	\$46,573	1,379	\$82,396
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	73,511	119,271		
Photographic materials.....	35,230	44,653		
Printing and lithographic materials.....	26,900	25,521		
Railway materials, n. e. s.....	239,438	555,221		
Safes and strong-room doors.....	19,927	46,584		
Scales and balances.....	26,542	28,114		
Shoes and boots:				
Foreign..... pairs.....	462,388	1,190,378	244,071	778,231
Native..... do.....	269,693	278,844	78,038	70,682
Silk piece goods:				
Foreign—				
Silk..... pounds.....	2,516	19,825	2,899	27,414
Silk mixtures..... do.....	29,215	80,458	29,604	87,941
Native—				
Pongees..... do.....	5,333	15,309	11,867	39,816
Other..... do.....	160,800	1,151,392	120,667	1,010,566
Skin, fur..... number.....	85,550	28,388	72,275	30,875
Soap.....		193,300		246,860
Soda..... tons.....	1,003	90,663	1,233	205,078
Soy..... do.....	577	49,419	720	72,236
Spirits of wine..... gallons.....	17,424	8,175	28,318	16,158
Spirits, wines, etc.:				
Beer and porter.....		69,570		104,630
Bake.....		106,361		136,233
Spirits (brandy, whisky, etc.).....		80,069		81,128
Wines.....		100,511		128,087
Stationery.....		166,006		250,378
Stores, household.....		2,995,412		712,512
Stoves and grates.....		26,720		23,617
Sugar:				
Brown..... tons.....	501	36,921	1,619	133,727
Candy..... do.....	502	88,360	943	167,218
Refined and white..... do.....	21,249	2,295,842	33,701	4,779,528
Tallow, animal, native..... do.....	2,740	610,358	126	35,425
Tea:				
Foreign..... do.....	350	73,308	299	107,636
Native..... do.....	429	234,157	1,541	914,862
Telegraph and telephone materials.....		36,926		106,176
Ties, railway, sleepers.....		233,818		139,761
Timber:				
Hardwood..... cubic feet.....	49,473	35,460	71,881	40,446
Softwood..... board feet.....	2,561,010	104,490	1,839,485	87,781
Tobacco:				
Leaf—				
Foreign..... tons.....	836	171,935	228	68,538
Native..... do.....	826	137,711	1,154	323,835
Prepared, native..... do.....	113	57,742	122	73,334
Toilet requisites.....		83,413		106,829
Tools, hand.....		123,955		199,535
Toys.....		41,691		81,664
Vehicles.....		184,915		211,144
Wax, paraffin..... tons.....	3,244	650,319	683	164,362
Woodenware.....		27,751		36,763
Wool, manufactures of:				
Blankets..... pounds.....	1,899	1,879	11,741	13,727
Mixtures (union and poncho cloth)..... yards.....	128,770	96,215	73,558	75,466
Woolen and worsted yarn and cords..... tons.....	30	85,264	16	61,387
All other articles.....		8,823,202		6,996,318
Total.....		51,477,982		66,205,457

Export Trade of Dairen.

A glance at the list of exports shows that they consist almost entirely of crude and raw products, principally agricultural and live-stock products. The total value of the exports was \$102,613,190 in 1918, a gain of \$38,162,236 as compared with 1917, when the value was \$64,450,954. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles exported from Dairen to foreign countries and Chinese ports during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bean cake:				
To foreign countries.....tons..	658,102	\$17,163,955	791,207	\$39,178,152
To Chinese ports.....do.....	116,721	3,044,212	81,596	3,009,084
Bean meal.....do.....	24,140	806,661	20,937	1,266,087
Beans:				
To foreign countries.....bushels of 60 pounds..	4,949,967	5,202,059	11,220,442	14,972,342
To Chinese ports.....do.....	2,419,933	2,518,486	1,166,039	1,590,536
Bones, animal.....tons.....	2,377	46,880	2,394	52,777
Breadstuffs:				
Barley.....bushels of 48 pounds..	272	300	28,036	24,082
Barley, pearl.....do.....	8,661	14,676	3,078	6,961
Bran.....tons.....	6,272	107,479	5,326	117,432
Corn—				
To foreign countries.....bushels of 56 pounds..	47,714	50,085	89,117	86,175
To Chinese ports.....do.....	633,786	665,199	326,476	315,718
Flour, wheat—				
To foreign countries.....barrels of 196 pounds..	314	2,122	19,418	142,466
To Chinese ports.....do.....	79,378	541,055	13,744	101,143
Kaoliang—				
To foreign countries.....tons.....	1,546	84,487	4,564	168,318
To Chinese ports.....do.....	73,870	1,873,424	47,671	1,758,124
Millet—				
To foreign countries.....do.....	1,060	38,979	6,404	314,455
To Chinese ports.....do.....	3,427	129,071	558	27,396
Wheat.....bushels of 60 pounds..	397,567	431,030	972,260	1,461,482
Bristles.....tons.....	118	150,274	41	54,947
Calcium, carbide of.....do.....	1,369	90,310	168	21,311
Cement:				
To foreign countries.....barrels of 380 pounds..	2,993	8,706	758	2,577
To Chinese ports.....do.....	40,111	116,607	57,722	196,267
Coal:				
To foreign countries.....tons.....	489,614	1,997,625	438,900	2,679,844
To Chinese ports.....do.....	230,878	942,426	164,064	1,076,506
Coke.....do.....	7,743	39,489	2,174	19,452
Glycerine.....do.....			22	20,563
Hair, animal:				
To foreign countries.....pounds..	43,867	11,265	244,267	60,578
To Chinese ports.....do.....	517,200	146,799	81,867	29,119
Hemp seed.....tons.....	9,395	354,180	3,446	151,964
Hides, horse, ass, and mule:				
To foreign countries.....do.....	184	63,109	547	221,374
To Chinese ports.....do.....	15	5,268	27	10,491
Licorice.....do.....	490	67,198	489	70,010
Machinery:				
To foreign countries.....do.....		111,373		137,483
To Chinese ports.....do.....		709		11,882
Manure.....do.....		28,419		42,337
Manure, sulphate of ammonia.....tons..	5,007	509,408	6,704	806,362
Melon seed:				
To foreign countries.....do.....	674	81,251	271	41,914
To Chinese ports.....do.....	1,340	161,521	816	126,451
Metals:				
Copper.....do.....	135	48,043	26	10,132
Iron—				
Old.....do.....	3,382	149,866	6,969	307,172
Pig.....do.....	30,380	1,822,350	27,998	3,866,901
Lead, old.....do.....	192	25,594	151	24,287
Oil:				
Bean—				
To foreign countries.....do.....	100,144	16,451,930	122,604	27,079,288
To Chinese ports.....do.....	1,069	175,627	183	40,387
Castor.....do.....	1,044	169,924	1,251	263,245
Peanut.....do.....	1	193	189	39,334
Olein.....do.....	87	12,167	271	49,274
Peanuts.....do.....	1,669	65,464	956	75,343
Perilla seed.....do.....	4,238	290,439	5,387	431,880
Salt.....do.....	92,381	474,913	116,493	700,440
Sesame.....do.....	1,376	101,400	441	43,357

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Seed cake..... tons			1,315	\$22,842
Silk:				
Raw, wild—				
To foreign countries..... pounds	101,200	\$419,280	98,267	322,532
To Chinese ports..... do	1,193,867	2,486,270	1,049,067	3,290,803
Raw, waste, to Chinese ports..... do	775,200	183,839	1,063,067	539,509
Cocoon, wild, to Chinese ports..... do	10,931,200	1,066,594	12,593,067	1,919,777
Soap..... tons		8,394		19,970
Soda..... tons	2,037	103,621	510	31,476
Timber, softwood:				
To foreign countries..... board feet	930,489	22,731	305,096	29,365
To Chinese ports..... do	1,717,783	52,441	1,299,662	63,365
Tobacco, and manufactures:				
Leaf tobacco, to Chinese ports..... tons	1,521	234,604	73	19,102
Cigarettes—				
To foreign countries.....		10,282		10,541
To Chinese ports.....		293,301		405,529
Wool, sheep's..... pounds	2,190,667	553,024	1,710,133	373,583
All other articles.....		1,633,666		2,600,669
Total.....		64,450,954		102,613,190

Declared Exports to the United States.

Shipments of soya-bean oil, the principal item of export from the Dairen consular district to the United States, almost doubled in value during 1918 as compared with the preceding year, accounting for \$36,496,060 of the total of \$37,301,400 of the declared exports. The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from this district to the United States during 1917 and 1918 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bean cake..... pounds	2,240,000	\$31,763		
Bears:				
Soya..... do	34,011,520	1,024,460		
White..... bushels ^a			1,667	\$9,347
Bristles..... pounds	3,200	3,975		
Castor seeds..... bushels ^b	51,368	120,892		
Furs, assorted..... pieces	243,327	128,171		
Horsehair (manes and tails)..... pounds	31,834	23,123	46,594	11,451
Kaoliang..... do	2,000,000	31,231		
Oil:				
Castor..... do	442,500	66,556	1,247,000	298,932
Hempseed..... do			1,222,550	187,352
Peanut..... do	46,200	6,886	1,430,111	221,072
Perilla..... do			415,800	77,186
Soya-bean..... do	198,534,626	19,740,640	257,863,427	36,496,060
Peanuts..... do	50,000	3,527		
All other.....		1,967		
Total.....		21,189,191		37,301,400

^a Bushels of 60 pounds.

^b Bushels of 50 pounds.

Shipments declared for export from the Dairen district to the Philippines show a decrease of \$5,081 in 1918 as compared with the preceding year, being valued at \$239,778 and \$234,697 in 1917 and 1918, respectively. In both years the principal item was coal, which made up \$239,778, or the whole amount of the shipments in 1917, and \$218,517, or 93 per cent, in 1918. Returned American goods were valued at \$915 in 1917 and \$260,319 in 1918, razors and accessories accounting for practically the whole amount in the latter year.

Shipping Statistics.

A small increase in the total tonnage entering and clearing the port (steamers only) was observed in 1918 over 1917, amounting to about 322,296 tons. Japanese tonnage (with many recurring entries) still leads by a very wide margin, with China second, Great Britain third, Holland fourth, Russia fifth, and the United States sixth. While it is expected that there will be some increase in American entries during 1919, Denmark and Norway will probably show much greater increases.

The number and tonnage of the ships entering and clearing from the port of Dairen during 1918 were as follows:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.						
American.....	2	10,390	2	10,390	4	20,780
British.....	45	58,133	45	58,133	90	116,266
Danish.....	1	3,301	1	3,301	2	6,602
Dutch.....	7	23,715	7	23,715	14	47,430
French.....	1	638	1	638	2	1,276
Japanese.....	1,883	1,673,077	1,876	1,669,424	3,758	3,342,501
Norwegian.....	1	3,276	1	3,276	2	6,552
Russian.....	14	16,199	14	16,199	28	32,398
Chinese.....	259	119,911	258	119,026	517	238,937
Total.....	2,213	1,908,640	2,204	1,904,102	4,417	3,812,742
SAILING VESSELS.						
Japanese.....	203	6,220	190	5,775	393	11,995
Grand total.....	2,416	1,914,860	2,394	1,909,877	4,810	3,824,737

During 1918 only Japanese, Chinese, and Russian entries showed gains, and these countries had corresponding gains in tonnage. Although the United States showed one less ship entered, the tonnage was about double that of 1917. It is likely that Dairen will become more and more important as a shipping center as the interior is developed and the standard of living rises. It is possible that large shipping interests may make Dairen a port of call for Pacific and European run liners, the latter for the bean and oil trade.

Marine Insurance.

The movement among shipping interests here for the appointment of a Lloyd's surveyor gathered strength during the year, and it is probable that a qualified Japanese will be appointed to this important position in the near future. Private reports of marine insurance effected here show that the business has been increasing from year to year. Reports for the four years 1915-1918 are as follows:

	Gold yen.	
1915.....	39,179,594	\$19,531,028
1916.....	35,032,989	17,463,945
1917.....	81,690,558	40,722,743
1918.....	200,574,575	99,986,426

At the end of 1918 there were 73 vessels registered in the Kwangtung Leased Territory (almost all at Dairen) with a total gross tonnage of 129,302, compared with 86 vessels and a total gross tonnage of 156,133 at the end of the previous year.

FILE COPY
PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

77509

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55b

April 8, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Harbin district:		Mukden district:	
Decreased import trade.....	2	New enterprises.....	15
Factors affecting export trade.....	4	Leading imports.....	15
Declared exports to United States.....	5	Tientsin district:	
Currencies in circulation.....	6	Total trade increases.....	16
General conditions.....	6	Import trade profitable.....	17
Mukden district:		Details of export trade.....	26
Soil, climate, etc.....	7	Trade with United States.....	30
Leading products.....	8	Shipping of the port.....	32
Principal manufactures.....	10	Industries.....	33
Railways, existing and proposed.....	11	Operation of railways.....	33
Banking, currency, and credits.....	11	Conservancy work.....	55
Packing and shipping of mer- chandise.....	12	Road construction.....	36
Introduction of new commodities.....	13	Foreign concessions.....	38
American trade.....	13	Plans for trade extension.....	39
Effect of war conditions.....	14		

CHINA.

HARBIN.

By Consul Douglas Jenkins.

Owing to disturbed political conditions in Siberia and along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, in the Harbin consular district, trade was seriously interfered with during 1918. Harbin is an important distributing center, not only for northern Manchuria, but for eastern Siberia as well. The disorganization and frequent stoppage of railway traffic and river transportation, as a result of military operations along the Siberian frontier, made it practically impossible to ship goods from Harbin to Siberia, or to receive raw products from the latter country.

As a result of these conditions, which prevailed more or less throughout the entire year, there was a marked decline in the imports and exports through Harbin. Another factor which contributed to the decline in exports was the embargo the Chinese Government placed on the shipment of foodstuffs into Siberia. This embargo, which took effect in the beginning of the summer of 1918 and remained in force until the Bolsheviks were finally driven from power in eastern Siberia in September of that year, was designed to prevent foodstuffs from getting into the hands of the Bolsheviks and possibly being forwarded to Germany.

Serious fluctuations in the value of the ruble during the year—exchange varied from 6 to 20 rubles to the dollar—tended to upset business, because the ruble is the only currency in general circulation in this district. The general restrictions on commerce between foreign

172172-20-55b-157 PLEASE RETURN TO

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND

COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google.

countries as a result of the war also tended to decrease business in Harbin, as elsewhere.

In the autumn of 1918 there was some improvement in business and industrial conditions in the district, and exports began to flow from Harbin into Siberia. However, transportation conditions continued to be very unsatisfactory, and the shipment of goods was not nearly so great as was generally anticipated. There was a serious congestion of freight at Changchun, in northern Manchuria, which is the southern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This made it difficult for shippers to obtain cars to bring supplies into Harbin and also for exports. This practical breaking down in the transportation system serving northern Manchuria naturally had a very serious bearing on business conditions throughout the consular district.

Decreased Import Trade.

With regard to imports, it will be observed from the accompanying statistics that while the total aggregate value for 1918 was \$4,679,136, the total for 1917 was \$8,415,120, and for 1916, \$18,097,497. However, a very important item in 1916 was locomotives and other railway supplies, which were valued at \$10,731,682 and in 1917 at \$3,605,764. These locomotives were imported for the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Russians, and as there were practically no imports of the sort in 1918 there was, naturally, a decided falling off in the total imports for that year. There was, however, a general decline in imports of various sorts, and especially in certain cotton goods, dried fruits and vegetables, manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, and manufactures of tobacco.

The following table shows the value of the imports into the Harbin consular district through the customhouses at Harbin, Manchouli, Suifenho, Aigun, and Sansing in 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Animals, live:			
Cattle	\$1,111	\$817	\$1,961
Goats			4,093
Horses	2,835	6,723	5,731
Other	715	7,636	21
Arms and ammunition	3,890	10,677	548
Asbestos	53,884	111,720	4,768
Bags	2,848	48,510	58,196
Belting (machine)	1,518	1,514	
Bêche de mer			30,518
Books and charts	22,760	12,760	380
Boots and shoes, leather and rubber		18,077	52,228
Bottles, empty			7,571
Brass and yellow metals	4,617		389
Breadstuffs:			
Flour	13,946	687	
Rice	29,411	4,608	
Wheat	104,824		1,762
Other	36,345	44	
Building materials	40,474	45,776	19,063
Butter and cheese	102,374	376	160,084
Buttons			6,847
Candles and materials for making	31,782	3,049	3,149
Casks, etc. (empty)			7,690
Cement	117,584	76,914	48,953
Carpets and carpeting	14,457	1,230	2,246
Chemicals and drugs	14,005		24,175
China and earthenware	4,608	13,191	1,687
Clocks and watches	32,699	1,568	47
Clothing, etc.	5,383		64,810
Coal and coke	115,303	172,437	301,596
Coffee	107,223		7,562
Cocoa and chocolate	4,744	61	383

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Confectionery, etc.	\$12,136	\$3,417	899
Copper	21,195	12,203	17,692
Cordage	18,688	286,130	74,988
Corks	25,624	7,268	2,191
Cotton, manufactures of:			
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins	1,557	6,240	273
Canvas and cotton duck			18,888
Chintzes and prints	312,882		
Coatings and suitings			59,944
Covers, bed and table	10,741	1,434	435
Cretonnes	18,201	163	
Drills	1,924	884	13,940
Flannel and flannelettes	522		10,322
Handkerchiefs	16,993	606	31
Italians and lastings, plain, fast black, and figured	5,504	14,940	22,562
Japanese cotton cloth	3,651	2,083	1,346
Nankeens	21,039	4,580	
Plain cotton prints			16,727
Satens, reps, etc.	13,232	3,263	962
Sheetings, gray, plain	9,151		798
Shirtings	37,777	2,679	25,786
T cloths			3,461
Thread	6,463	191	10,548
Towels	3,008	809	1,226
Velvets and velveteens	43,912	11,840	975
Waste and wadding	31,031	439	3,519
Yarn	4,320	2,322	6,230
Other manufactures	62,837	9,068	80,785
Cutlery and electroplated ware	5,631	996	100
Dyes, paints, and varnishes	18,126	5,663	11,189
Electrical materials and fittings	4,634		88,348
Enameled ware	3,707	71	428
Felt and felt sheeting			3,048
Fish and fishery products	228,561	98,272	209,633
Foodstuffs	5,880	335,941	151,355
Fruits and vegetables (dried and fresh)	830,966	135,180	95,167
Furs	225,267	217,800	451,058
Glass and glassware	189,416	281,169	88,504
Ghee	3,432	1,088	1,376
Grain			42,277
Groundnuts	48,199	262	298
Gums	993	4,787	6,243
Haberdashery	1,373	641,303	22,209
Hair (animal) and leathers	20,008	3,931	33,538
Hemp	6,698	1,934	454
Hides (cow and buffalo)	265	775	
Honey	1,169	234	6,656
Hops			10,155
Horns (deer)	79,169	20,200	49,165
Hockery	4,532		10,088
India rubber and gutta-percha	51,814		9,060
Instruments and apparatus:			
Musical	5,807	3,546	4,161
Scientific	1,807		1,978
Iron and steel, manufactures of:			
Angles and tees	3,311	1,975	113
Bars	218,056	78,728	14,983
Galvanized sheets	3,597	5,050	4,929
Hoops	18,488	2,221	1,211
Machinery and fittings	217,570	57,775	50,061
Nails, rivets, and screws	54,253	36,089	2,798
Pig and kentledge			31,627
Pipes and tubes	21,687	262	4,518
Railway plants, and materials	105,438	245,901	558,193
Sheets and plates	205,929	42,102	10,912
Tools	4,113	10,053	10,758
Wire	19,346	9,890	1,749
Other manufactures	224,232	100,781	119,638
Jewelry (real and imitation)	1,623	21,227	278
Lamps and lampware	10,256	12,593	879
Lead	21,685	22,399	2,424
Leather, manufactures of	2,656	21,152	966
Matches and materials for making	5,253	28,976	574
Mats and matting	2,817	314	2,142
Meats, preserved, etc.	3,907	1,920	4,087
Metals and minerals, unclassified	13,971	17,871	14,129
Milk, condensed	3,039		4,488
Oils:			
Engine, lubricating	178,773		13,000
Gasoline	9,165	2,183	4,867
Kerosene (Russian)	513,383	126,028	8,041
Vegetable	12,193	92,413	22,410
Paper	131,271	8,903	11,349
Perfumery	41,360	24,244	3,348
Photographic materials	38,930	21,626	75,498

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Printing and lithographic materials.....	\$6,675	\$1,593	\$718
Seaweed and agar-agar.....			77,148
Seeds.....	10,445	10,235	3,463
Silk:			
Piece goods.....	1,246	34,718	1,006
Other manufactures.....			3,754
Soap.....	54,003	17,106	1,011
Soda.....	20,753	11,686	7,849
Stationery.....	3,500		6,991
Stores (household, marine, etc.).....	53,983		
Sugar:			
White.....	114,714	11,145	6,098
Refined.....	281,918	64,868	59
Other.....	1,845		27
Tea.....	152,559	230,066	170,521
Telegraph and telephone materials.....	3,343	18,183	
Tin plates.....	26,424	2,862	38
Tobacco and manufactures of:			
Cigarettes.....	369,067	786	5,132
Leaf.....	158,344		11,487
Tobacco sundries.....	27,756	27,281	
Toilet articles.....	7,050	123	5,610
Toys, etc.....	11,171	3,532	768
Umbrellas.....	2,515	2,382	840
Vehicles:			
Locomotives, tenders.....	10,731,682	3,605,764	106,172
Motor cars, cycles, etc.....	5,839	12,116	26,236
Railway carriages.....	139,500	22,590	5,988
Other kinds.....			17,992
Wax.....			5,573
Wines, spirits, and malts:			
Spirits.....	22,097	53,081	66,013
Wines, liquors.....	22,204	17,349	40,353
Others.....	1,627	7,211	4,535
Wood.....	76,066	27,109	10,579
Casks.....	3,034	16,922	
Furniture, etc.....	9,843	9,098	2,018
Sleepers.....	2,101	1,265	
Timber—			
Hard.....	1,697		
Soft.....	107,877	102,435	484,526
Woodenware.....	3,387	390	61
Wool, manufactures of:			
Cloth.....	2,338	105	
Felt.....	4,783	2,708	845
Mixtures, wool and cotton.....	659		1,473
Yarn and cord.....	8,802		
Other manufactures.....	2,843		11,879
Postal parcels, n. e. s.....	209,993	287,553	12,765
All other articles.....	67,027	178,277	55,187
Total.....	18,097,497	8,415,120	4,679,136

Lack of Transportation Facilities Adversely Affects Exports.

There are no statistics to be obtained in regard to crops in northern Manchuria, but it is generally understood that they were good in 1918. The production of beans compared favorably with other years. Here again, however, the faulty transportation facilities seriously interfered with the bringing of beans to market and their export, and the shipment of beans and bean cake from Harbin declined seriously in 1918, as compared with former years. It is understood that quantities of beans still remain at various points in the interior along the rivers and railway, owing to the fact that it has been impossible to obtain the necessary transportation to bring them to market.

There was also a marked decline in the export of grain, fish and fishery products, hides and skins, tallow, and tea. The shipment of goods by parcels post, which was very generally resorted to in 1916 and 1917 because of the difficulty of moving goods by ordinary freight, decreased in 1918. The total exports from the Harbin consular district in 1918 were valued at \$7,217,947, as compared with \$33,073,344 in 1917, and \$27,275,556 in 1916, as is shown in the following table:

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Animals, live:			
Cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs.....	\$550,695	\$552,180	\$635,784
Horses, mules, etc.....	3,676	1,134	3,381
Poultry.....	16,418	11,670	4,078
Bean cake.....	1,457,462	2,117,085	631,314
Beans.....	6,878,709	10,297,409	1,475,442
Breadstuffs:			
Bran.....	75,462	124,173	50,153
Flour.....	310,898	1,633,793	.....
Grain.....	2,032,986	4,283,290	1,010,728
Vermicelli and macaroni.....	11,670	19,129	15,155
Bristles.....	.....	.....	4,119
Candles.....	.....	.....	218,987
China and earthenware.....	2,572	1,429	238
Clothing, all kinds.....	323,908	467,488	553,178
Coal and charcoal.....	14,990	22,688	8,360
Cordage.....	.....	.....	8,663
Cotton, manufactures of:			
Drills.....	.....	.....	39,234
Nankeens.....	4,482	36,086	14,158
Sheetings.....	.....	.....	5,347
Shirtings, gray.....	.....	.....	5,563
Other.....	16,951	20,553	.....
Eggs, fresh and preserved.....	855,620	472,977	119,500
Fish and fishery products.....	307,299	438,235	32,181
Fodder.....	.....	.....	14,668
Fruits and nuts:			
Fruits.....	27,685	43,783	7,991
Groundnuts, etc.....	137,317	119,120	3,526
Fur.....	8,198	9,593	.....
Furniture			
Hemp.....	15,274	9,718	13,523
Hides and skins (undressed).....	221,377	281,731	3,003
Honey.....	.....	.....	29,179
Horns.....	.....	.....	4,196
Iron, manufactures, uncleaned.....	.....	.....	3,697
Leather and leather products.....	.....	.....	2,423
Mats.....	318,249	2,348,452	66,057
Meat products:			
Hams.....	.....	.....	2,033
Intestines.....	.....	.....	213,023
Lard.....	84,233	626,407	11,239
Tallow (beef).....	1,685,784	2,449,180	251,670
Other kinds.....	1,242,092	1,633,443	36,290
Oils, vegetable:			
Paper.....	598,696	698,370	1,023,216
Provisions and vegetables.....	7,445	9,379	129,581
Seeds.....	259,717	655,161	2,371
Silk piece goods.....	132,576	256,794	85,051
Soap.....	3,784	14,920	15,464
Sugar.....	.....	.....	7,729
Tea.....	28,403	253,657	8,233
Timber.....	440,096	57,347	94,339
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	78,334	26,966	172,906
Post parcels, n. e. s.....	13,384	25,055	7,576
All other articles.....	8,468,175	228,029	59,684
	640,879	2,826,860	7,519
Total.....	27,275,556	33,073,344	7,217,947

Declared Exports to the United States.

The value of the goods declared for export to the United States through the Harbin consulate declined from \$1,486,266 in 1917 to \$809,986 during 1918. The quantity and value of these goods are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antiques, Chinese.....	pieces.....	20	\$3,510	.....
Beans, soya.....	tons.....	8,369	374,512	.....
Bristles.....	pounds.....	.....	9,602	\$13,493
Furs.....	pieces.....	386,652	302,249	1,089,134
Hair:				
Camel.....	bales.....	237	50,529	.....
Horse.....	pounds.....	.....	1,121	10,054
Hides and skins.....	bales.....	2,371	59,115	4,905
Intestines.....	.....	.....	545	23,024
Wool, sheep.....	bales.....	3,092	699,351	154,046
Total.....				
		1,486,266		809,986

* Dozen.

* Pounds.

With regard to the outlook for American trade in this district, it should be pointed out that although northern Manchuria does furnish a market of some importance for American manufactured goods, this is comparatively small in relation to the trade which passes through Harbin destined for Siberia. It is generally understood that there is a great demand in Siberia for practically all sorts of manufactured goods, and more especially for agricultural and other machinery, cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes and other leather goods, hardware and tools, chemicals, electrical supplies, paper, perfumery and toilet articles, printing supplies, and railway materials, but the development of this trade will depend upon the founding of a stable government and an improvement in railway transportation and in the currency.

Numerous Currencies in Circulation.

The currency question continues to be deplorable. The value of the ruble is lower at present (July 9, 1919) than it has ever been, and there are no indications of immediate improvement. This makes it extremely difficult for people in Siberia to buy goods from abroad, and, as a result, the transit business through Harbin must be curtailed accordingly. There are at present in circulation in Harbin, Russian ruble notes of the former Imperial Government, of the former Provisional or Kerensky Government, of the Serbian or Omsk Government, and a number of other notes of a more or less private sort, such as those issued by the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the municipality, and the Chinese Exchange.

There are also in circulation a great many checks issued by merchants and other private establishments who find it difficult to make change. These checks are in more or less general circulation, and their values, of course, extremely doubtful. The notes of the Imperial Government are still at a premium, whereas those of the Omsk Government are at a discount. This difference in values in the currency causes no end of confusion and embarrassment in the transacting of ordinary business. It is apparent also that speculators are industriously engaged in hoarding the better class of notes and also all notes of smaller denominations, so that there is a difference in value between notes of 8, 5, and 10 ruble denominations and those of 250 and 1,000 rubles, although they may all be of the same issue.

General Conditions in the Harbin District.

The shortage of freight cars continues, though there has been some slight improvement recently. The present Russian Government has endeavored to rectify this condition by the promulgation of certain regulations providing for the distribution of cars, but these regulations seem rather to add to the confusion. These things are all having a serious effect upon the development of trade, and it is impossible to hold out any great hopes of real improvement in the near future.

In spite of all these difficulties, however, a considerable amount of business is being carried on, and a number of American firms have recently established branch houses in Harbin. Two new American banks are also expected to begin operations here in the near future.

In the Harbin consular district proper, the principal industry is agriculture. This is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, who show very little disposition to use modern machinery or implements. The principal crops grown consist of Manchuria beans, wheat, corn, and other grains. There is very little stock raising in this district proper. Practically all of the manufacturing concerns in the district are situated at Harbin. These consist of flour and oil mills. There are 10 flour mills in operation at present, several of which are of considerable importance. There are 16 bean-oil mills, but these are for the most part rather small and are owned by Chinese.

Considerable money is invested in river transportation on the Sungari. The steamers are owned by Chinese and Russians. One Chinese company is operating more than 40 steamers at present. These boats run between Harbin and points on the Amur River, and furnish the only means of transportation for northern Manchuria above the railway line. The Chinese Eastern Railway, which is Russian owned and operated, is the largest business concern in the Harbin district. This company purchases its rolling stock and other supplies direct, a great portion of which comes from the United States.

MUKDEN.

By Consul General E. Carleton Baker.

The Mukden consular district comprises the greater part of South Manchuria, and includes the cities of Kirin, Changchun, Newchwang, and Mukden, as well as a number of cities of lesser importance. It corresponds roughly to New York State in latitude and population. In general character, however, this country more nearly resembles Minnesota and the Dakotas. Its area is about 80 per cent larger than New York, so the density of population is proportionately less. About 10 or 15 per cent of the people in this region are of original Manchu stock, the others are immigrants from Shantung and Chihli and their descendants.

Soil, Climate, and Physical Features.

Most of the soil in the Mukden district is a loose, clay loam, of brownish color and very deep and fertile. Sandy loams are found in a few places, and on some of the lower levels there is considerable alluvial soil almost black from the decayed vegetation which evidently thrived in former ages when the land was wholly or partially covered with water. While a good deal of land in the north and northwest is suitable only for grazing, there is very little waste land in other parts of the district. One authority has stated that no large soil areas of the world contain more potential wealth than those of Manchuria. During most of the year the climate is dry, and while there are extremes in temperature, from about 25° below zero to nearly 100° above, the effect is not as noticeable as it would be in a more humid atmosphere. The rainfall, including snow, is 33 inches, and covers a period of about 70 days, the heaviest rains occurring in July and August. The snowfall is seldom heavy. The rapidity with which crops develop is extraordinary. Spring wheat, for instance, matures in about 100 days, whereas in the same latitude in the United States it requires from 120 to 130 days.

The Liao River Basin constitutes the western part of this district and is comparatively flat country and very productive. The eastern part is almost entirely mountainous; the Changpai Range is most conspicuous and many other smaller ranges radiate in all directions. Some of the peaks are from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Mukden, which has an elevation of 320 feet, is situated in about the center of an agricultural plain of 2,000 square miles. The Liao River and its tributaries are the only waterways of importance in this district, and these are silting up to such an extent that their value to commerce is becoming seriously impaired. It is believed, however, that conservancy work on the Liao River will do much to restore its value, especially as regards Newchwang, which is situated about 13 miles from its mouth.

Country Chiefly Agricultural.

Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country. The crop most extensively grown is kaoliang, known botanically as *sorghum vulgare*, the seed of which is the staple food of the natives and is also used as fodder and for the manufacture of a strong alcoholic drink known as samshu. The stalks of this grain are used for fuel as well as for light construction purposes. Millet, barley, buckwheat, cotton, maize, wheat, and rice are grown in moderate quantities. The production of rice, however, is rapidly increasing, and last year's production exceeded 1,000,000 bushels. The root crops are not so important, although sugar beets are being cultivated in large quantities and, under favorable conditions, can be made to yield from 14 to 18 per cent of sugar. Hemp and tobacco are grown both for local consumption and for export. The tobacco is of good quality and, if foreign seeds are used and the leaves properly cured, can be used to advantage with other tobacco in making high-grade cigarettes.

The soya bean is the most valuable crop and is of greatest importance commercially. The phenomenal rise in the price of bean oil abroad during the last few years has given a great stimulus to the industry here. From the principal stations in this district along the South Manchuria Railway the shipments of beans in 1913 amounted to over 1,200,000 tons, while the shipments of bean oil weighed nearly 20,000 tons. Sesamum oil, hempseed oil, castor oil, and perilla oil were also shipped in large quantities, and the demand for these abroad is steadily increasing.

Field Crops Abundant.

The crops for 1918 were fairly abundant and contributed a great deal to the general prosperity. In most parts of the district there was an ample supply of moisture and the situation at first was very promising. Toward the end of July, however, there were heavy rains which continued for several days, causing heavy floods and considerable disaster. In some places the crops were totally destroyed, but it is estimated that the general yield for the district was from 75 to 80 per cent normal. The production of beans was almost up to the average and the kaoliang crop amounted to about 70 per cent. As previously stated, the production of rice considerably increased, and it is believed that rice culture will become a very important industry. The indigo crop was very large owing to the

scarcity of European and American dyes. The sugar-beet crop was very gratifying and the prospects for the local sugar factory are very bright. As the crops were quite abundant and there was a very large demand abroad for raw products of all kinds, particularly for vegetable oils, and the prices were correspondingly increased, the year as a whole was very successful for the local producers.

Minerals and Mining.

The mining possibilities in this district are generally assumed to be enormous, but the present developments are of a limited character. Deposits of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, asbestos, magnesite, soapstone, and antimony have been reported. Coal is already being extensively mined both by Japanese and Chinese. The former are working large deposits with modern machinery, while the latter are still using crude native methods. The Chinese are planning, however, to obtain modern mining equipment and there will soon be a considerable demand for American machinery. The Japanese are developing large deposits of iron ore. It is estimated that one of their concessions will be capable of supplying ore to their new steel works at a yearly rate of over 1,000,000 tons of ore for 60 to 100 years.

The gold is only obtained by placer mining and is not produced in large quantities as yet, although it may be possible to mine on a large scale by improved methods. The magnesite deposits are said to be equal in quality and quantity to any in the world and considerable development along this line is expected, as the world's supply of magnesite is so very limited and its use is so rapidly increasing. Silver, copper, lead, and antimony are not mined in large quantities, and it is doubtful if they are very abundant.

Mukden, a Growing Fur Market.

Of all the animal products sold in this district furs are of most importance. Mukden is becoming a great fur market and is even becoming a Mecca for New York buyers who are now establishing permanent agencies here. Their annual purchases aggregate several million dollars. The varieties include white, gray, red, cross, and silver foxes, the red being most plentiful; Chinese and Russian sables, marmots, rabbits, leopards, squirrels, kolinskies, wolves, mouflons, Tibet skins, raccoons, badgers, bears, conies, hares, ermines, lynxes, fitches, wolverines, minks, cats, otters, and wildcats. Many of these furs are brought from Siberia and a few from Kamchatka, but the more common varieties are obtained in Manchuria.

Dog, lamb, and goat skins are also exported in large quantities. The dogs in this region have a very long, thick coat and are unusually large and handsome specimens. Dogskins are in very great demand and make a handsome fur when properly dyed. Horse, mule, cow, donkey, and goat hides are obtainable in large quantities, but the animals are seldom skinned correctly and the hides are not well prepared for the market. The Chinese, however, could be instructed in these matters and a very profitable trade awaits the foreigners who will invest the necessary time, money, and patience.

Hog bristles are exported to a considerable extent, but the bristles do not compare favorably in length and quality with those from

Siberia and most other countries. Horsehair is another important export, and nearly all of it is sent to the United States.

Forestry and Sericulture.

There is a large forest area in this district but most of it is undeveloped on account of inadequate means of transportation. The eastern parts of both Kirin and Fengtien are well wooded, the most valuable forests being found in the Changpai Mountain region. It is estimated that about one-sixth of the whole Province of Kirin is covered with forests. One prefecture alone is said to produce yearly 2,500,000 pieces of timber, and it is estimated that this rate of production can go on for at least 100 years; and that in the same length of time the Province as a whole is capable of producing at the yearly rate of 10,000,000 pieces. While the trees do not compare in height with similar varieties found in the United States they are practically innumerable. The city of Kirin is the principal timber market, and as soon as some of the projected railways in that region are constructed it will become a very important center. As wood is very scarce in most other parts of China the timber resources of this district possess enormous value.

Considerable quantities of wild silk are produced in the country surrounding Haicheng. The worms feed on four varieties of oak which not only grow wild but are also cultivated by the natives. The cocoons are very large, and the silk is very heavy and strong and is mostly used in the manufacture of pongee. A considerable number of filatures are operated in this district and one, recently established under American management at Newchang, has been very successful. As the demand for wild silk is constantly growing, the silk trade in Manchuria should become increasingly important and it offers favorable opportunities for the investment of American capital.

Principal Manufactures.

While the manufactures of the Mukden district are not important compared with the agricultural development, there are considerable possibilities along this line. The present manufactures include wheat flour, tar, sulphate of ammonia, pongee silk, matches, bean oil, and bean cake, glass, cigarettes, paper, pig iron, beet sugar, native wine, and bricks. Most of these articles are produced in factories, but there are a number of household industries as well. Native cloth, rope, string, bean curd, tinware, rugs, and various articles of clothing are produced in a small way. There are a large number of dyeing establishments using foreign as well as native dyes.

The manufacture of beet sugar is a recent development but promises to be very successful. The ironworks at Penhsihu, under joint Chinese and Japanese management, have a daily capacity of 340 tons, but the actual production probably does not exceed 250. A much larger ironworks is being constructed by the Japanese at Anshan where the annual output is expected to be about 150,000 tons. Extensions are contemplated, however, which will increase the output to several times that amount. The Chinese use a large quantity of scrap iron for the manufacture of stoves and other small castings, but they have no iron foundries of any size.

Railways, Existing and Proposed.

The railways in the Mukden district are comparatively few in number and are altogether insufficient. The following are the lines in operation, part of which at least traverse this district:

	Miles.
South Manchuria Railway (Japanese):	
Trunk Line (Dairen-Changchun)-----	437
Antung-Mukden Line-----	171
Branch lines (Fushun, Yingkow, and Port Arthur branches)-----	92
Peking-Mukden Railway (Chinese):	
Trunk Line (Mukden-Shanhaikwan)-----	260
Branch Lines-----	71
Kirin-Changchun Railway (Chinese owned, but managed by Japanese)-----	79
Ssuningkai-Chengchiatun Railway (Chinese owned but managed by Japanese)-----	55

A number of new lines are projected, the principal ones being as follows:

	Miles.
Japanese:	
Kirin-Hweining Line-----	160
Changchun-Taonanfu Line-----	150
Taonanfu-Jehol Line-----	370
From a point on the Taonanfu-Jehol Line to the sea-----	150
Kirin-Kaiyuan via Hallungcheng-----	170
Ssuningkai-Taonanfu Line-----	100
American: Chinchow to Aigun-----	700

Banks and Banking.

The banking facilities in this district are totally inadequate. An American bank is very much needed and the opportunity for establishing one in Mukden at the present time is very favorable. The Russo-Asiatic Bank has branches in Changchun and Newchwang. The other foreign banks are all Japanese. The Bank of Chosen has branches in Mukden, Changchun, Ssuningkai, Kaiyuan, Chengchiatun, Newchwang, Kirin, Tiehling, and Liaoyang. The Yokohama Specie Bank has branches at Changchun, Kaiyuan, Mukden, and Newchwang.

There are a number of Chinese banks, the most important being the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The native banks charge a very high rate of interest and do not engage to any extent in a general commercial business, preferring to lend money on real estate and other approved securities. Their foreign exchange departments are practically undeveloped and their knowledge of foreign banking customs is extremely limited. From the foregoing observations it may be readily seen that European and American trade can never be carried on under favorable conditions until an occidental bank is established in Mukden.

Currency and Credit.

The currency of this district is in a most chaotic state. Business is transacted in the following currencies: Mukden taels, Shanghai taels, Newchwang taels, Newchwang transfer taels, Tientsin taels, Kalgan taels, Shansi taels, Mexican dollars, Peiyang dollars, Hongkong dollars, small-coin notes, tiao notes, gold yen, silver yen, large-dollar notes, and rubles. Some of these currencies are only used in special lines of trade. The Kalgan taels, for instance, are used only in payment for furs from the Kalgan region. Rubles are not used to any extent except in the vicinity of Changchun. The tiao notes are

principally used in the interior districts of the Kirin Province, and they are based upon copper cash. Tiao notes in some places are worth 160 cash and in others 64 cash.

It requires many years to become familiar with the currency conditions in this district. For this reason many foreign merchants handle only gold yen or small-coin notes. The former are very useful inasmuch as they have an almost fixed value as compared with foreign currency. The small-coin notes are most generally used, however, as they are preferred by the native merchants, but their value is subject to the most violent fluctuations and they have exhibited a downward tendency in the last few years.

The import business of the Mukden district is mostly done on a credit basis. Before the war the terms were very liberal, ranging from 30 to 90 days. During the war, however, when foreign goods were scarce and in great demand, foreign merchants either required cash or extended credit for only a very short time. This tendency still continues and it will probably be some time before pre-war terms are offered. Foreign buyers of native products generally pay cash. In many cases they even advance money before the goods are actually delivered. As it is difficult to know the credit standing of the smaller Chinese merchants, the extension of credit in such cases is usually arranged through some Chinese of high financial standing who is able to give his personal guaranty. The Chinese agent in this case is known as a comprador, and many foreign firms find it necessary to employ one. As considerable loss is usually experienced in converting the proceeds from the sale of foreign goods into European and American currency, it is desirable for foreign firms to engage in both import and export business when possible. In this way the native currency taken in can be used in the purchase of exports and a very considerable saving can be effected. Nearly all the large Japanese firms adopt this plan and find it most advantageous.

Packing and Shipment of Merchandise.

Exports from America to this district should be carefully packed in order to not only reduce the possibility of breaking but to prevent pilfering. There are usually a number of transshipments and the cargo is often handled very roughly. Strong boxes and coverings should be used and a liberal quantity of iron strapping employed. As cargo is very often left unprotected in the open, it is desirable to have the boxes lined with waterproof paper. It is advisable to ship very early in the season such articles as nonalcoholic liquids, preserves, soap, and other commodities which might be spoiled or impaired by freezing. As the months of July and August are very damp and hot American manufacturers of food products should pack them in hermetically sealed tins, otherwise a great deal of damage is likely to be done by mold and small insects such as weevils.

As the buyers in this district like to know in advance what the total cost of their orders will be, they prefer to have American shippers quote their prices c. i. f. rather than f. o. b. The largest shipping companies in America are able to give freight quotations for Dairen and other points in the Near East. Most of the articles consumed in this district come through Dairen, though a certain amount come through Tientsin, Antung, Newchwang, and Chinwangtao.

Introducing New Commodities.

American manufacturers who desire to extend their trade to this district should realize that the first attempts are bound to be more or less experimental. Although certain local importers might consider this market suitable for a particular article of American manufacture they can not be sure that the sales will justify the placing of an order. There are certain products, of course, like kerosene, sewing machines, sugar, and cigarettes, which are in active demand. There are many articles, on the other hand, such as new types of machinery, novelties, certain articles of clothing, and toilet requisites, which can not always be imported to advantage. The natives may not care for what they have never seen before, and some cheap imitation made in the Orient may spoil the market for the American article of high quality, if the latter has not become permanently established.

The American manufacturer, as well as the importer, would enjoy the profits on a large sale, so he should be willing to spend a certain amount of money in the effort to introduce a new line of goods. In the case of cheap articles like garters and pencils it is a good policy to distribute a few free samples. The ultimate returns would probably justify the outlay. In the case of machinery and other expensive manufactures it is sometimes necessary to allow special rates on a trial order, and in some cases it is wise to send them out to reputable firms on consignment. While the local market might be too small for the exhibition of American wares, some arrangement should be made to exhibit them in either Shanghai or Tientsin, and machinery and other appliances should be demonstrated. Many of the dealers in this district do not buy in sufficient quantities to warrant direct importation. They have their buying agents in Shanghai and Tientsin, and in many cases these buyers are like the so-called jobbers in America.

It is comparatively easy to meet a strong demand for well-known products, but the cultivation of a Chinese demand for new articles requires a great deal of time and patience and painstaking effort, and the methods above suggested can be used to advantage. New products should be well advertised in native newspapers and by means of placards and posters, the distribution of samples; and the encouragement of possible buyers by the offer of special terms should be considered a reasonable and legitimate charge in the same way that advertising is. Many importers in China complain that American manufacturers expect them to assume the entire risk and to bear the full expense in connection with the sale of new products, and they feel that the burden should be more equally divided between those who hope to reap the ultimate profits.

Growth of American Trade.

There are no figures available showing the exact amount of American imports. Special investigations, however, reveal the fact that American trade in many important lines is steadily increasing. Several large contracts for American electric lighting plants have been signed, and a large American-equipped telephone exchange is being installed at Mukden. There is a growing demand also for American provisions, hardware, cigarettes, piece goods, dyes, kerosene, lubricating oil, hospital supplies, and leather goods. It is possible,

however, that when German dyes again become a competitive factor it will be difficult to sell the American product, as the Chinese for many years have used certain well-known German brands. Though the Japanese dominate the piece-goods market there are still a good many Chinese who prefer American cloth even though the price is considerably higher. It is doubtful if American piece goods will ever enjoy the large sale which they formerly had in Manchuria, but there is still a good opportunity to sell higher grade materials.

The leading item of export from the Mukden district to the United States is fur skins, as will be seen from the following table giving the quantity and value of the declared exports from this district to the United States during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apricot kernels.....pounds..	22,400	\$5,065		
Bristles.....do.....	292,584	314,645	273,011	\$378,107
Hair:				
Goat.....do.....	333	144	7,634	5,742
Horse.....do.....	114,681	77,847	253,051	164,550
Horse manes and tails.....do.....	38,637	20,125	6,800	2,669
Hides, cow.....do.....	41,272	18,695		
Skins, fur:				
Dog mats.....number..	163,828	188,574	55,749	84,878
Ermine.....do.....			1,275	2,052
Fox.....do.....	7,524	54,268	37,667	385,262
Fox tails.....do.....	11,878	4,799	3,364	1,897
Goat.....do.....	14,699	19,238		
Kolinsky.....do.....			261,016	263,016
Lamb.....do.....	405	7,071	1,720	11,978
Marmot.....do.....	1,000	1,042	437,213	228,962
Sable.....do.....	228	11,503	1,105	68,008
Raccoon.....do.....	11	46	3,839	19,416
Sheep.....do.....	1,000	1,286	884	1,733
Squirrel.....do.....	14,799	4,446	1,182,756	514,430
Weasel.....do.....	181,501	78,469	63,500	21,601
Wolf.....do.....	94	353	1,684	9,004
All other.....do.....		3,032		6,770
Rubber, old.....pounds..	46,661	3,752		
Wool, sheep.....do.....			23,147	7,459
All other articles.....do.....		1,363		210
Total.....		815,793		2,177,760

Effect of War Conditions.

The war had a very detrimental effect upon trade as a whole. It was impossible during 1918 to obtain many articles which formerly came from the United States and Europe. This was largely due to the enormous orders for war materials but was also caused by lack of tonnage and abnormally high freight rates. Export trade suffered considerably through adverse exchange as well as from the scarcity of shipping space. Inland transportation was also exceedingly difficult. This was chiefly due to the insufficient number of railway cars on both the Chinese Eastern and South Manchuria Railways. On the former line a large number of cars were used for war purposes, and the disturbed political conditions in north Manchuria and Siberia made it very difficult to operate the railway at all.

The situation was so serious that many shippers sent their goods by native carts in spite of the risks, expense, and delay which this primitive method involved. Even when the railway would move part of the cargo awaiting shipment the rates were so heavy that the profits

were greatly reduced. In normal years a large number of commercial travelers come to China from the United States and Europe and considerable business results. War conditions, however, made it difficult for foreigners to visit the Far East and many business opportunities were consequently lost.

New Enterprises.

The Anshan Iron Foundry, connected with the South Manchuria Railway, suffered a good deal through the delay in receiving a part of the plant which had been ordered from abroad but the preliminary operations progressed considerably. Railway sidings were built, many of the buildings were erected and a part of the plant was installed successfully. The foundry hopes to produce within a short time 150,000 tons of iron annually and plans extensions which will make it possible to produce 500,000 tons within a few years. Most of the output will be used by the South Manchuria Railway, but it is expected that there will soon be a surplus for the general market. Companies were promoted to manufacture woolen goods, cigarettes, gunny bags, leather goods, vegetable oils, tiles, rope, and fertilizers. These enterprises were chiefly financed by the Japanese. The number of business houses has increased enormously and building operations, not only in Mukden but in the other cities of this district, have been extensive.

Leading Imports.

The actual volume of trade in the Mukden district is impossible to determine. The local commissioner stated in his 1918 report that the Mukden office had no formal cognizance of trade and compiled no statistics. Though most of the imports into this district pass through Antung and Dairen, a very large proportion of the articles which pass the customs at those places are destined for Harbin and other northern cities. The trade returns of Antung and Dairen therefore, have very little significance as regards the trade of the Mukden district. A certain amount of the trade is also done through Newchang.

The principal imports are cotton piece goods, kerosene, cigarettes, matches, chemicals, cotton yarn, soap, iron bars, iron sheets, pipes and rails, gunny bags, rice, electrical equipment, sugar, timber, raw cotton, medicines, tea, paper, and earthenware. The Japanese more or less control the trade in piece goods, matches, cotton yarn, iron and steel materials, and soap. Sugar is imported chiefly by British firms, the yearly amount running into several million dollars. Americans have a large share in the kerosene trade, two American companies operating here at present. A British-American company handles most of the cigarettes, but the Japanese offer considerable competition. American electrical equipment is being used in constantly increasing quantities, but the Japanese at present have the bulk of the trade. Raw cotton is imported from other parts of China and from Japan, and the same is true of paper, earthenware, and medicines, although foreign proprietary medicines are being sold in increasing quantities. The manufactured iron is mostly used by Japanese in connection with their railways and other enterprises.

TIENTSIN.

By Consul General P. S. Heintzleman.

The crops of Chihli and Shansi Provinces were very good in 1918. The sheep and cattle industries in these Provinces, as well as in Shensi, Kansu, and Mongolia, whose raw products find an outlet through the port of Tientsin, flourished, and the output of the coal mines of the district increased. As the prosperity of this region is based on agriculture, stock raising, and mining, the bountiful harvests, the constant demand for wool and hides and coal, and the enhanced prices obtained therefor, contributed largely to the general well-being and contentment of the people.

The foreign trade of the district during 1918 was carried on under difficulties as numerous as those during 1917. The causes were the same, namely, the unsettled political situation in China, the European war, the shortage of tonnage and excessive freight rates, the higher silver exchange, difficulty in replenishing stocks of merchandise, high prices of foreign goods, trade restrictions including the fixing of prices imposed by the belligerent countries, stringency of the money market, and lack of credit facilities in the interior.

Total Trade Increases.

In spite of adverse conditions, the value of the total trade of Tientsin rose from \$145,207,874 in 1917 to \$182,694,492 in 1918, the highest figure reached in the history of the trade of the port. There have been increases in the values of both imports and exports, and, generally speaking, foreign traders and native merchants had a fairly satisfactory year. The value of the foreign imports for 1918 increased to \$88,054,054 from \$68,542,308 in 1917, and the value of exports of local origin increased to \$61,057,896 from \$42,961,200 in the preceding year. These figures are obtained by converting the customs values which are given in haikwan taels; as the value of the tael has risen from \$1.02 United States currency in 1917 to \$1.193 in 1918, the conversions cause the increases to appear to be much larger than they are. (The value of the tael in terms of gold was \$1.08 in 1917 and not \$1.02, the value used in compiling the statistics of the trade report for that year). For these reasons the values expressed in taels show more accurately the growth of the trade.

Thus the value of foreign imports as given in the customs returns was 73,808,930 taels in 1918, compared with 67,198,341 taels in 1917, while the values of native exports for the two years were 51,180,055 taels and 42,118,824 taels, respectively. The figures expressed in taels indicate that the trade of the port has increased during 1918, but it is to be borne in mind when comparing the trade of the two years that the price of practically all commodities has increased. Moreover, it is to be noted with respect to foreign imports that over \$11,500,000 worth of arms and ammunition, commodities not strictly classed as articles of trade, were imported from Japan for the Chinese Government. The increased value of exports is due to the all-round rise in the prices of native commodities, and not to any increase in the volume of the trade. While these considerations show that the actual increase in trade is not as large as the figures indicate, it may be asserted that Tientsin has maintained its own and

remains the second port in China as regards the volume and importance of foreign trade.

The value of Chinese goods imported into Tientsin during 1918 was almost 5,000,000 taels less than the value in 1917, though the amounts expressed in gold are about the same for the two years. The causes for this decrease were the political unrest in China, the absence of credit facilities, and the shortage of coast tonnage.

Gross and Net Value of the Trade of Tientsin.

The gross and net values of the maritime customs trade of Tientsin for 1917 and 1918 are given in the following table:

Imports and exports.	1917	1918
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries and Hongkong	\$54,581,819	\$70,825,813
From Chinese ports	15,819,802	19,876,306
Total foreign imports	70,401,621	90,702,119
Reexports of foreign goods	1,859,313	2,648,065
Net total foreign imports	68,542,308	88,054,054
Imports of Chinese products	35,453,681	34,384,171
Reexports of Chinese products	1,749,315	801,629
Net total Chinese imports	33,704,366	33,582,542
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries	16,223,123	31,545,127
To Chinese ports	26,738,077	29,512,769
Total exports of local origin	42,961,200	61,057,896
Gross value of the trade of the port	148,816,502	186,144,186
Net value of the trade of the port	145,207,874	182,694,492

Import Trade Profitable.

The import trade throughout 1918, while showing no marked increase in volume, was generally profitable, and it is gratifying to note that the United States shared therein to an appreciably larger extent than formerly. This favorable condition was maintained in spite of many difficulties. The high value of silver favored importation, but this advantage was offset to a large extent by the great increase in the cost of manufactures abroad. Also, the unstable political situation in China led to cautious buying on the part of the native merchants, while the recurrence of brigandage in the interior rendered at times the routes of communication insecure for the transport of money and merchandise. The situation was intensified by the outbreak of pneumonic plague at the beginning of 1918, which closed the markets of Mongolia and northern Shansi for a time.

It is interesting to note that foreign merchants in a number of well-established import lines put forth special efforts to retain the trade. During the course of years the Chinese of the district have become accustomed to the use of many staple articles of foreign manufacture for their daily needs, and, in order to prevent the loss of these markets, foreign importers in certain instances sold goods to native dealers at prices even below the replacing cost. It may be misleading to reach a conclusion based on a comparison of sta-

tistics during abnormal years, but the falling off in the importation of nearly all articles of Japanese manufacture is noteworthy, especially as up to 1918 they had been imported in ever increasing quantities. Japanese merchants attribute this decrease to restricted markets brought about by the decline in the purchasing power of the people.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into Tientsin during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Acid:				
Boracic.....pounds..	82,933	\$12,372	2,667	\$896
Sulphuric.....do.			415,200	18,464
Advertising matter.....		32,842		108,213
Agar-agar.....pounds..	790,667	36,202	338,933	19,317
Aniseed star, Hongkong.....do.	351,200	56,420	868,000	164,493
Asbestos.....do.	24,133	3,227	80,800	6,977
Awabi, preserved in tins.....dozen..			11,872	38,712
Bags:				
Cotton.....pieces..			766,000	33,476
Gunny—				
New.....do.	475,716	87,342	248,500	47,434
Old.....do.	697,600	55,713	504,500	41,255
New.....do.			875,456	52,221
Old.....do.			1,231	15,018
Bedsteads, iron.....				45,316
Beltine, machine.....				99,854
Benzine and petrol.....gallons..			240,818	235,552
Bêche-de-mer.....pounds..	564,400	174,763	496,800	10,898
Biscuits.....		9,034		108,391
Books.....		57,779		24,714
Bottles, empty.....		37,154		
Braid:				
Cotton.....pieces..			154,800	3,386
Gold and silver, imitation.....do.			17,933	29,577
All other.....do.			47,700	2,722
Building materials.....		41,331		151,672
Butter.....pounds..	200,133	94,771	282,133	107,663
Buttons:				
Brass.....gross..	125,429	51,175	129,923	63,550
Fancy.....do.	41,897	32,050	35,068	20,918
Calcium carbide.....pounds..			696,067	57,426
Candle-making materials: Stearine.....do.	9,333	1,581	133	26
Candles.....do.	1,045,733	143,997	1,268,267	192,913
Cardamoms:				
Inferior.....do.			157,867	33,900
Superior.....do.			3,867	6,919
Carbines, revolvers, pistols, and rifles.....pieces..			5,000	167,020
Cartridges.....			2,558,500	173,774
Cement.....barrels..			3,030	12,464
Chemical products.....		88,468		36,033
Chinaware:				
Coarse.....pounds..	981,067	72,172	513,067	44,427
Fine.....do.	754,400	114,019	724,067	110,034
Cigarettes:				
First quality.....thousands..	42,598	304,150	51,083	417,524
Second quality.....do.	1,519,922	6,201,282	1,263,301	3,857,270
Cigars.....do.	4,555	67,368	5,363	95,931
Clocks.....pieces..	45,166	62,094	49,621	94,699
Clothing.....		267		46,699
Coffee, raw.....pounds..			140,397	23,617
Compoy.....do.	52,800	20,196	66,800	32,873
Cotton goods:				
Blankets—				
Japanese.....pieces..	162,267	142,666	123,725	135,767
Other.....do.	5,667	5,753	4,858	7,226
Brocades, white.....do.	10,493	53,665	4,770	26,205
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins, white.....do.	23,655	53,219	27,683	83,739
Cords, dyed.....pounds..	124,800	60,019	109,233	61,769
Drills—				
American.....pieces..	29,475	126,093	930	6,102
Japanese.....do.	590,722	2,320,056	415,901	2,313,414
English.....do.	731	4,531	723	5,604
Dyed cottons—				
Brocades.....do.			12,285	86,179
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins.....do.	15,661	72,069	8,688	54,501
Coatings.....do.			14,418	42,328
Drills, figured.....do.	15,194	78,420	1,311	93,556

* From Japan only.

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton goods—Continued.				
Dyed cottons—Continued.				
Italians—				
Figured.....pieces	25,510	\$116,311	24,557	\$166,990
Plain.....do.	182,468	951,060	137,271	876,139
Jeans, plain.....do.			40,607	361,237
Lastings, plain.....do.			2,070	20,892
Poplins—				
Figured.....do.	38,711	381,822	55,341	677,384
Plain.....do.	2,695	22,046	6,193	78,094
Sateens, plain.....do.	7,273	39,391	25,603	280,212
Silestas and twills, plain.....do.	15,773	120,770	52,441	625,621
Shirtings and sheetings.....do.	37,258	181,275	28,771	211,778
Turkey reds—				
Cambries.....do.	7,985	30,397	8,877	49,987
Shirtings.....do.	49,970	147,808	29,242	110,009
T cloths.....do.	83,421	299,429	76,430	282,145
Velvet cords and corduroys, dyed.....yards			41,399	31,267
Venetians—				
Figured.....pieces			4,943	54,666
Plain.....do.	17,481	157,622	39,260	491,732
Flannels—				
American.....do.	1,762	7,207	920	6,585
English.....do.	5,933	25,478	7,399	41,840
Japanese.....do.	54,773	214,628	19,081	105,962
Handkerchiefs.....dozen	118,202	49,416	83,846	49,449
Jeans—				
American.....pieces	140	697	6,160	36,783
Dutch.....do.	120	673		
English.....do.	39,114	144,516	10,745	73,260
Japanese.....do.	129,467	473,820	149,128	830,425
Lenos and balzarines, white.....do.			1,290	3,493
Mosquito netting.....yards			63,381	27,372
Printed cottons—				
Chintzes, plain prints, and shirtings.....pieces	450,857	1,426,662	196,893	956,017
Crêpe.....do.			2,092	9,908
Cretonnes, reversible.....do.			66,447	8,542
Sateens, reps, etc.....do.	3,704	17,192	8,293	58,573
T cloths.....do.			3,122	11,162
Turkey reds.....do.			3,041	12,806
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
American.....do.	131,434	513,486	56,058	347,112
English.....do.	3,970	3,890	342	2,591
Japanese.....do.	839,774	3,104,878	516,133	2,881,521
Shirtings, plain—				
Gray—				
American.....do.	3,520	18,313	7,000	40,777
English.....do.	134,542	496,652	81,425	502,059
Japanese.....do.	205,834	800,617	75,161	442,405
White—				
American.....do.	2,446	14,470		
English.....do.	238,249	103,767	115,950	800,921
Japanese.....do.	163,089	738,378	75,665	537,097
T cloths—				
American.....do.	200	1,020		
English.....do.	94,283	304,354	70,924	338,192
Japanese.....do.	427,414	1,015,853	236,862	807,966
Thread—				
On spools.....gross	77,523	302,061	62,410	220,385
Other.....pounds	50,666	25,218	64,133	39,544
Towels.....dozens	188,241	89,839	182,578	918,982
Velvets and velveteens, plain.....yards	426,177	143,434	435,660	216,308
Yarn—				
Indian.....pounds	14,614,000	3,169,447	6,722,533	2,352,461
Japanese.....do.	32,522,533	7,048,983	25,966,466	11,160,649
All other.....yards	1,242,394	178,135	1,205,436	221,725
Cotton waste.....pounds			312,533	34,139
Covers, bed.....pieces	90,018	46,579	35,276	24,509
Crockery.....do.		39,873		13,068
Crucibles.....pieces	7,928	50,336	5,067	35,464
Dyes, colors, and paints:				
Aniline.....				136,177
Green.....pounds			19,333	34,597
Indigo, liquid, artificial.....do.	147,600	378,666	32,890	31,989
Lead, white.....do.	534,400	44,561	603,600	52,657
Sapanwood.....do.	750,667	16,079	342,667	9,444
Shellac.....do.			30,000	17,448
Ultramarine.....do.			64,287	21,127
Vermilion.....do.			33,733	26,513
Dyes and colors, other.....do.			419,733	176,288
Paints, other.....do.	899,300	91,748	372,933	45,149

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Electrical materials:				
Electric fans and accessories.....				\$37,571
Lamps and accessories.....		\$73,492		74,648
Other.....		399,651		430,125
Enameled ironware:				
Basins.....dozens..	23,856	61,385	37,684	125,729
Bowls, cups, and mugs.....do..			10,591	18,586
Other.....		51,552		32,027
Fans.....pieces..			2,837,440	105,385
Files.....dozens..			3,448	18,927
Flour.....		338,571		37,442
Fruits and vegetables, preserved in tins.....dozens..		46,922	19,728	55,517
Furniture and cabinet-making materials.....				43,220
Garters.....		65,469		67,771
Gas plant and fittings.....		139,982		147,617
Gasoline or stove naphtha.....gallons..	60,120	41,086	66,450	31,710
Glass:				
Plates, silvered.....square feet..	32,983	50,465	34,099	41,396
Window, common.....boxes..	23,421	195,893	28,730	308,474
Glassware.....		48,710		49,558
Gloves, cotton and woolen.....dozens..			61,407	36,908
Glue, cow.....pounds..	280,400	53,355	313,733	70,522
Graphophones and accessories.....		20,919		17,109
Gun ammunition wagons and military equipment a.....		223,922		11,203,450
Haberdashery and millinery.....		169,124		269,044
Hardware.....				244,391
Hats and caps.....pieces..	11,020	6,386	144,545	46,389
Horns, rhinoceros.....pounds..			275	24,576
Hosiery.....dozens..			12,656	24,828
India rubber:				
Tires.....		134,535		102,908
Other manufactures of.....		10,811		42,818
Isinglass, vegetable.....pounds..	160,133	105,081	42,400	30,350
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....		17,087		25,733
Lamps and lampware.....		62,604		75,300
Leather:				
Calf, kid, and colored.....pounds..	28,800	58,794	23,733	80,846
Cloth.....pieces..	1,809	5,081	533	2,771
Cow—				
American and European.....pounds..	326,133	266,658	128,133	139,170
Hongkong.....do..	771,867	280,771	1,000,000	447,875
Harness.....do..	258,800	209,861	412,500	461,691
Sole.....do..	477,967	258,566	502,533	288,265
Other.....do..	214,633	130,907	196,067	143,303
Lime, chloride of.....do..	613,467	39,591	413,067	21,807
Locks and padlocks.....				22,513
Looking-glasses and mirrors, Japanese.....		73,329		70,725
Longan pulp.....pounds..			138,267	30,929
Machinery:				
Cotton mill.....				94,309
Printing.....		16,405		2,917
Propelling (as boilers, turbines, etc.).....		130,688		158,212
Other, and parts of.....		159,201		489,890
Machines:				
Sewing and knitting.....pieces..	2,716	78,022	1,456	71,350
Spinning and accessories.....		2,637		560
Match-making materials:				
Chlorate of potash.....pounds..	351,067	123,757	424,800	141,731
Labels and packing paper.....do..			194,667	23,723
Phosphorus.....do..			83,600	127,162
Wax, paraffin.....do..	66,500	52,022	2,023,467	206,978
Wood splints.....do..	2,311,067	206,852	6,078,400	115,299
Wood shavings.....do..			1,790,533	39,732
Matches, wood, safety, or other, Japanese.....gross..	2,334,128	715,195	1,521,363	453,747
Mats, unclassified.....pieces..	188,059	28,615	229,527	54,112
Medical and surgical appliances and druggist sundries.....		37,886		59,395
Medicines.....		376,939		389,864
Metals:				
Brass and yellow metal—				
Bars and rods.....pounds..			42,133	11,366
Sheets and plates.....do..			151,733	46,200
Tubes.....do..			40,833	25,344
Wire.....do..		2,933	75,733	21,420
Copper—				
Bars and rods.....do..			89,333	30,382
Ingot and slabs.....do..	333,863	104,845	442,266	152,099
Sheets and plates.....do..			92,133	31,210
Wire.....do..			128,000	45,582
Iron and mild steel—				
Angles.....do..			556,267	40,613
Bars.....do..	5,259,733	205,948	6,794,400	485,734

a From Japan only.

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—Continued.				
Iron and mill steel—Continued.				
Cobbles and wire shorts.....pounds..			527,467	\$44,835
Hoops.....do..	3,496,800	\$238,347	2,360,267	186,474
Horsehoes.....do..	1,842,000	44,939	173,333	6,514
Nails, wire.....do..	4,116,267	247,507	1,355,733	106,748
Pigs.....do..			606,267	33,190
Pipes and tubes.....do..	421,333	17,167	813,500	72,627
Rails.....do..			1,730,133	100,933
Sheets and plates—				
New.....do..	1,156,000	74,639	3,504,667	414,239
Old.....do..			350,900	13,591
Iron, galvanized—				
Pipes and tubes.....do..			304,133	31,567
Sheets—				
Corrugated.....do..			83,467	10,979
Plain.....do..	1,218,000	139,760	896,933	117,972
Wire.....do..			344,400	32,570
Wire rope.....do..			64,933	11,841
Wire shorts.....do..			362,667	18,755
Iron and steel, manufactures of.....do..	622,400	29,451	2,520,267	174,062
Lead, in pigs and bars.....do..	731,333	62,823	1,000,000	92,249
Steel—				
Bamboo.....do..	364,800	33,489	517,333	69,433
Bars.....do..			507,467	58,165
Rope.....do..			301,200	67,375
Tin in slabs.....do..			56,000	27,192
Tinned plates, plain.....do..	4,751,333	340,214	7,985,067	839,831
Zinc sheets.....do..	7,700	6,585	30,267	8,079
Milk, condensed, in tins.....do..	46,773	96,110	47,008	100,946
Naphthaline.....pounds..	280,133	41,713	301,200	43,330
Needles.....thousands..	258,291	240,799	514,915	568,221
Oil:				
Engine, mineral.....gallons..	307,159	93,677	558,030	208,890
Kerosene—				
American.....do..	22,476,265	4,385,678	9,052,460	2,672,271
Sumatra.....do..	2,821,089	431,628	11,921,061	3,555,456
Japanese.....do..	524,150	133,659	129,040	38,486
Linseed.....pounds..	118,533	22,651	203,733	19,253
Oil cloth.....pieces..			11,297	26,892
Pachak.....pounds..			51,467	29,933
Paper:				
Bank notes.....		28,088		90,973
Printing—				
Calendered and sized.....pounds..	968,933	92,410	345,733	43,500
Uncalendered and unsized.....do..	6,133,866	457,810	7,227,866	696,785
Wall.....do..		19,861		24,611
Writing.....pounds..	129,933	19,353	214,400	41,666
Other.....		582,397		596,202
Pepper, black and white.....pounds..	444,800	76,453	381,333	71,617
Perfumery.....		68,298		129,452
Personal effects.....		10,408		10,396
Photographs and photographic materials.....		62,910		73,840
Pianos and organs.....		14,142		16,184
Piece goods, miscellaneous:				
Canvas.....yards..	59,218	16,187	43,123	16,617
Cotton duck.....do..	211,011	46,696	28,344	7,440
Gunny cloth.....do..			301,000	43,091
Hessian cloth.....do..	513,375	52,365	530,136	77,792
Plushes and velvets.....pounds..	13,617	52,677	16,183	79,058
Piece goods—				
Silk.....do..	46,206	122,233	32,012	96,206
Artificial silk.....yards..			73,698	31,798
Printing and lithographic materials.....		41,482		47,312
Railway plant and materials.....		777,912		939,004
Rattan, whole.....pounds..	631,867	32,192	529,333	29,388
Rectified spirits or alcohol.....gallons..			30,144	23,421
Ribbons, silk and silk mixtures.....		42,830		36,565
Rice.....pounds..	49,790,667	2,178,016	12,355,200	645,761
Rope, manila.....do..			118,800	39,382
Rugs and druggets.....pieces..	31,864	31,958	34,143	44,005
Sales and strong-room doors.....do..	885	11,578	107	14,164
Seaweeds, long.....pounds..	8,892,533	167,349	11,991,200	27,466
Shark's fins:				
Black.....do..	102,933	34,412	110,133	39,369
White.....do..	94,400	74,315	115,467	100,447
Shoes and boots, leather.....pairs..			15,694	73,715
Shoemaking materials.....		41,422		27,494
Shooks and staves for making casks.....		72,999		103,593
Singlets and drawers.....dozens..	39,639	173,398	43,590	199,857

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins, fur:				
Fox, red, untanned.....pieces..	3,694	\$20,723	5,538	\$33,034
Lamb, unborn.....do.			128,006	22,908
Sheep, untanned.....do.	40,227	24,619	24,450	14,584
Soaps:				
Bar.....pounds..	3,529,993	266,784	4,459,733	408,361
Toilet and fancy.....do.		171,576		194,485
Socks, cotton.....dozens..	120,092	125,169	95,223	92,619
Soda:				
Ash.....pounds..	2,624,133	60,224	4,282,533	237,908
Other.....do.			293,133	26,100
Stationery.....do.		139,494		161,864
Stores:				
Consulate and legation.....		17,916		41,440
Dock's and engineer's.....		21,885		20,182
Government.....		275,488		172,422
Household.....		174,022		289,378
Military, foreign.....		40,161		50,663
Sugar:				
Brown.....pounds..	37,977,200	1,199,871	38,559,467	1,421,445
White.....do.	7,757,200	360,804	4,686,667	264,248
Refined.....do.	56,040,400	4,059,874	68,154,533	5,256,585
Candy.....do.	6,436,933	505,720	10,452,933	827,719
Cane.....do.			1,851,467	32,487
Tanning materials.....		6,653		8,850
Telegraph and telephone materials.....		139,211		91,568
Ten:				
Green, Japanese.....pounds..	446,000	31,485	111,733	8,897
Brick.....do.			527,353	41,518
Timber:				
Beams and logs—				
Softwood.....square feet..	2,260,171	99,131	2,189,972	94,054
Hardwood and teakwood.....cubic feet..	733,172	317,930	1,541,633	885,302
Piles and poles.....square feet..	1,081,334	44,118	20,342	971
Planks—				
Softwood.....do.	4,391,935	192,630	2,538,429	109,021
Teakwood.....cubic feet..			32,865	50,971
Railway sleepers.....pieces..	375,384	567,979	194,310	419,158
Tin foil and other foils.....pounds..			237,067	224,156
Tobacco leaf.....do.			251,867	33,804
Toilet requisites.....		238,935		206,503
Toys.....		46,092		59,444
Traveling requisites.....		15,910		16,188
Trimmings, cotton and silk.....		104,941		64,622
Typewriters and accessories.....		20,525		38,065
Trunks and suit cases.....		36,114		21,680
Twine.....pounds..	53,067	21,622	41,733	14,627
Vehicles:				
Bicycle, materials for making.....				24,885
Carriages and carriage materials.....				27,865
Jinrikisha materials.....		143,134		52,881
Locomotives.....		17,723		96,821
Motor cars.....pieces..	164	172,217	344	410,777
Motor cars, parts of.....		81,071		63,295
Railway carriages and wagons, and parts of.....		275,396		524,061
Water, table.....dozens..	21,126	31,246	22,479	41,836
Watches.....pieces..	3,120	7,412	661	1,549
Wines, beer, spirits, etc.:				
Champagnes, and other sparkling wines, in bottles.....dozens..	1,632	21,439	1,101	20,134
Ale and beer, in bottles.....do.	114,228	195,026	101,390	226,192
Brandy, in bottles.....do.	3,510	45,398	5,241	83,471
Whisky—				
In bottles.....do.	5,054	38,096	7,262	69,009
In bulk.....gallons..			5,120	24,983
Wood, rose and red.....pounds..	394,400	11,797	1,385,200	49,576
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....		327,677		285,401
Woolen goods:				
Berlin wool.....pounds..	51,200	117,504	10,533	26,058
Other.....		224,046		223,081
Postal parcels, n. e. s.....		362,812		660,450
All other articles.....		4,841,721		1,223,339
Total.....		68,542,308		88,123,253

Cotton Goods Imports Show Decreased Quantities.

Cotton piece goods constitute the leading items of import into Tientsin, the total of which in 1918 amounted to \$17,524,430, as com-

pared with \$15,248,797 in 1917. The values for 1918 increased owing to high prices and high exchange, but the quantities indicate considerable decreases, due to a smaller demand from inland dealers who were handicapped by lack of ready money. The following piece goods show increases during 1918: American gray shirtings, 7,000 pieces against 3,520 pieces in 1917; American jeans, 6,160 pieces against 140; printed sateens, 8,293 pieces against 3,704; and plushes and velvets, 16,193 pounds against 13,617. These fabrics are used in making clothes for the Chinese middle classes, and the market remained firm in spite of the rise in prices. Noteworthy decreases are recorded in the imports of gray sheetings, American, 56,058 pieces against 131,434 pieces in 1917; and Japanese, 516,133 pieces against 839,774. There were also marked decreases in white shirtings: English, 115,950 pieces against 238,249 pieces in 1917; Japanese, 75,665 pieces against 163,089; no American white shirtings were imported during 1918. Japanese T cloths fell from 427,414 pieces in 1917 to 236,862 pieces in 1918; English, from 94,283 pieces to 70,924; while the imports of the American article ceased. Japanese drills were imported to the extent of 415,901 pieces against 590,722 pieces in 1917; English drills held their own at 723 pieces, while American drills declined enormously, 29,475 pieces in 1917 and 930 pieces in 1918, the demand for this class of high-priced piece goods giving way to the less expensive jeans. Japanese cotton blankets show a loss of almost 24 per cent, from 162,267 pieces to 123,725 pieces.

Since early in the war nearly all of these goods, excepting some English white shirtings and American gray shirtings and sheetings, have been coming from Japan, and even in the decade prior to the war American and British cotton goods had begun gradually to give way to the articles of Japanese manufacture. It is evident that the Chinese consumer prefers the Japanese article, mainly because of its cheapness; and unless the American manufacturers devise ways and means, through revising existing methods of financing and marketing their goods, to give the Chinese consumer an article of the same quality at a price equal to, or lower, than the Japanese product, the Japanese will soon monopolize the cotton-goods market of North China, except perhaps in some of the higher grade fabrics.

Changes Noted in Other Lines of Import Trade.

Woolen cloth declined from 3,737 yards in 1917 to 641 yards in 1918, the Japanese substitute for the European article being so inferior in quality that the demand almost ceased. Canvas and cotton duck show decreased imports which must be attributed to the cheapness and improved quality of the locally manufactured article. Japanese and Indian cotton yarn decreased from 31,873,333 pounds in 1917 to 25,709,633 pounds in 1918 and from 14,614,000 to 6,722,533 pounds, respectively, owing to the high prices of these yarns and the fact that the local weaving establishments were able to meet their requirements in part from local spinning mills on more favorable terms than could be obtained from importers of foreign cotton yarn. English and Japanese threads show considerable reductions in quantities, also due to the high prices of the imported article.

Among the metals increases appear in bar and sheet iron, steel, and tinned plates, attributed to the fact that pre-war stocks had to

be replenished regardless of cost. The total imports in all metal lines rose from \$1,537,347 in 1917 to \$3,429,741 in 1918. Japanese matches were imported in reduced quantities due to the successful competition of the locally manufactured product. There was a correspondingly large increase in the importation of match-making materials. For the first time since the outbreak of the war imports of aniline dyes exceeded the amount reexported, the dyes coming forward in equal quantities from the United States and Japan. Imports of asbestos were 80,800 pounds against 24,133 pounds in 1917. The foreign article is greatly superior to that produced locally, and the erection in Tientsin of numerous mills requiring only the best grade of asbestos called for larger quantities of it. Of Japanese articles the imports of needles have gone up by leaps and bounds. In 1916 there were imported 50,924 thousands, in 1917 five times that quantity, while in 1918 the total number imported reached 514,915 thousands. The needles are of good quality and have successfully taken the place formerly held by the German article.

The imports of American kerosene decreased from 22,476,265 gallons in 1917 to 9,052,460 gallons in 1918, while imports from Sumatra increased from 2,941,694 gallons in 1917 to 11,921,061 gallons in 1918. It is known, however, that large stocks of American oil were being held in reserve at the beginning of 1918, and the amount of business transacted in the American product during the year was as large as that in the Sumatra product. The American Government requisitioned practically the whole fleet of the American oil company while the transport facilities of the British company suffered little curtailment. There was a decrease in the imports of calendered and sized paper from Japan, but an increase in the uncalendered and unsized paper brought in from that country. Soap was imported in increased quantities to the value of \$602,846.

Competition of Native and Japanese Products—Goods Sent Inland.

Of native goods that enter into competition with imported commodities, Tientsin factories are turning out cotton piece goods in imitation of foreign-made shirtings, sheetings, drills, and T cloths, cotton yarn, towels, cotton hose and underwear, carpets and rugs, leather, boots and shoes, straw hats, cigarettes, glass, matches, candles, soap, mirrors, umbrellas, and medicines. Japanese lines are mostly affected by these Chinese manufactures. These industries, though now too limited in output to have much effect on the market, are worthy of note as indicating that in time North China may become an industrial center of considerable importance.

With regard to a number of Japanese products finding markets here there is a notable improvement. This is particularly true of needles, piece goods, electrical supplies, paper, some of it closely resembling the European product and some of it an imitation of native paper but of better finish and quality and yet selling at prices comparing favorably with the native product, and toilet soap, which shows a marked improvement both in quality and in packing.

Foreign goods sent inland under transit pass were valued at \$32,499,253, as compared with \$31,490,488 in 1917, showing an increase of \$1,008,765, but in terms of silver there was a decrease of about 2,000,000 taels.

Handicaps to Export Trade.

The export trade was handicapped by the great shortage of tonnage for over-sea shipments, accompanied by excessive freights, the high rates of silver exchange, and the delays in transmission of cable messages. During May the American Government prohibited the importation into the United States of many of the principal Tientsin exports, such as hides, skins, carpets, and curios; and other goods could only be imported under licenses issued by the War Trade Board. As the summer advanced the prospect of excellent crops and the high prices which were still being offered abroad for most of the staple exports of North China, together with the ease with which consignees in the United States were obtaining import licenses, revived the export trade, and profitable business was done for several months. With the signing of the armistice the demand for many raw products ceased, and it was soon realized that the export trade would not revive until peace was concluded. It had been thought that the cessation of hostilities would be followed by an active business in all raw materials, the idea being based on the evident shortage brought about by the war; however, it soon became obvious that before any steady demand for raw produce could be expected financial and business conditions abroad would have to be more definitely established. The American and European Governments were known to hold immense stocks of raw material, and it was evident that large portions no longer required for military purposes would be disposed of on the market for civilian needs. This factor alone had an unsettling effect.

The disposition made by the American Government of its surplus stocks of wool is typical of what happened in a number of lines of Tientsin native produce. About 30,000,000 pounds of third-grade wools no longer wanted for military purposes were placed on the market for sale by auction. These wools were partly the product of China, it having been variously estimated that only 15 per cent of the Tientsin wool held by the American Government had actually been consumed. At the auctions the stocks were reported to have been offered at prices of from 15 to 25 per cent below the original buying cost. In the meantime prices here at which native dealers would sell remained unchanged, and this situation, combined with the high rates of exchange and the high freights, resulted in bringing the business in wool to a standstill. It was also thought that the end of the war would witness an increase in the selling price of raw cotton, due to the increased world demand which was anticipated and the shortage of some 3,000,000 bales in the American crop, but, contrary to expectations, it declined, doubtless owing to unstable labor conditions and the uncertainty as to when the effect of supply and demand would be felt.

In spite of handicaps and restrictions the export trade showed considerable strength. It may have been stagnant as regards particular commodities affected by war restrictions and lack of tonnage, but as regards raw produce in demand for military use the trade was well maintained.

Details of Export Trade.

The quantity and value of the leading exports from Tientsin during 1917 and 1918 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asbestos, packing and sheeting.....pounds.....			90,000	\$43,090
Beans:				
Black.....do.....			7,646,667	171,046
Broad.....do.....			593,200	16,102
Green.....do.....	6,568,267	\$130,643	15,284,400	382,099
White.....do.....			2,021,067	56,059
Yellow.....do.....			19,118,267	478,970
Beer.....dozen quarts.....			15,957	31,149
Bones, refuse.....pounds.....	42,731,600	456,227	35,404,667	433,595
Bran.....do.....			4,179,733	63,349
Bristles.....do.....	2,704,800	2,174,726	2,702,000	2,595,339
Candles.....do.....	931,733	104,010	696,400	114,598
Caps and hats.....do.....			118,954	47,707
Carpets.....do.....		781,881		424,274
Cases and tins, kerosene, empty.....pieces.....	525,538	67,108	473,328	63,780
Cement.....barrels.....	201,553	426,641	198,726	568,066
Cereals:				
Barley.....pounds.....			4,533,600	101,411
Wheat.....do.....			21,005,467	563,839
Rice.....do.....			3,469,067	139,678
Chestnuts.....do.....	2,689,200	89,490	3,482,267	140,209
Cigarettes.....do.....	52,967	38,469	82,133	69,814
Clothing.....do.....				5,404
Coal:				
Kailan.....tons.....	26,150	106,692	28,121	142,580
Chingching.....do.....			4,816	31,500
Shansi.....do.....	1,015	4,659	2,906	16,011
Bunker.....do.....	54,417	222,021	50,923	258,193
Cockles, dried.....pounds.....	474,933	20,608	963,067	48,513
Coke.....tons.....			26,585	305,221
Cotton goods:				
Canvas.....yards.....	29,322	104,681	193,295	117,643
Cloth, native, fancy.....pieces.....			62,808	190,520
Nankeens.....pounds.....	1,790,000	701,792	968,667	528,263
Cotton, raw.....tons.....	9,416	4,498,601	19,487	12,702,217
Curiosities.....do.....		257,292		76,273
Dates:				
Black.....pounds.....	2,563,733	152,978	4,575,767	343,088
Red.....do.....	4,521,733	217,232	8,545,467	516,107
Eggs:				
Fresh.....pieces.....	58,456,010	342,844	64,123,044	478,177
Preserved—				
Albumen and yolk.....pounds.....	1,304,133	867,354	439,733	133,133
Yolk.....do.....	4,005,167	733,768	1,348,533	379,537
Feathers.....do.....	120,533	30,839	82,800	17,853
Fire crackers.....do.....	249,066	29,972	297,767	47,366
Fibers:				
Hemp.....do.....	7,005,600	696,707	5,301,867	652,279
Jute.....do.....	5,828,400	231,853	5,841,600	295,313
Fruits, fresh.....do.....			937,200	30,838
Groundnuts:				
Cake.....do.....	1,810,667	17,730	312,533	4,894
Pulp.....do.....	13,874,400	492,473	4,321,600	219,182
In shell.....do.....	3,043,867	72,185	1,592,000	47,007
Hair:				
Goat.....do.....	890,266	76,346	323,467	50,046
Horse.....do.....	889,866	228,390	999,333	337,465
Human.....do.....	614,133	44,845	676,933	83,511
Hats, straw.....pieces.....			43,670	22,419
Hides, cow and buffalo.....pounds.....	2,388,000	733,103	1,809,200	679,888
Hides, horse and ass.....do.....	2,338,533	428,181	2,305,200	506,802
Hoofs, animal.....do.....			1,368,533	39,523
Horns, deer, young.....pairs.....			701	48,087
Horses and ponies.....number.....	787	54,704	442	35,696
Intestines:				
Pig.....pounds.....	484,667	126,104	422,533	128,547
Sheep.....do.....	92,400	24,032	84,000	25,568
Lard.....do.....	286,933	32,536	118,800	16,323
Leather, cow.....do.....			12,933	7,175
Lily flower, dried.....do.....			556,933	57,307
Li-orice.....do.....	7,857,067	571,012	6,063,733	685,244
Mat:hes.....gross.....			25,000	7,078
Mats, straw and rush.....pieces.....	293,550	35,831	182,514	26,129
Medicines.....pounds.....	6,693,333	597,438	6,397,867	692,640

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals:				
Brass, old.....pounds	14,625,600	\$2,388,187	3,088,267	\$490,132
Copper, old.....do	292,000	64,945	197,200	33,356
Tin—				
Compound.....do	98,400	25,550	61,600	18,755
Solder.....do			378,933	112,934
Iron—				
Hoop, old.....do	2,011,733	39,734	217,067	11,045
Old.....do	9,210,533	163,141	98,416,933	2,013,413
Pig.....do	7,847,733	159,091	37,178,267	2,328,568
Mushrooms.....do	167,067	191,709	201,067	269,857
Musk.....do	160	44,676	396	129,327
Oil:				
Castor.....do	1,024,667	61,669	4,548,800	437,529
Crown luit.....do	1,810,533	140,307	2,203,067	221,760
Linseed.....do			704,533	71,736
Pears, fresh.....do	1,254,267	171,816	9,785,333	113,139
Peas.....do			963,867	26,735
Persimmons, dried.....do			198,533	6,904
Potatoes.....do			940,933	9,514
Preserves.....do			178,400	23,944
Rhubarb, Chihli.....do			287,600	18,785
Salt, refined.....do			5,341,000	144,277
Samshu.....do	18,308,399	1,030,144	8,804,267	598,642
Sea shells.....do	767,467	12,916	157,067	3,808
Seeds:				
Apricot.....do	2,627,067	365,740	2,879,466	501,185
Cotton.....do	8,660,267	89,476	7,321,467	97,276
Linseed.....do	21,608,000	536,314	12,581,467	393,178
Melon.....do	3,346,266	174,841	5,890,400	434,813
Rape.....do	9,958,000	251,206	14,044,533	443,594
Skins, fur:				
Doz.....pieces	3,253	937	33,123	11,296
For clothing—				
Kid crosses.....do	74,431	90,263	144,964	202,761
Lamb.....do	107,766	329,861	90,874	521,530
Sheep crosses.....do			6,740	18,772
Fox, large.....do	12,986	71,426	18,903	126,286
Goat—				
Tanned.....do	469,632	487,699	814,906	967,478
Untanned.....do	3,672,508	2,292,387	2,481,876	1,526,018
Lamb.....do	45,690	51,489	211,064	193,629
Mats.....do	203,879	187,991	561,349	610,506
Marmot.....do	50,756	11,421	406,750	109,067
Rugs.....do	123,090	162,764	91,749	133,536
Sheep, untanned.....do	1,520,872	892,009	666,900	482,638
Squirrel.....do	1,096	1,072	201,370	230,625
Soda, crude.....pounds	1,553,333	56,175	2,703,333	142,296
Stores, Government.....do		396,324		101,345
Straw braid.....pounds	3,696,266	1,422,920	5,556,534	2,771,163
Tallow, animal.....do	3,815,200	415,904	3,330,533	424,660
Tea.....do	1,083,733	246,109		
Black.....do			271,467	85,013
Green.....do			131,733	31,824
Bricks.....do	10,445,333	936,556	624,900	69,153
Coarse.....do	1,652,133	144,082		
Tobacco, prepared.....do			422,000	96,738
Vegetables, salted:				
Turnips.....do	520,267	31,045	450,067	31,452
Other.....do	3,722,933	257,253	3,220,400	259,930
Walnuts:				
Kernels.....do	968,800	97,252	2,475,867	263,437
In shell.....do	4,863,333	194,154	3,178,933	160,377
Wool:				
Camel.....do	4,443,866	1,318,207	5,929,467	2,179,623
Goat.....do	1,716,533	472,847	1,621,733	510,366
Sheep.....do	33,717,467	8,481,022	37,927,333	11,416,966
Postal parcels, n. e. s.....do		15,519		71,784
All other.....do		2,726,177		1,593,546
Total.....do		41,710,515		61,359,526

Analysis of Exports.

Raw cotton continues to be the leading item in the export trade of Tientsin. The season's crop was exceptionally good in yield, and in quality was of a fineness and softness not produced in years. Ship-

ments abroad attained 86,941 bales of 500 pounds gross in 1918, as compared with 42,185 bales in 1917 and 75,333 bales in 1916. While the quantity of its exports in 1918 more than doubled that of 1917, the value shows a threefold increase, owing to high prices and high exchange. The average value for the year 1918 was about 4 cents a pound higher than that of 1917. The Tientsin cotton market is largely dependent on Japanese and American demand. Sheep's and camels' wool also showed increased exports over those of 1917 by 2,848 tons with an increase in average value. The total value of wool exports in 1918 amounted to \$13,596,589, which was almost 39 per cent more than in 1917. The Tientsin wool market is largely affected by the American demand, the destination of almost 95 per cent of this wool being the United States.

The trade in skins and furs, among the most important exports of the port, was also active, particularly in the tanned products, the trade in untanned skins being more or less affected by restrictions of importing countries. The following skins show important increases in exports during 1918: Kid crosses, dog mats, goat mats, dog skins, tanned goat skins, slink lamb skins, Tibet lamb skins, marmot skins, squirrel skins, and weasel skins. On the other hand, decreased exports of other varieties offset the above increases so that, in the total number of pieces of skins and furs exported, the trade of 1918 is only slightly greater than that of 1917. The values give a larger aggregate, however, due to higher prices and higher exchange. In round numbers the export trade in skins and furs in 1917 amounted to 6,500,000 pieces at a value of \$4,860,000, and in 1918 to 6,000,000 pieces at a value of \$5,369,000. In 1914, the total number of pieces was roughly 4,000,000 at a value of \$2,000,000.

Exports of Beans, Straw Braids, and Metals—Prepared-Egg Industry.

The year's yield of beans and peas was exceptionally good; in 1917, 9,368,800 pounds were exported, and in 1918, 46,085,867 pounds. Japan was the principal market for these products, their exportation to the United States having practically ceased. Caster oil was in great demand, 4,548,800 pounds being exported in 1918, as compared with 1,024,667 pounds in 1917. Figures for straw braid show an increase of 1,860,268 pounds over that of last year. The importance of Tientsin as a straw braid market continues to increase. Shipments of this article are chiefly to the United States, the business with Europe being very small. A large stock of split braid is being held in Chefoo and shipments are made to Tientsin when the market is favorable. The American market has been buying heavily, although prices are 50 per cent higher than they were prior to the war.

The great demand for brass which resulted in an export of 14,625,600 pounds in 1917 continued in 1918, but was unsatisfied because of a limited supply, only 3,088,267 pounds being exported. There was a great increase in the export of unmanufactured iron, consisting mainly of old iron remelted. This material all went to Japan. Shipments of old iron rose from 9,210,533 pounds in 1917 to the unprecedentedly high figures of 98,416,933 pounds in 1918, while exports of pig iron, chiefly to Japan, increased during the same period from 7,847,733 pounds to 37,178,267 pounds.

The prepared-egg industry was severely affected by the pure food laws of various importing countries, particularly the United States. Of egg albumen and yoke, dried and moist, 5,309,733 pounds were exported in 1917 and only 1,788,266 in 1918. On the other hand, fresh eggs increased in export by 5,500,000 pieces over those of 1917. The egg-drying industry of north China received a serious setback through the ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture that dried egg products containing more than 100 milligrams of any heavy metal to the kilogram can not enter the United States. The plants of this district are equipped with zinc trays for drying purposes as this is the only metal that does not impart a color to the dried product.

A powdered albumen and a powdered yolk, both of which are free from heavy metals, are being produced locally, but the American consumer does not take readily to the powdered albumen. As the local manufacturer can not be expected to sell yolk without disposing of the albumen, business with the United States is practically at a standstill. The manufacture of dried egg products continues, however, owing to heavy demands from Europe, where there is not the same restriction as to zinc content. Until a substitute for zinc is found no flake albumen can gain entrance into the United States, and local factories are unwilling to discontinue the use of zinc trays only for the purpose of catering to the American market. Frozen eggs are not shipped from Tientsin, as no refrigerator steamers ply to and from the port. An American company is building a refrigerator plant here, in connection with which it plans to operate a steamer with cold-storage equipment between Tientsin and San Francisco for the transportation of frozen meats and eggs.

Asbestos and Cement Industries—Outward Transit Trade.

The local asbestos industry has not flourished owing to the inferior quality of the article produced here. The rug and carpet industry was practically at a standstill for the entire year, owing to the American embargo. A Chinese cement company located at Tongshan, Chihli Province, on the Peking-Mukden Railway, controls the cement industry of North China. The factory was established in 1906 and is equipped with modern machinery. Limestone exists on the site of the works. The product is gray Portland (no white), and both wet and dry processes are used, with large rotary kilns. The normal output is 600,000 barrels per annum, but in 1918 the output was 800,000 barrels. Foreign markets have principally been Java and the Philippine Islands, and locally the product is mostly used by the railways and mines. The cement is cheaper than the imported product, there being no likin or transit dues leviable. Foreign cement imported into Tientsin in 1918 amounted to 3,030 barrels, while Chinese cement exported in 1918, largely to Chinese ports, amounted to 198,726 barrels.

As compared with that of the previous year, the value of Chinese goods brought under outward transit pass from the interior into Tientsin showed a great increase, in 1917, \$16,406,153 and in 1918, \$25,328,755. The principal sources of increased supply were Kalgan, to which goods coming from outside of the Great Wall are assigned, Shansi, Shantung, and Chihli.

Exports Declared for United States.

The quantities and values of the declared exports from Tientsin to the United States during the years 1917 and 1918 were as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apricot kernels..... pounds.	221,440	\$10,933	.....	.....
Beans..... do.	416,898	26,172	25,082	\$2,217
Bristles..... do.	1,629,707	1,588,054	1,801,772	2,365,633
Carpets, new..... square feet.	714,312	762,012	325,930	333,117
Cotton..... pounds.	14,484,695	2,871,711	4,160,276	1,359,642
Curios.....	.....	218,806	.....	34,528
Eggs:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albumen..... pounds.	306,518	258,872	99,396	82,704
Dried, whole..... do.	500	356	.....	.....
Fresh..... pieces.	.....	.....	36,000	1,147
Yolks..... pounds.	411,488	123,473	2,995	1,943
Feathers and down..... do.	119,994	28,464	59,304	11,819
Fiber, vegetable..... do.	91,262	13,924	.....	.....
Hair:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goat..... do.	210,320	52,750	37,293	38,418
Horse..... do.	403,777	274,186	420,091	253,888
Human..... do.	206,325	81,079	423,412	162,762
Nets..... do.	.....	21,936	.....	25,498
Hemp..... pounds.	470,220	88,592	289,301	61,556
Hides:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse and pony..... do.	436,421	152,057	2,451	10,639
Ox and cow..... do.	1,320,732	499,537	93,388	37,674
Household goods and personal effects.....	.....	5,949	.....	6,233
Intestines:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig.....	.....	139,640	.....	93,987
Sheep.....	.....	197,902	.....	81,277
Jute..... pounds.	1,234,418	91,800	304,857	30,105
Lard..... do.	22,900	3,933	45,600	9,772
Licorice root..... do.	5,020,121	443,478	3,755,843	410,010
Nuts:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanuts..... do.	4,603,845	324,778	143,000	21,094
Walnuts..... do.	2,830,046	493,239	1,183,640	339,718
Oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor..... do.	95,274	15,923	267,352	64,084
Peanut..... do.	111,888	14,067	141,859	24,116
Other..... do.	3,079	1,257	4,522	1,028
Peas..... do.	84,000	5,674	.....	.....
Platinum dust..... ounces.	.....	.....	210	24,297
Seeds:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax..... pounds.	9,600,000	415,380	.....	.....
Linseed..... do.	400,000	15,678	.....	.....
Mustard..... do.	200,000	9,226	129,200	10,359
Rape..... do.	424,800	20,115	107,440	7,426
Silk and manufactures.....	.....	25,397	.....	19,891
Skins, furs, mats, and robes:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antelope..... pieces.	23,033	12,409	3,113	1,733
Calf..... do.	22,185	12,291	.....	.....
Dog..... do.	232,775	207,111	450,468	578,965
Fox..... do.	10,969	49,607	31,880	110,800
Goat..... do.	4,765,290	5,563,201	2,040,546	2,268,324
Kolinsky..... do.	32,303	26,764	18,478	29,861
Lamb..... do.	5,605	93,862	.....	.....
Marmot..... do.	22,540	8,439	209,318	111,359
Raccoon..... do.	3,498	13,117	15,335	57,258
Sable..... do.	.....	.....	151	9,488
Squirrel..... do.	.....	.....	129,467	58,329
Sheep..... do.	1,935,702	2,276,654	510,823	639,963
Wolf..... do.	388	2,013	1,000	8,068
All other..... do.	.....	6,402	.....	5,120
Specimens of natural history.....	.....	10,189	.....	1,080
Straw braid.....	.....	3,149,088	.....	4,606,941
Tails:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fox..... pieces.	2,940	1,564	12,073	10,703
Horse..... do.	40,640	9,802	52,200	36,525
Squirrel..... do.	.....	3,459	.....	852
Yak..... pounds.	2,739	3,784	39,411	22,780
Tallow, animal..... do.	.....	.....	52,369	11,537
Wool:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camels'..... do.	2,050,135	1,021,208	1,363,232	897,879
Goats'..... do.	.....	.....	256,047	147,254
Sheep's..... do.	24,700,186	11,580,882	35,049,272	14,341,073
All other articles.....	.....	26,612	.....	8,026
Total.....	.....	33,374,858	.....	29,890,600

Exports to Philippines.

The declared exports to the Philippine Islands amounted to \$555,123 in 1918, compared with \$505,285 in 1917. The increase occurred in coal and coke, exports of which rose from 64,578 tons, valued at \$235,005 in 1917, to 94,480 tons, valued at \$446,003 in 1918. Cement decreased from 112,227 barrels, valued at \$262,578 in 1917, to 21,170 barrels, valued at \$108,622 in 1918. The coal and coke, as well as the fire bricks and fire clay exported, are the products of the Kailan Mining Administration, while the cement is the product of the Chee Hsin Cement Co., Tongshan. All of these goods were supplied to the Philippine Government. Declared exports to Hawaii amounted to \$1,013 in 1918, compared with \$3,437 in 1917. Returned American goods were valued at \$317 in 1918.

Direct Trade with United States.

In pre-war times the United States purchased a number of North China products through Europe, but during the war it was found advantageous to obtain the commodities direct. By this economic diversion of trade channels American users of raw material, as well as financiers and shipowners, secure the profits heretofore obtained by the European middlemen. Moreover, by direct trading, credits in favor of North China are established in the United States to settle the accounts accruing from American exports to this region.

Before the war thousands of tons of both shelled and unshelled peanuts were shipped from North China, principally from Tsingtau by German firms, to Marseille, which in pre-war days was practically the source of all the peanut oil in international commerce. Since the war peanut oil in large quantities has been shipped from this district direct to the United States. Also as a result of the war, castor-bean oil was for the first time exported direct to the United States in 1917, in which year initial shipments of walnut oil were also made. The straw-braid trade has undergone a similar change. During the war the United States has become the leading importer of straw braid and also an exporter thereof after the straw has been treated and become a partly finished product. This business was formerly in the hands of importers and bleachers in England. The trade in skins and furs has followed this new development. Previous to the war London was the chief skin and fur market of the world, but since its advent the principal market has been shifted to St. Louis. Likewise, North China cowhides which previously reached the United States by way of London are now being shipped direct to New York.

There is no reason, under normal conditions, why these China products, which heretofore reached the United States by way of Europe, should not continue to be exported to the United States direct. In fact, as direct trading brought about by war conditions is proving convenient and profitable to producer and ultimate consumer alike it is likely to become permanent. With the new direct import movement to the United States, American exporters should be assured increased transportation facilities for return cargoes as compared with pre-war conditions.

Shipping of the Port.

The total number of steamers which entered and cleared the port of Tientsin in 1918 was 1,609 with an aggregate tonnage of 1,598,292.

Although the number of vessels was more than that of 1917 the tonnage was less, being the lowest recorded in 14 years, and 1,300,831 tons less than that of 1914, a record year. British, Japanese, and Chinese shipping remained practically the same as last year. American shipping has continued to decline; only one American vessel entered and cleared the port in 1918. During the year an increasing amount of cargo was shipped to and from the United States by way of Japanese ports instead of by coasting steamers by way of Shanghai. During the 18 months immediately preceding the armistice approximately 30,000 tons of general cargo for the Pacific slope were shipped via Kobe for transshipment, instead of via Shanghai as would have been done in the ordinary course of events, despite the many disadvantages attaching to Kobe transshipment.

Up to the signing of the armistice both coast and ocean tonnage was very scarce, adversely affecting both the import and export business. This applied more particularly to shipping to the United Kingdom and the Continent than to the Pacific Coast of America, a route which was looked upon as safe and with practically no war risks. During May and June rates from Shanghai to the Pacific coast were \$60 and \$65 per ton for general cargo. At the end of October, 1918, London rates ruled at anything from 800 shillings (\$194.40) upward per ton, and Marseille rates at 1,200 shillings (\$291.60) per ton by Japanese conference steamers, but the few British steamers operating on this route maintained rates at 250 shillings (\$60.75), or thereabouts. Pacific conference rates ruled at \$50, outsiders at \$35 to \$45, Kobe offering cheaper rates than China ports. After November 11, 1918, rates dropped. The drop was almost instantaneous and has continued up to the present, when London conference rates are 100 shillings (\$24.30) per ton general cargo and Pacific conference \$20, outsiders on the Pacific quoting \$10 and Kobe tramp steamers even as low as \$5 and \$6.

With the drop in rates came also the great lull in export trade and the tonnage released from war service, so that for the first time in three years the supply of tonnage exceeds requirements, particularly to Europe. The most effective way to reduce permanently the freight charges between American ports and the Orient is the placement of more ships on the Pacific, and this relief to shippers is, it is understood, soon to be accorded. In the event of even a moderate increase in tonnage local shippers are confident that freight rates will be restored to normal.

Production of Coal and Flour.

Coal continues to be produced in the Kailan mines in increasing quantities. The average daily output in 1918 was about 10,000 tons. Over one-half of this coal was sent to Shanghai and other Chinese ports. Of the amount shipped to foreign countries about one-half went to Japan and the remainder chiefly to Hongkong, the Philippine Islands, and Chosen. The daily production in 1918 of the two other principal coal mines of this district, the Ching-Hsing and the Fu Chung Corporation, was 1,000 tons and 4,000 tons, respectively. The cost of coal on the local market showed no material change as compared with previous years, and its advance elsewhere was entirely due to high freights and attendant charges. There was also an advance in the production of coke which is needed for

foundries and dockyard work in Japan, Shanghai, and Hongkong. The supply was not equal to the demand. A slight increase took place in the production of fire bricks and fire clay, which are of good quality.

On January 1, 1919, an American flour milling company began operating its newly-erected mill in the Russian concession, Tientsin. The company, incorporated in the United States, is capitalized at \$100,000, with American and Chinese shareholders, Americans supplying the majority of the capital. The output is 25 barrels, or 100 sacks a day. The flour so far finds its market in Tientsin and sells at from \$2.30 to \$3 local currency (\$2.02 to \$2.64 gold) per 50 pounds. At present Honan wheat alone is used. The milling machinery is American, a kerosene engine furnishing the power. The local mill is the first in operation of a comprehensive system of mills to be erected by the company at various centers and towns in North China according to a scheme corresponding to the community mill project in the United States. The company plans later to engage in the pressing of bean oil and the making of macaroni.

Other Industries.

A Japanese cigarette factory is in process of erection in Tientsin, and a Japanese company is building a plant for the extraction of oil from oil-bearing seeds.

A French shipbuilding firm is constructing at its works at Hsin Ho, near the mouth of the Peiho, 30 miles from Tientsin, three wooden auxiliary sailing vessels, one of 2,500 tons and two of 2,300 tons each. It is also constructing three cargo steamers of 1,800, 2,000, and 2,300 tons, respectively. The plant is equipped with 8 ways for vessels of 3,500 tons, 3 for vessels of 6,000 tons, and 2 dry docks.

Wolfram, some of it showing an assay test as high as 61.74 per cent, has been discovered in the northeastern part of Chihli Province in the vicinity of Tongshan. The area is reported to be quite large. The central government has assumed control of the mining operations and the Ministry of War has established a Bureau of Administration at Lanchow, which plans to establish a large refinery there in the near future. Up to the present the greater portion of the output mined is being used by the Government arsenals, and permission to work the mineral deposits is granted to Chinese only, but recently several small trial shipments have been sent to America and to Japan.

Operation of Railways in Tientsin District.

The railways in North China were operated under difficulties during the year. The military campaign against the southern Provinces necessitated the conveyance of large bodies of troops, which utilized a great deal of rolling stock which would otherwise have been employed in the transportation of goods. Brigandage on that portion of the Tientsin-Pukow line which passes through Shantung also seriously interfered with traffic. Moreover, passenger traffic on this line was adversely affected through the discomfort caused by the overcrowding of the passenger cars by native soldiers, which led many travelers to prefer the sea route from Tientsin to Shanghai, although this railway affords a cheaper and quicker route with Cen-

tral and South China. In spite of the adverse conditions the revenues of the four leading lines of the district, the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow, and Peking-Suiyuan lines, showed increases over those of 1917. The total net revenue of the Peking-Mukden line in 1918 was \$13,950,384, an increase of \$3,483,710 over the figures for the previous year. To replace rolling stock and to provide extra equipment for future business, the Peking-Mukden line has contracted with American firms for the supply of 14 locomotives and 500 cars of 40 tons capacity, delivery of which is expected during the summer of 1919.

The 14 locomotives for the Peking-Mukden line, as well as 4 others ordered for the Lunghai line (the northwestern trunk system connecting Ili with the sea), are of the mikado type and of continental design to meet the requirements of European engineers employed on these railways. Other orders for American locomotives placed during 1918 are: Tientsin-Pukow line, 10 of the mikado type; Peking-Suiyuan line, 5 of the mikado type and 3allets; Taokow-Chinghua, or Honan, line, 2 of the mogul type; Shantung Railway (Tsingtau to Tsinan), 9 consolidation locomotives; and the Lincheng coal mines, 1 locomotive of the industrial type. The 30 locomotives last mentioned are of strictly American design.

An American concern dealing in structural steel products has, through its China agency, recently obtained an order from the Peking-Hankow line for 80 bridges, and from the Peking-Suiyuan line for 5,000 tons of rails.

Improvement of Haiho River.

The water approaches to Tientsin, particularly the channel over the Taku bar at the mouth of the Peiho, continued unsatisfactory during the greater part of 1918. The depth of water in the bar channel was reduced by 7 feet through shoals caused by the floods of 1917. The average depth of water on the bar is 13 feet and in the river 16 feet at high tide. In the spring and autumn vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and during May and June vessels drawing up to about 14 feet, can navigate up to Tientsin. At present the largest ship calling here is 294 feet in length, but contemplated improvements will allow for the swinging of a vessel 310 feet in length. The river is considered as being closed by ice from about the middle of December to the end of February, but ice breakers are used in an effort to keep a passage open to Tongku, the outer port of Tientsin, 14 miles down the river. Despite dredging operations there was only about 11 feet of water on the bar on November 1, 1918. Owing to the shallowness of the bar it was impossible for the ice breakers to function effectively so that there could be no assurance that the approaches to the river would be kept free of ice during the winter of 1918-19. The shipping companies were accordingly notified that it would not be possible to make provision for continuous ice breaking, which meant the virtual closing of the port for the winter season.

The improvement of the Haiho is intrusted to the Haiho Conservancy Commission, which is composed of five members, three of whom are voting and two nonvoting members. The first comprises a representative of the Chinese Government, a representative of the consular body, and the commissioner of customs. The latter consists of a representative each of the general foreign chamber of com-

merce and of the shipping companies. The American consul general was selected by the Tientsin consular body as its representative on the board for 1919. By a provision of the board's constitution the consular representative is chairman.

The total amount expended by the board in 1918 for improvement and maintenance was about \$230,000. The Haiho Conservancy Board has recently authorized the purchase of a trail-hopper dredger to be used on the bar in an effort to maintain a channel that will permit vessels of a draft of from 19 to 20 feet. The specifications of the dredger for which tenders are being invited have been transmitted to the United States Department of State. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for May 15, 1919.] Also the board on April 10, 1919, authorized the construction of an additional pumping station to discharge more effectively the silt dredged from the river. A new pipe line some 3 miles in length is to be built in connection therewith. The estimated cost of the pumping plant is \$180,000 and of the pipe line \$100,000. After the plans and estimates are approved tenders will be invited. The specifications therefor will be sent to the Department of State to be placed in the hands of manufacturers and contractors likely to be interested.

Conservation of Waterways of Chihli Province.

The question of conserving all the waterways of Chihli Province, with a view to preventing floods and safeguarding the trade and shipping interests of Tientsin, had been discussed for some years, but no coordinated scheme acceptable to all interests had been adopted. The Haiho Conservancy Board in particular had long recognized that the navigability of the Haiho was largely dependent upon conditions which lay outside its immediate activities, and that it was essential that all the waterways of the region should be placed under the supervision of a committee of engineers of approved competency. Such a step would also enable the interests of navigation and drainage to be coordinated. Following the flood in September, 1917, the board made representations through diplomatic channels to the Chinese Government pointing out that the time had come to consider general remedial measures based upon decisions reached by engineers of high technical education and long experience in work of this nature. The board recommended the formation of a joint commission to be composed of four representatives of the Chinese Government and three persons nominated by the conservancy board, the commission to be under the presidency of a Chinese. The proposal was assented to and the commission appointed.

This body is called the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli and has been functioning since March, 1918. It is now studying the questions involved with a view ultimately to submitting recommendations to the Chinese Government. The problem is not alone to control floods, but also to insure an even and regular flow of water in the Haiho, which is deemed necessary if Tientsin is to maintain its place as a port of shipment. Besides a comprehensive survey of the Province, the preliminary functions of the commission comprise the execution of certain cuttings, etc. When the survey is completed there will be sufficient data at hand to proceed with the formulation of a general scheme of waterways improvement. The financial and administrative difficulties which

will probably arise are serious, but it is believed that these will be overcome.

Other Conservancy Work and Future Plans.

From a conservancy standpoint the most interesting local work during 1918 was the completion of the cathedral cutting. The original proposal to make this cutting was brought forward by the Haiho Conservancy Board many years since, but a combination of circumstances, notably expropriation problems, indefinitely delayed action. The question arose again in 1917 and it was decided to carry out the project as the first step in the general scheme of river improvement. While the work was performed under the management of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli, the plans originally drawn up by the Haiho Conservancy Board were followed and the board's engineer in chief was appointed superintendent engineer. The complicated work of expropriation was successfully carried out by the Tientsin commissioner of police. By this cutting several sharp bends in the arm of the river have been removed, thus facilitating the action of the tides and benefiting the harbor generally. Extra accommodation for shipping is necessary and the improvement in the river which is expected to result from the straightening of the Haiho by effecting this cutting is likely to further the scheme for extending the Tientsin anchorage, which is both restricted and congested.

In connection with the general scheme for conservancy work in Chihli Province mention is to be made of the Grand Canal Conservancy Board. This board completed in 1918 the preliminary surveys of the canal from Tsining, Shantung, north to Tientsin. The entire work of survey and construction is being conducted by a party of American engineers under the board's engineer in chief, also an American. It is understood that the engineers found the data prepared sometime ago by the Shantung conservancy bureau at Tsining in relation to the section of the canal between the Yellow River and Tientsin to be substantially accurate. It will be remembered that this conservancy project is the subject of an as yet unratified agreement between the American International Corporation and the Chinese Government, which calls for a financing loan of \$6,000,000. The terms of the contract call for its ratification by parliament before becoming effective.

With the object of preventing an undue delay in commencing work the corporation granted the conservancy board an advance of \$250,000 to proceed with the preliminary surveys, and recently a further grant of \$350,000 was made, thus making it possible to undertake construction work on the upper reaches of the canal in the neighborhood of Tientsin. The entire project is being undertaken by an American concern. The work in question, besides being an integral part of the Grand Canal conservancy project, is also a part of the general scheme of the board for conservancy work in Chihli Province.

Road Construction.

A public highway from Peking to Tungchow was constructed during the year. The project was started to provide employment for the flood refugees of Chihli Province. Work was begun in December,

1917, and the road was completed in August, 1918. About 4,000 refugees were given employment. It is a macadam road, 15 feet wide, with a granite slab, 3 feet wide, and a 3-foot earth embankment on either side, giving a total width of 27 feet. It is 13 miles long and an additional stretch 3,500 feet in length was built through Tungchow. The construction work was under the direction of a captain of the United States Army, stationed at Tientsin. A sum of \$200,000 was expended on the project, one-half being contributed by the Flood Relief and Conservancy Commission, a Chinese Government institution, and the remainder by the American Red Cross Flood Relief Committee. It is hoped that a road may eventually be built from Tungchow to Tientsin, which would bring the latter city in direct highway connection with Peking, 83 miles distant.

Foreign Concessions.

Construction work in the foreign concessions, especially in the Italian and Russian concessions, continued throughout 1918 in spite of the increased cost of building material. The Italian concession is developing with considerable rapidity; new roads have been opened and many handsome buildings erected. Both concessions are attractive residential centers with broad streets and well laid-out open spaces.

The various British areas in Tientsin known as the British concession, British extension, and the extramural area have been amalgamated to form one municipal area under a council elected on a broader franchise. New land regulations have come into force, and it is stipulated therein that the new council will consist of nine members, of whom five shall be British subjects and one an American citizen. Candidates will be nominated by two electors and all electors are eligible to serve on the council.

Voting is to be on a sliding scale, the minimum qualification for a foreign voter being the payment of 20 taels per annum in respect of land tax or the occupation of premises of an assessed rental value of 480 taels per annum; and for Chinese the payment of 240 taels per annum in respect of land tax or the occupation of premises of an assessed rental of 3,000 taels per annum. The discrimination between foreign and Chinese electors is intended to prevent the possibility of the foreign ratepayers being outvoted in an area set apart primarily for foreign residence and trade. The question of amalgamation in the British settlement has thus been definitely adjusted after many years of controversy, which mainly centered round the question of the renewal of the crown leases of land renters in the old concession, which expire in 1960. Seeing that the crown leases issued to the extension run for 999 years, it was held by some that amalgamation without suitable guaranties would entail certain disabilities to the land renters in the old concession, in view of the fact that uncertainty of tenure is an obstacle to development and advancement. It is expected, however, that the British Government will consent to give an assurance that the leases will be renewed for a period of 999 years. The budget for the municipal amalgamated area for 1919 provides that a sum of nearly 15,000 taels be set aside for the crown lease renewal reimbursement fund, in accordance with the provisions of the new land regulations.

Market for American Goods.

American commercial interests in North China, besides participating in the importation of such staple American products as certain of the finer grades of cotton piece goods, kerosene, sewing machines, electrical machinery and fittings, railway plant and material, mining machinery, and iron and steel manufactures, are concerned in practically all lines of imports and exports. On the whole, American trade is expanding satisfactorily, and it is gratifying to note that in commercial lines of activity American interests compare favorably with those of Japan and the European nations in the field.

In addition to the above staples, articles that are in constant demand and find good markets here include metals, corrugated iron roofing, lumber, needles, enameled ware, hardware, stoves and grates, worsted and other woolen goods, aniline dyes, chemical products, paper, leather and leather goods, clothing, hats, hosiery, boots and shoes, glass, lamps and lamp ware, condensed milk, canned goods, packing-house products, watches and jewelry, medicines, matches, soap and other toilet articles, gramophones, and photographic materials. There is also an appreciable demand for automobiles, bicycles, typewriters, agricultural implements, industrial machinery, such as hand machines for sewing, printing, knitting, hat making, grain cleaning, washing, and pumping; machine tools for engineering, carpentry, iron forges, and motor car and cycle repair shops; arms and ammunition; and other articles that usually find markets where manufacturing is only fairly well developed.

The United States already participates to a considerable extent in supplying these lines, which offer a favorable field for extension. The chief competitors of the United States in the post-war trade of this market will be the countries of northern Europe and Japan. In a number of these articles Japan and certain of the European countries in normal times are ahead of the United States, so that they may be expected eventually to offer serious competition with the American product in supplying the trade. However, in a number of lines the curtailment of supplies from Europe during the war has caused dealers to turn to the United States with the result that American products have been introduced or become better known and consequently gained ground.

Plans for Trade Extension.

Many items of foreign imports reaching this market are carried in stock at Shanghai and at Japanese ports and distributed in North China through native merchants; other items are ordered at intervals from the manufacturer or exporter through local commission merchants or middlemen. To develop markets under existing conditions necessitates acquaintance with the peculiar customs and requirements through demonstrations and close and constant touch with the trade. A number of local importers and merchants who have studied trade conditions in North China are of the opinion that in practically all lines of American goods fair markets could be developed if energetically undertaken in the right way. The methods advanced are those of direct representation and cooperative selling.

The proposed plan calls for a number of American manufacturers and exporters in any locality or section of the United States, whether dealing in competitive or noncompetitive articles, to combine and

send a representative to this market to study local conditions and become acquainted with the peculiar customs and requirements and get in close touch with the trade. The representative might find it preferable at first to operate through one of the larger business houses already established here. Any effort, to be successful, would require an extensive distributing organization supported by the manufacturers themselves with the intention of doing a direct business so that all unnecessary charges might be eliminated. The organization should send out young men, who would come prepared to learn the language and customs of the people, to make the service a life career, and to cooperate with native assistants. It would likely be found profitable to conduct a joint import and export trade as the best method of minimizing the risks attendant upon the wide fluctuations in exchange values.

The selling organization established at home should have agencies at the principal markets in China; and with the object of conducting business direct with the native consumer it should have its own technical experts and salesmen, offer goods suited to the market, carry stocks at the distributing centers from which any quantity desired could be sold, give away samples, advertise extensively, and grant the customary credits. Intensive selling must be accompanied by equally intensive education in the use of the products. The development of the trade in modern manufactures, machinery, household conveniences, implements, etc., is not so much a matter of competition as of education and the creation of a demand. That the Chinese do not quickly take to foreign innovations is probably due to their lack of knowledge of foreign conditions and instinctive desire to avoid experiments that may prove expensive and fruitless, but they are not slow to adopt new methods when convinced that there is advantage or profit in doing so. In most lines finding a market here such a distributing system, if intelligently handled, could be adopted with profit and with a prospect of permanence as well as development of these markets. It is believed that the present is an especially favorable time for American commercial and financial concerns interested in the trade of North China to take this forward step.

American manufacturers in leading lines, until the cooperative plan is inaugurated, should have their own branches or agencies in Tientsin, and those not having their own representatives here should entrust their interests to American firms with organizations in the field. Chinese merchants wonder at the employment of foreign representatives for American houses.

Chinese officials and merchants are anxious that American business houses establish distinctively American branches or agencies in this and other parts of North China. They invite American capital to be used in developing commercial and industrial enterprises here, and urge that direct transportation facilities with the United States be arranged. The Chinese, however, would expect American firms to be financed purely with American capital, and to conduct business according to strictly American methods.

Methods of Financing Trade.

There is no longer a dearth of American trading firms in Tientsin and it is gratifying to note that American banking facilities in this

district have been extended through the establishment recently of the Asia Banking Corporation in Tientsin and in Peking. The American gold dollar is coming more and more to be used in business quotation and transactions between the United States and this district, and letters of credit are being issued in terms of gold dollars directly by the banks in one country payable to the exporter at the banks in the other country, instead of the more expensive and round-about way of commissioning London banks to issue sterling letters of credit to settle obligations in either country. However, certain obstacles to the development of American trade continue. In addition to the absence of direct representation and cooperative selling and distributing organizations there is the lack of direct and adequate shipping facilities. Under present conditions American manufacturers are still compelled to look to their natural competitors to convey their goods to the country of destination, and, in a number of instances, finally to sell and distribute them. American ships, American distributing organizations, as well as American investments are necessary to trade expansion in North China. Though this field is being systematically exploited by competitors, yet with serious concerted effort American manufacturers and exporters may expect to participate in the trade and thus share the prosperity of the district.

In promoting investments of American capital in North China it may be advisable as well as practicable for American financial interests in a restricted number of lines, such as railway and mining enterprises and loans to the Chinese Government for the development of industries or for purely administrative purposes, to cooperate with the leading countries of Europe and the Far East.

PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC COMMERCE
SUPPLEMENT TO
MONTHLY COMMERCE
REPORTS

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series:

No. 55c

July 29, 1920 ✓

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Factors affecting trade.....	2	Expansion in lumber trade.....	22
Uncertainty of financial situation.....	2	Import trade in shoes, clothing, and haberdashery.....	22
Development of home industries.....	5	Drop in chemical trade.....	23
Prosperity of knitting manufactories.....	5	Rise of ginseng imports.....	24
Shipping given impetus.....	6	Imports of tobacco, cigars, and cigar- ettes.....	24
Sugar and tobacco trade.....	6	Fuel situation unchanged.....	24
Some results of unfavorable exchange.....	6	Subnormal watch and clock trade.....	25
Increased labor and fuel costs.....	7	Imports from the United States.....	25
Housing problem.....	7	Export trade.....	26
Roads and means of communication.....	8	Unfavorable year in rice.....	28
Shipping situation.....	8	Silk trade.....	30
Import trade.....	13	Sugar trade below normal.....	30
Principal articles of import.....	14	Depression in tin trade.....	31
Falling off of piece-goods trade.....	15	Hides, bristles, feathers, and human hair.....	32
Cotton yarn proves profitable.....	16	Exports of mats, matting, and furniture.....	33
Metal situation.....	17	Vegetable oils and oil nuts.....	33
United States furnishes good share of machinery.....	17	Expansion of the lard trade.....	34
Automobile trade.....	18	Exports to the United States and pos- sessions.....	34
Flour trade.....	18	Extension of American trade.....	36
Review of imports of food products.....	19	Special demands of Chinese markets.....	38
Japanese paper imports decrease.....	20		
Improved leather market.....	21		
Kerosene trade.....	21		
Activity in paraffin wax import trade.....	22		

CHINA.

HONGKONG.

By Consul-General George E. Anderson.

In 1919 Hongkong had the greatest trade record of any year in its history. Two features stand out strongly in any examination of the returns. The first is the high course of the value of silver and silver exchange with all the practical effects on trade such high exchange entails. The second is the high range of prices of all commodities, both incoming and outgoing, of imports in line with world prices and of exports largely as a subsidiary result of high silver exchange. The year on the whole has been a very successful one in nearly all lines of business. The trade power of the port has been demonstrated in the prompt reaction of its commerce to post-war conditions. In spite of many difficulties to be overcome and many drawbacks to be disposed of, the total incoming and outgoing trade of the port was the highest in value in the port's history, and in a general way it has been probably the most prosperous year in the colony's history.

Its export trade has been confined very largely to commodities which the world had to have at practically any price and in spite of

the exceedingly high prices the gold figures reached when local costs were translated to terms of American and European currencies. Its import trade has been carried on in spite of the high course of prices in the United States and Europe for all commodities, in spite of continued civil war, lawlessness, and disorder in South China and other portions of the colony's trade territory, and the difficulty of securing some lines of supplies from producing countries.

Factors Affecting Trade.

The failure of the rice supplies in all the Far East cut heavily into the colony's trade; its inability to compete with the Straits Settlements in the export of tin as a result of high exchange represented another notable loss; prices of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods all over the world which ranged so high that Chinese consumers could not pay them; the tightness of money during most of the year; overhanging stocks of iron and steel from last year—all these were difficulties which under normal conditions would have resulted in serious inroads upon the port's trade total. On the other hand, the dearth of stocks in most staple lines, the high silver exchange, enabling the Chinese to buy many foreign products which otherwise would have been out of their reach, renewed activity in shipping, the speeding up of several local industries to meet unusual demand for their products—all these in turn helped to overcome the difficulties. Freight rates continued high but not too high to restrict trade materially and in nearly every service there was all the shipping necessary to meet the trade. While the year was abnormal in many ways it marked a distinct turning from war to peace conditions.

The part the United States has had in the trade of the port is a feature of significance. During the war the United States came to have an increasing share in supplying the colony with its needs and in the draft of supplies of all sorts from the colony. The special war trade has developed into a post-war trade which promises a permanence not anticipated a year ago. The United States in 1919 took exported goods only to the value of \$21,458,562 compared with a value of \$25,730,820 in 1918, but the difference is accounted for by the failure of rice supplies and the collapse of the export of tin. Exports to the Philippines decreased from a value of \$7,144,217 to a value of \$6,832,830, Hongkong figures, though declared value shows an increase from \$6,739,044 in 1918 to a declared value of \$7,404,980 in 1919, and exports to all American territory amounted to a declared value of \$29,073,708 as compared with a declared value of \$40,213,193 in 1918. The Hongkong figures indicate that the imports of American goods and treasure into the port increased from a value of \$39,653,408 in 1918 to a value of \$78,139,648 the past year. The Hongkong figures given are those of the Import and Export Office of the Hongkong Government, which has been inaugurating a system of statistics which has been in operation two years, and this offers the first comparative returns from official sources ever available in the colony.

Uncertainty of Financial Situation.

According to the records of the colony only once in the history of silver exchange has the exchange value of the Hongkong silver dollar reached the level it attained in Hongkong during 1919. Exchange

declined steadily after touching its highest point in September, 1918, of $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the year opened with the Hongkong dollar's telegraphic transfer rate on New York at $79\frac{3}{4}$ cents in January which declined to $75\frac{1}{4}$ by the first of March—its lowest point in the year. It fluctuated, reaching 80 cents at the middle of the year, 87 at the end of the September quarter until on November first it reached $92\frac{1}{4}$, on December first $101\frac{1}{4}$, having gone as high as 105 for a few days in November. The year closed with the rate at 94 cents.

The situation became so dangerous and trade financing so difficult that the foreign banking interests in Shanghai seriously considered refusing the purchase of export bills from December to March—or until after China's New Year. To relieve the situation the United States Treasury arranged for the sale of quantities of silver in the United States for export to the Far East as against American trade bills to the value first of \$35,000,000 and later on to a total of \$55,000,000. This arrangement has had a steadying effect over the end of the year but it is too early to ascertain its full effect. For the time being it brought exchange down to a range of from 95 to 100 gold cents to the Hongkong dollar but the end of the supply thus arranged for will probably witness as much of a rise in the exchange value of the metal as if this extraordinary supply of the metal had not been secured. In Hongkong itself the government continued its control of the colony's stocks of silver and maintained its policy of permitting no exports of the metal except for the purpose of aiding the Government of India to maintain its silver stocks or for the purpose of maintaining a balance between the port and Shanghai and North and Central China. As a result of this prohibition of export, the currency of the colony continued to circulate in China at a discount and Hongkong dollar exchange continued below that of Shanghai, usually ranging about 15 per cent below the Shanghai dollar.

Tie-up of Money and Credits.

This general shortage of silver in China and the Far East led to tight money and restricted credits, and this general tightness was accentuated by a wave of speculation in stocks in nearly all the trading ports of China and the Far East, but particularly in Hongkong and Shanghai. The situation in Hongkong was straightened out somewhat before the year ended but that in Shanghai continued over into the new year and the situation became so dangerous that only extraordinary means could save a serious debacle at the time of the March settlement on the Shanghai stock exchange. Hongkong speculated largely in these Shanghai shares and was involved to a great extent. The financial situation in Japan was regarded with serious misgivings by banking interests in the Far East and is reflected in financial conditions in Hongkong.

The high course of exchange led to extensive speculation with the result that a large number of important Chinese interests are seriously involved. At the same time this condition has led to the forward purchase of exchange as against remittances during 1920 which has also served to tighten the money market and render the general situation at the end of the year questionable. The movement of silver into and out of the colony during the year has served to further deplete stocks already short. A similar situation existed in Shanghai where the exchange banks, in spite of the large imports of silver

from the United States, had on hand at the close of December much less silver than they stood in need of. The situation was remedied to some extent by United States silver early in the year but its uncertainty continued, and authorities agreed that China would absorb more silver than it ever had before. The financial difficulties of the Chinese Government continued even though high exchange enabled it to meet all its loan services and foreign obligations out of its customs revenues and apply a large surplus to other needs, but a continuance of the civil war and the support of many useless and troublesome troops absorbed the surplus and led to further demands for loans which affected unfavorably the general money market in the Far East the entire year.

As was the case in 1918 the shortage of silver has been felt less in South China than in North China, this being the result of careful financing on the part of Hongkong bankers, but the shortage has been seriously felt, and practically every open port in South China reports interference with trade because of it.

During the whole of the year there was a continuance of the policy among the larger financial interests, especially insurance companies, of changing their capital from silver into sterling. The large insurance concerns in Hongkong—one of them being one of the largest concerns of the sort in the world—thus changed entirely the basis of a world-wide business. During the whole of the year there was continued realization of the proceeds of local stocks and shares for reinvestment in sterling or American gold with a view of eventual retirement. The aggregate sums thus remitted to Great Britain and the United States are immense, and explain the continued demand for credits or treasure in the Far East over and above the value of exports from China and Hongkong to Europe and the United States. The sale of Hongkong stocks and shares for conversion into gold at one time was so extensive as to make all but gilt-edged securities unsalable except at ruinous rates.

Résumé of General Business Conditions.

These general business conditions have naturally resulted in great extremes—of heavy profits and great business developments for some, and of heavy losses and depression for others. It can not fairly be said that conditions have been entirely satisfactory, for trading on the whole has been very difficult and dangerous, not only on account of finance and exchange, but also because of unsettled conditions in all parts of the world. The result, however, has been profitable to most traders.

Possibly the fact that Hongkong's trade is so well scattered over the world, and reaches so many countries affected by the war in a minor degree, accounts for much of the year's success. The heaviest losses during the year were due to speculation in exchange, stocks, and shares.

The extraordinary demand for houses and office accommodations resulting from the steady influx of Chinese from disturbed districts in China, and the steadily increasing number of business firms, has led to constantly increasing rents and, necessarily, increasing values of real estate, while the steady business in construction work of all kinds has also reflected favorably on general prosperity. Practically all public companies have had a prosperous year and have declared

their usual or better than usual dividends, besides carrying a large surplus. The insurance companies met with comparatively few serious losses during the year. The local tramways had an unusually good year, and local steamer lines had a prosperous season. In short, nearly all lines of financial, commercial, and industrial activity were satisfactory.

Development of Home Industries.

The impossibility of securing some lines of goods from the United States or Europe during the war, high freight rates and high costs at home being prohibitive, have resulted in the development of many industries in Hongkong and South China which otherwise would not have been developed for years, while similar reasons as well as extraordinary world demand have resulted in unusually prosperous conditions for the larger and more important industries. During 1919, compared with 1918, there has been less difficulty in securing raw materials and supplies from the United States and Europe. This development of local industries in Hongkong has passed beyond the experimental stage, and there are now in existence well-equipped factories for the manufacture of many kinds of foreign goods for local use and for export to neighboring countries. Among such industries may be mentioned biscuit factories, macaroni factories, knitting mills, confectioneries, canning factories, leather tanning and the like. Practically all such factories have done well the past year in Hongkong, although the high value of silver has enabled importers to secure goods from abroad at prices the local factories have found it difficult to meet. Hongkong is now exporting considerable quantities of crackers, cakes, and confectionery which formerly came from the United States or Great Britain. The exports of macaroni and paste products are increasing. The removal of war restrictions has enabled the local canning factories to increase their export of canned Chinese foods and the ginger and preserve factories have had a good year.

Prosperity of the Knitting Manufactories.

The knitting mills on the whole have had a good year, resultant from their good fortune in the purchase of their yarn supplies. In the opening months of the year this special knitting-yarn trade, formerly an American monopoly, was being supplied almost entirely by Japanese manufacturers, the difference in prices between Japanese and American yarn making it almost impossible for American manufacturers to compete with the cheaper Japanese product despite the difference in quality. Soon after the middle of the year, however, the yarn situation in Japan changed, and supplies of yarn from Japanese mills were practically shut off and for a time could not be had at any price. Some of the mills were so embarrassed that they had to close for the time being. In the meanwhile orders placed in the United States for American yarns were filled at prices which enabled the local manufacturers to extend their trade greatly. During the closing months of the year all the mills were using American yarns and were turning out a much superior line of hosiery and knit underwear. The year ended with American yarn dominating the market and the mills doing a prosperous business. Those which were fortunate enough to buy large stocks of yarn at a comparatively

low price about mid-year have had an exceptionally fortunate existence.

Shipping Given Impetus.

Hongkong shipyards have been operated the whole year at their full capacity, and have turned out something like 80,000 tons of shipping of various sizes, including standardized vessels of about 8,000 tons constructed for the British authorities. They have been able to secure supplies without serious difficulty and have increased the output of their yards accordingly. The smaller yards have continued the construction of motor vessels for inland waterway services, though this business has fallen off somewhat. Prices for all work, including the immense volume of repair work done by these yards, have advanced greatly and are a serious deterrent to further development for the present. Contracts now in hand promise a very fair year for the current season even under present conditions.

Sugar and Tobacco Trade.

As a result of the purchase of considerable quantities of raw sugar at a comparatively low price, before the marked advance in the price of raw Java and Philippine sugars in midsummer, the Hongkong sugar refiners had a very satisfactory year, though the volume of their business was not up to expectations. The sugar market in China was erratic, and local sugar supplies were entirely inadequate as a result of the indisposition of the Chinese importers to buy raw sugars at the increasing Java prices. At one time during the year the situation was such, as the result of speculation, that refined sugars could be bought in Hongkong for less than raw Java sugars.

The business of the cigarette factory in Hongkong has continued to expand to the ever-increasing benefit of American tobacco growers who furnish a very large portion of the factory's supplies. During the year additional American machinery was purchased and the concern expanded its plant. Its business in North China has increased sufficiently to warrant the establishment of a branch factory at Shanghai.

Some Results of Unfavorable Exchange.

Local soap-making concerns have continued a fair business but have not done so well as other concerns, because of the increasing competition from Europe and the United States which, in spite of high prices at producing points, has been possible through the high value of silver, has made it difficult to expand their business. There has been similar experiences with local paper-making concerns, the two in Hongkong and vicinity both finding financial reorganization necessary during the year. Cement making, the manufacture of rope and cordage, and all similar industries have contended somewhat with a shortage of raw materials and competition from abroad. The canning and preserve factories have profited by a renewal of the overseas trade which was stopped to a considerable degree by the war. The rattan and sea-grass furniture industries gradually revived in the course of the year and at its close were again in the possession of foreign orders of considerable volume, but the high freights and high exchange render the gold cost of their products all but prohibitive in most countries, and they are doing nothing like the business they did immediately previous to the outbreak of war. The con-

struction of motor boats and other small vessels has been held back another year by the high price of materials; and the great reduction in the junk trade, due to continued piracy in South China waters, has reduced the output of the smaller and native shipyards.

High exchange and the high price of materials also have prevented any notable prosperity in the manufacture of embroidery, drawn work, and art novelties, though there has been a considerable trade in fine bamboo baskets and trays.

The metal industries have had a bad year. The tin refineries have handled about the usual amount of tin, but have done so on a narrow margin for a losing trade. There has been little mining done in the colony or in South China during the year. The wolfram trade has collapsed for the time being, and there has been little accomplished in other lines. The smelting of antimony during the year has been on a very small scale, and will continue so as long as present exchange rates continue.

Increased Labor and Fuel Costs.

While in few lines of industry has there been much actual advance in wages during the past year, the net cost of practically all labor in industry and otherwise has increased greatly. At the time of the rice crisis in August and September practically all employers, including employers of household servants, allowed from half a month's to a month's extra wages and sometimes more for the purchase of rice. The great shipyards, sugar refineries, railways, warehouse companies, and similar concerns increased wages for the year by about 25 per cent. Some of the advance was abated when the special allowance was withdrawn, but it is well understood that with the rice shortage in sight for the present year a similar increase will have to be allowed. As a matter of fact, the cost of living in Hongkong even for the coolie class has so greatly advanced that a general wage advance is inevitable.

Nearly all Hongkong industries also have been greatly handicapped by a shortage of supplies and the high price of fuel. The price of coal remained in local currency substantially what it was during the war, but when considered in gold it has been higher. Local steamers on the rivers of South China have been burning wood to the serious destruction of what little timber has been left in China, and wood has been used in some of the smaller factories in the interior. Coolie labor is being used for many purposes in Hongkong and South China to which power could be applied if fuel could be had at a reasonable price. The development of coal mines in many places near Hongkong only waits some fair arrangement with the Chinese Government. Such development would mean much to the industrial future of eastern Asia.

Housing Problem.

While the year's record in construction was quite a good one it was not as great as had been anticipated. The demand for residential accommodations as well as for offices has been even greater than ever, but the high price of materials and increasing cost of labor, the tightness of money locally, and the uncertainty as to the future probability of materials being reduced in price, have prevented much expansion. The Government has continued its policy of construct-

ing or buying residences for its employees, and most of the larger mercantile establishments have followed the same policy.

Roads and Means of Communication.

Two notable roads were completed in the colony during the year. The first is a motor road 58 miles long from Kowloon along the shore of the Pearl River to Castle Peak, where it connects with a road already in use, which crosses the peninsular portion of the colony to Taipo, and thence returns to Kowloon. The second was that from Repulse Bay to Shaukiwan, which completes the circuit of the island of Hongkong. The completion of these roadways has been supplemented by the widening of connecting portions of other roads and a general straightening and improvement of all the more important roads of the colony. The new highway to the peak by way of Happy Valley was well advanced during the year, and will be open in a few months. All over the colony this road-improvement campaign has been consistently conducted with a view of opening up new building sites for the extension of the colony's residential districts.

Under the direction of the colonial government preliminary surveys have been made for a second tramway to the peak district by way of Wanchai Gap.

Water Traffic and the Freight Situation.

It was only to have been anticipated that Hongkong, as one of the great shipping ports of the world, would feel the reaction in shipping after the war, but in some respects the change was greater than was looked for, and to some extent greater than was wanted. The year in shipping in this part of the world opened and closed in a state of depression.

The chief features of the entire shipping situation in the Far East during the year were the great increase in American ships entering and clearing the principal ports, and the comparative slowness in the resumption of trade with Europe. Both were strictly in line with world movements. The increase in American shipping followed the general establishment of services in behalf of the United States Shipping Board and American shipping concerns generally. The slowness in the resumption of trade with Europe was the natural outcome of the inability of Europe to resume its normal industrial and commercial functions. Freight rates have held up very well in view of the great uncertainty attending shipping in general.

The year opened with the entire business demoralized. Ships were still retained by Governments which had commandeered them, trade had not been resumed, charters had been made in the months immediately previous to the signing of the armistice at stupendous rates, and with the bottom out of the market immediately after the armistice, immense losses were inevitable. The period of critical adjustment lasted well into the summer, at which time trade with Europe in sugar, copra, vegetable and other oils, and various other food products was partially resumed and shipping to Europe became more plentiful. At the opening of the year rates to Europe nominally were high. The standard rate to Europe during the closing months of 1918 was 1,000 shillings per ton, which fell to 400 shillings per ton soon after the armistice. With the gradual revival of trade

with Europe rates became nominally lower but in reality high, for they represented actual business and most of this business represented voyages of vessels to Europe with food supplies which had to return from Europe comparatively light or proceed to other parts of the world for cargo. During the summer a comparatively strong demand for ships raised rates materially but then fell off again in the autumn. Rates on standard cargo from Hongkong to England ran about an average of 400 shillings per ton for the first quarter, 300 shillings for the second quarter, 350 shillings for the third quarter, and 250 shillings for the last quarter of the year.

Freight Rates to the United States.

Rates to the United States, both to the Pacific coast and to the east coast by way of Suez or the Panama Canal, kept a more stable level because trade in both directions has been comparatively brisk. The shortage of rice during the latter part of the year tended to hold down freight rates for the Pacific coast of the United States, and the comparatively small volume of exports from the Far East to both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts prevented any more demand for space than could comfortably be filled. About the middle of the year and again late in the fall the shortage of cargo became so acute that there came a slight weakening of rates. On an average, however, rates to the Pacific coast ran \$25 (\$15 for rice) per ton for standard cargo during the whole of the last half year, being nominally at least an average of \$30 (\$18 for rice) for the opening months of the year. Rates to the east coast of the United States ran about \$33 a ton for standard cargo for the whole of the year. Rates to the United States in 1918 until mid-year averaged \$60 per short ton, or 40 cubic feet, ship's option. They fell to \$40 per ton during the late summer and came down to about \$25 at the beginning of the year.

Coast rates have fallen considerably, due partly to the fact that British coasting vessels taken off for the war came back into service and broke up what was coming to be a Japanese monopoly; but due mostly to the fact that the shortage of the rice crop in Indo-China reduced the amount of tonnage moving from Saigon and Haiphong to Hongkong by nearly 500,000 tons and the coast trade in other lines fell off. The Saigon-Hongkong rate fell from \$9.30 to \$3.90 per ton. The Japan-Hongkong rate on coal fell from \$5 to \$3.50 per ton. The Hongay-Hongkong rate fell from \$8.50 to \$3 per ton. These rates are considered basic rates for the entire coasting trade; others varied accordingly.

Resumption of Pre-War Services.

While there has been a gradual resumption of pre-war services on the part of all lines of shipping to and from Europe and the United States the lines to Europe on the whole have not responded to their fullest extent. Both the British and the French mail lines have in service substantially the same number of vessels of the same class they had previous to the war while the Japanese mail line also offers a pre-war service. All steamers are crowded to capacity on every voyage, with accommodations engaged months ahead. But the freight business offering is not such as to encourage the bettering of service for the present even were such a thing possible. Freight

services to and from Europe also have been reestablished along old lines by the principal British companies, and two new Japanese services from Japan to Europe have been established during the year. A Dutch line is also establishing a service from the Far East to British ports.

There was practically no change in passenger and mail services between the Orient and the Pacific coast of the United States during the year, but practically all of the lines concerned have devoted the past year to preparing for changes which will eventuate in the present year. In trans-Pacific freight service the chief development has been American, and may be illustrated by the fact that the entries of American vessels in the Hongkong consulate general in 1918 numbered 96 while in 1919 they numbered 143. Of the latter 66 were entered in the first half and 77 in the second half of the year. The progressive ratio is being increased in the new year.

Future of Shipping in the Far East.

The prospects of shipping in the Far East in the immediate future are very problematical. It is not unusual to secure two diametrically opposed opinions from members of the same shipping firm, but most of the views incline to pessimism. So far as the trade with Europe is concerned it is evident that the great trading countries concerned in the war will not be able to resume normal industrial and commercial activities for some time and business from that source on a normal basis may not be expected for months, even years.

On the Pacific it is already apparent that there is to be the beginning of that international competition in shipping which will characterize the business for the next ten years or more. Practically every line concerned in the trade, including American lines established during the closing months of the war, is preparing to place in service more, new, faster, finer, bigger vessels than they ever had before. There is every reason to anticipate a very good year's business between the United States and the Far East. Practically all the passenger steamers on the Pacific during the year will be filled to capacity.

As for freight, however, the prospect is not so satisfactory. There will be a fair volume of commodities moving from the Far East to the United States and countries through the United States, and there will doubtless be large—probably much larger—quantities of merchandise moving from the United States to the Far East. But the increase in services has been so large, and the presence of so many distinctively freight carriers in the trade has become so pronounced, that it is a serious question whether or not cargo enough to fill them at fair rates can be secured. The prospect at present is favorable, but a successful year can only come as a result of careful management and the establishment of all new services upon a permanent competitive basis. The days of war freights and war conditions on the Pacific already have gone.

Increased Tonnage Entered.

From the statistical standpoint the year's record in shipping in the port of Hongkong was highly favorable, although the developments were chiefly concerned with a return to normal conditions. Vessels which had been requisitioned by various Govern-

ments at war, and taken from their ordinary service in this part of the world were brought back into service. At the same time some of the results of the shortage of shipping during the war were apparent—chiefly in the way of shorter periods in port, a more rapid turnover of business, and an increased number of voyages per ship on the principal routes due to quicker handling.

The whole result was a year's returns which have approached the record year in the history of the port. The total number of ships entering and clearing the port last year was 649,168 with a total tonnage of 35,615,169 compared with 579,541 vessels with a tonnage of 29,518,189 in 1918. These figures compare with 490,228 vessels with a tonnage of 37,742,982 in 1913, the last year before the war and the record year in the shipping of Hongkong. Great Britain still maintains its great lead in the returns of the port, and Japan and China still retain second and third places in the list; but the United States has shown a greater proportional increase than any other country.

The general tonnage of the port during the two years under review included the following:

Classes of vessels.	1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
FOREIGN TRADE.				
Ocean-going:				
British.....	2,444	3,627,576	3,865	6,842,020
Foreign.....	4,234	6,117,893	5,274	7,625,823
River steamers:				
British.....	5,807	3,444,445	5,502	3,253,781
Foreign.....	1,510	612,314	1,590	591,679
Steamships under 60 tons.....	6,002	180,738	5,035	161,689
Junks.....	23,439	2,972,366	20,710	2,597,133
Total foreign trade.....	43,436	16,955,332	41,985	21,072,129
LOCAL TRADE.				
Steam launches plying in waters of the colony.....	499,102	10,734,658	586,188	13,366,602
Junks.....	37,003	1,828,199	20,995	1,176,438
Total local trade.....	536,105	12,562,857	607,183	14,543,040
Grand total.....	a 579,541	a 29,518,189	b 649,168	b 35,615,169

a Including 11,686 conservancy and dust boats of 638,884 tons.

b Including 11,486 conservancy and dust boats of 758,624 tons.

Nationality of Vessels Entering.

Of this total tonnage 32.4 per cent was British ocean-going ships compared with 21.4 per cent last year; 36.2 per cent was foreign ocean-going ships compared with 36.1 per cent last year; 15.4 per cent was British river steamers compared with 20.3 per cent last year; 2.9 per cent was foreign river steamers compared with 3.6 per cent last year; 8 per cent was launches under 60 tons compared with 1.1 per cent last year; and 12.3 per cent was trading junks compared with 17.5 per cent last year. Compared with 1918 the average tonnage of ocean-going vessels increased from 1,459.2 tons to 1,583.1 tons. The average tonnage of river steamers decreased.

The most interesting figures are in the returns covering the entries of overseas vessels of foreign-style construction. These entries

for the past two years and the year immediately before the war were as follows:

Flag.	Entries.			Total tonnage.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
British.....	2,101	1,223	1,940	4,215,369	1,813,297	3,438,883
Japanese.....	740	911	1,149	1,907,307	1,744,888	2,141,341
Australian.....	51			168,063		
Chinese.....	233	620	854	272,166	424,965	585,072
Danish.....	13	7	6	34,433	18,915	17,720
Dutch.....	128	133	113	242,928	334,347	262,213
French.....	155	153	159	284,628	154,474	204,494
Interallied.....			6			38,074
Italian.....	7			18,212		
Norwegian.....	189	108	96	182,633	128,157	99,652
Portuguese.....	114	80	85	52,009	43,063	51,459
Russian.....	34	13	8	86,021	15,244	9,989
Siamese.....		2	7		1,801	7,916
Swedish.....	12	3	1	31,497	8,304	2,217
United States.....	73	89	151	270,987	188,580	418,559
Germany.....	597			1,107,453		
Belgian.....		1			2,074	
Total.....	4,447	3,343	4,575	8,873,806	4,878,109	7,242,689

Compared with 1917, Japan has shown no increase and in a general way is not tightening its hold upon the oriental shipping situation in the manner it has in other recent years. The decrease in the entries of Dutch tonnage is due to the diverting of Dutch vessels from trade between Java and the Pacific coast of the United States to the European service.

Tremendous Increase in Trade.

The year's import and export trade shows an increase over that of 1918 of over 40 per cent, and reaches a total in excess of a billion dollars. For the first time in the history of the port comparative figures from official sources can be used, but they are still imperfect in that the returns for imports do not include imports from ports in China south of Swatow and some returns from Foochow, Swatow, and Amoy, all of which will reach a value of about \$120,000,000; bullion and other treasure for the first half of the year amounting in import and export to something like \$75,000,000; the value of the imports of sugar, or imports for the army or navy, or for the colonial government—all such omissions totaling at least \$200,000,000.

There has also been considerable trouble in the matter of exchange. The Hongkong figures are returned in pounds sterling to which the Hongkong dollar valuations are reduced at average rates by the quarter. These sterling returns have been reduced to American gold at the rate of \$4.75 to the pound sterling during 1918 and \$4.40 to the pound for 1919, these rates representing the average "cross rate" between New York and London on a Hongkong basis. On this basis and with these limitations the imports of the colony are returned as valued at \$398,867,515, compared with a value of \$289,435,186 in 1918, the figures for 1919 being estimated at \$200,000,000, and those for 1918 being something like \$100,000,000 below the actual value of the imports. The exports, which are returned as substantially complete except as to treasure for the first half of the year, were valued in 1919 at \$457,348,908, compared with a value of \$318,542,287 in 1918. The total imports and exports are valued at \$856,216,425, com-

pared with a value of \$607,959,475 in 1918, or, with the omissions above noted in imports and treasure, an estimated total of \$1,056,216,425, compared with an estimated total in 1918 of \$707,959,475.

In this combined trade China naturally takes the first place. The United States is easily first in the overseas trade, its record, exclusive of treasure in the first six months of the year, reaching a total of \$99,598,211, compared with \$65,384,228 in 1918. Indo-China, with its great exports of rice, and Japan, with its large imports of rice, follow closely, and much further down in the list comes the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, India and Ceylon, and then the United Kingdom, Siberia, and Siam.

The Import Trade.

As has been indicated elsewhere, the high exchange value of silver, while acting as a blight upon all export trade of the colony and of China, actually made possible a large share of the import trade which otherwise would have been impossible. This was particularly the case with staple goods for the use of the mass of Chinese population in Hongkong itself and in its trade territory—cotton piece goods, flour, kerosene, and similar goods being the chief examples. Naturally, this matter of exchange affected trade relations with China, a silver-using country, less than any other country. Imports from Europe were less than had been anticipated—a result chiefly due to the failure of the countries at war to return to normal industrial and commercial life and the necessity of such countries taking care of their own people first. An effort was made by Great Britain to retain its hold upon Far Eastern markets by sending a portion of its output in staple articles to the Orient, and this was successful in cotton piece goods and in some lines of iron and steel manufactures. In general, however, imports from Europe were of goods which could not be had from the United States or other parts of the world. The imports by countries were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Countries.	Imports.	
	1918	1919		1918	1919
United Kingdom.....	\$21,086,390	\$22,571,050	Siam.....	\$17,090,257	\$21,052,992
Australia.....	5,891,884	10,284,177	Philippine Islands.....	2,586,295	2,725,373
New Zealand.....	39,933	26,198	Vladivostok.....	8,493	37,933,064
Canada.....	532,904	1,847,780	United States.....	39,633,408	78,139,648
India and Ceylon.....	17,129,735	34,623,292	Central America.....		4,475
Burma.....	587,273	1,705,836	South America.....	12,179	36,582
Africa.....	107,189	27,306	France.....	143,973	667,137
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.....	12,904,303	14,604,502	Italy.....	29,782	76,820
British North Borneo.....	1,428,787	1,160,557	Spain.....		84,181
Malta.....		414	Portugal.....		15,783
Mauritius.....		32,727	Norway.....		282,586
Aden.....		708	Sweden.....		67,280
Egypt.....		33,282	Denmark.....		13,662
Mesopotamia.....		28,292	Netherlands.....		96,756
China.....	44,468,687	55,455,472	Belgium.....		15,140
Japan, Chosen, and Taiwan.....	46,641,716	42,494,219	Switzerland.....		165,576
Netherlands East Indies.....	6,274,503	13,042,256	Europe (other).....	193,160	
French Indo-China.....	72,654,335	59,651,992	Total.....	289,435,186	398,867,515

Two features stand out prominently in the record of imports. The first is the great lead the United States has taken in supplying Hongkong with its manufactured goods, and the second is the fact that the operation of the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods cost Japan a heavy loss in trade. The imports from the United States, ex-

clusive of gold and silver, in the first six months of the year were valued at \$78,139,648 compared with a value of \$39,653,408 in 1918. The imports from Japan were valued at \$42,494,219 compared with a value of \$46,641,716. Imports from China are given a value of only \$55,355,872 compared with a value of \$44,468,687 in 1918; but, as above noted, do not include the principal portion of the port's imports from China, and aggregate something like \$110,000,000 more. The large imports from Indo-China, valued at \$59,651,992 compared with a value of \$72,624,335, represent the imports of rice from that country and illustrate the collapse in the rice trade during the shortage of last summer. The imports from Vladivostok represent 90,000,000 rubles of gold belonging to the Siberian Government made as a basis of credit for it in London. It is to be noted that imports from the United Kingdom reached a value of only \$22,571,050 compared with a value of \$21,086,390 in 1918. The United States not only retained its proportionate share of trade but increased its hold upon some very important lines. Although there has been some indication of an increase in its sales of cotton piece goods, improvement in that line has been very slow. Its chief hold has been in iron and steel products and the great mass of ordinary trade supplies which the Far East imports from year to year.

Principal Articles of Import.

The imports (not including those from South China) by principal commodities were as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Building materials:				
Cement.....short tons..	7,060	\$146,936	13,266	\$274,410
Glass, sheet and pane.....square feet..	1,176,654	189,577	3,094,249	409,306
Timber—				
Hardwoods.....cubic feet..	1,865,071	2,161,863	1,608,514	1,450,843
Softwoods.....do.....	1,277,211	2,185,863	746,096	388,621
Chemicals and drugs.....		2,234,149		2,572,755
Ginseng.....		1,855,018		3,145,586
Dyeing and tanning materials:				
Artificial indigo.....				75,191
Aniline dyes.....		32,352		320,056
Foodstuffs and provisions:				
Beans.....short tons..	46,280	2,942,592	45,867	3,240,266
Fish, and fishery products.....		9,343,659		7,963,536
Flour—				
Rice flour.....short tons..	83,249	1,984,037	276	12,368
Rice meal, rice bran.....do.....	60,671	1,540,069	104,896	2,465,118
Wheat flour.....do.....	21,987	2,073,736	52,343	4,883,230
Grains—				
Rice, broken.....do.....	289,623	12,415,712	219,588	14,609,311
Rice, cargo.....do.....	96,016	4,488,593	28,597	1,597,249
Rice, white.....do.....	752,678	44,020,706	375,564	38,937,439
Meats.....do.....	634	312,993		358,349
Sugar—				
Candy.....do.....	10,904	(a)	6,803	(a)
Raw.....do.....	462,685	(a)	372,366	(a)
Refined.....do.....		(a)	12,771	(a)
Vegetables, preserved.....do.....		428,219		686,408
Miscellaneous foodstuffs and provisions—				
Confectionery.....		194,522		290,976
Milk, condensed.....		3,793,597		2,150,372
Mushrooms.....		1,381,381		1,165,296
Tea.....		903,754		894,454
Vermicelli.....		2,321,682		2,304,376
Fuels:				
Coal.....short tons..	678,852	11,887,891	929,107	13,727,600
Liquid fuel.....do.....	38,596	945,048	82,883	1,715,327
Iron and steel nails.....do.....	11,466	1,918,596	5,248	806,797
Liquors, intoxicating.....				2,639,665

(a) Not available.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Machinery and engines:				
Electrical machinery		\$833,245		\$488,184
Internal-combustion engines		1,029,582		408,316
Metals:				
Brass.....short tons	1,268	784,719	1,338	673,451
Copper.....do	815	390,514	883	402,213
Iron and steel—				
Bars.....do	34,669	4,956,801	19,484	2,638,174
Plates.....do	30,378	6,151,521	16,289	1,974,914
Wire.....do	23,509	1,073,149	2,714	314,587
Tinplates.....do	10,648	2,147,793	12,626	2,472,127
Lead.....do	4,099	927,034	7,479	938,225
Tin slabs and ingots.....do	9,993	13,221,316	14,252	14,323,540
Zinc.....do	357	132,211	390	72,697
Minerals and ores.....do		4,244,211		241,283
Nuts and seeds:				
Peanuts.....do	70,475	4,583,446	28,272	3,488,755
Pepper.....do	2,821	917,267	3,931	1,549,935
Oils and fats:				
Animal oils and fats.....do	617	207,893	1,628	590,269
Mineral oils—				
Kerosene.....gallons	17,117,370	7,630,647	34,558,543	18,692,916
Lubricating oil.....do	1,824,117	1,276,653	1,482,783	1,125,665
Gasoline.....do		73,440		620,353
Vegetable oils—				
Aniseed.....short tons	35	76,019	6	9,218
Cassia.....do			2	761
Peanut.....do	6,834	1,465,936	4,591	1,168,103
Wood.....do	26	7,120	19	7,128
Paints, varnishes, etc.		951,663		1,384,284
Piece goods:				
Shirts—				
Gray.....		1,462,492		1,824,513
White.....		2,067,224		3,694,812
Light cotton fancies.....yards	13,252,995	2,215,728	4,086,948	919,890
Heavy cotton fancies.....		10,837,619		5,664,490
Prints.....		748,372		542,581
Woolens.....		1,602,531		1,239,586
Mixtures.....		116,940		28,591
Jute.....yards	4,697	836	26,747	5,364
Silk.....		5,371,960		4,797,298
Railway materials.....		250,382		125,211
Tobacco:				
Cigarettes.....				1,468,544
Raw leaf.....				2,834,190
Treasure.....				90,408,408
Motor cars.....		341,544		493,574
Boots and shoes, leather, cloth, and other.....		487,089		441,326
Sundries:				
Arms and ammunition.....		25,712		21,380
Bags, gunny and other pieces.....	7,799,477	1,510,953	22,714,842	2,569,938
Bristles.....short tons	255	711,807	51	91,370
Cosmetics and perfumery.....		265,558		363,562
Cotton, raw.....short tons	3,653	1,211,526	2,095	582,173
Hemp.....do	4,963	2,444,398	2,711	664,980
Hides, cow.....do	2,331	830,276	1,622	783,187
Leather, sole.....do	5,645	3,873,696	5,688	4,000,536
Other leather, including imitation.....		374,614		411,510
Matches.....		3,328,146		3,588,754
Paper and paper ware.....		2,756,126		3,922,653
Soap.....		778,601		1,424,073
Sandalwood.....short tons	14,340	3,246,552	7,326	1,275,947
Musical instruments.....		100,410		140,285
Yarns, cotton.....short tons	29,872	25,673,479	37,197	40,669,671

° Second half year only.

Falling Off of the Piece Goods Trade.

Only high exchange saved the piece goods trade in all lines from complete collapse. The total imports of piece goods of all classes were valued at \$20,587,135 compared with a total of \$34,996,426 in 1918. The chief loss was in heavy fancy cottons, including plain and black italians, dyed, figured and plain poplins, umbrella cloth, plain and black venetians, and miscellaneous dyed and figured cotton goods.

The United States furnished the colony with goods to the value of \$532,000 of which \$300,000 was of canvas and duck, \$174,000 was of miscellaneous fancy goods, and about \$44,000 of cotton prints. Japan's trade fell off considerably and reached a value of only about \$1,150,000. The rest of the trade was almost wholly British.

The course of the market during the whole year was very uncertain; stocks at all times were low and dealers were anxious for supplies, but there was during most of the season a persistent feeling that lower prices could be looked for. Only after Shanghai and other Chinese markets accepted the reality and met home prices, did Hongkong dealers appreciate the position and buy. The result was that the comparatively low prices of the spring were lost and they bought at higher levels but were able to sell at a good profit in spite of their backwardness. Buying was feverish for a time when it was realized that better prices could not be had and the trade overdone, high prices preventing the free offtake which had been hoped for. The year closed with a brisk business which overstocked the market for a time in the new year. The new year's business seems to consist mostly of dealings for spot cargo. With high and uncertain prices as well as high and uncertain exchange, trading on any other basis is too dangerous for most importers.

There has been little trade in woollens of any class during the year. Toward the end of the year some demand developed but orders were placed so late that the market may be without adequate supplies of suitings and similar goods next winter. The market fell off particularly in blankets, flannels, brilliantines, and union cloth (cotton and wool mixtures) and increased in imports of some varieties of suiting and of camlets and bunting.

Cotton Yarn Proves Profitable.

The year in the cotton yarn trade was a profitable one, so profitable indeed that as the result of the constant appreciation in prices, the exports of yarn from the port during the year as well as in 1918 were valued more than the imports though no yarn is manufactured in the colony, stocks at the beginning of the year were small, and yarn to the value of something like \$2,000,000 is consumed in the knitting factories of the colony. Imports of yarn for the year were valued at \$40,669,661 compared with imports to the value of \$25,673,577 in 1918, while the exports in 1919 were valued at \$40,677,547 compared with a value of \$26,014,624 in 1918. Of the imports in 1919 India furnished yarn to the value of \$29,968,400, Japan to the value of \$8,883,600, the United States to the value of a little less than a million dollars and the rest, came from China and Great Britain. Of the exports, China (mostly South China) took yarn to the value of \$31,039,600 and Indo-China to the value of \$8,386,400. The Philippines were a fair customer and considerable quantities of Japanese yarn were returned to Japan where at one time the yarn was selling for more than the stocks of Japanese yarn in Hongkong were valued at. Supplies of yarn of any sort were difficult to secure during almost the whole of the year, the manufacturing situation in both Japan and India being very precarious, while constantly mounting prices caused great and prolonged disturbance in both markets. American yarns imported into Hongkong are

solely for knitting factories. They dominated the market in the latter half of the year, but were not imported at all the first half of the season.

Metal Situation.

The iron and steel trade fell off compared with the record of 1918, but the change was really not so great as had been anticipated. The year opened with immense stocks of iron and steel on hand as a result of the heavy buying previous to the armistice and the unwillingness of Chinese consumers to take the materials they had ordered at current prices. This vast stock of metal hung over the market during the whole year, but a continuance of high prices in the United States and Europe in time gave the market some steadiness, and the stocks were gradually worked off, though many dealers suffered large losses. The situation was so cleared by the end of the year that orders for the future were given rather freely. Imports of iron and steel plates fell off because of the over supply of plates in Hongkong made in anticipation of a shortage for shipbuilding had the war continued. The slump in nails also was due to an oversupply. The United States furnished 90 per cent of the bars, 66 per cent of the plates, 66 per cent of the wire, 52 per cent of the wire rope, 81 per cent of the tin plate, and 92 per cent of the nails. Great Britain furnished most of the remainder.

Trade in other metals reflected general conditions, but the falling off was not so marked. The decrease in the imports of brass from a value of \$784,723 in 1918 to a value of \$673,451 in 1919 was due mostly to an oversupply, but continued high prices are affecting the use of brass in the colony and its trade field. Imports of copper increased slightly. Japan furnished substantially half of the imports of both metals, Great Britain having a good share of the trade in brass.

Imports of lead showed practically no change, Australia furnishing 58 per cent, great Britain 28 per cent, and Japan 12 per cent of the supplies. Imports of zinc came mostly from the United States and Indo-China, but there was an oversupply of the metal.

There was a large increase in imports of quicksilver, the value for the year reaching \$1,379,476 compared with a value of \$699,452 in 1918. Great Britain sent Spanish quicksilver to supply two-thirds of the whole, the United States furnishing one-fifth of the supply and China the rest. Of the other metals Japan furnished most of the antifriction metal and the yellow metal sheeting.

United States Furnishes Good Share of Machinery.

The trade in machinery was especially disappointing, only a few items on the list showing increases. The total imports of machinery were valued at \$2,555,678 compared with a value of \$3,167,239 the previous year. The import of internal combustion engines, which has been the heaviest item on the list for some time, decreased from a value of \$1,029,582 in 1918 to a value of \$408,316 in 1919. The United States furnished nearly 80 per cent of the trade and Great Britain most of the remainder. Imports of steam engines increased from the value of \$53,604 in 1918 to a value of \$120,661 in 1919.

Eighty per cent came from the United States and the rest from Great Britain. The import of boilers fell from \$226,433 in 1918 to \$68,869 in 1919, the United States furnishing 53 per cent, Great Britain 42 per cent, and France the rest. The import of electrical machinery fell from \$833,245 in 1918 to \$488,184 in 1919. In this trade the United States also had the lion's share of 85 per cent of the whole, with Great Britain 13 per cent, and the rest scattered. Industrial machinery increased from a value of \$121,429 in 1918 to \$338,342 in 1919. The United States had 49 per cent, Great Britain 33 per cent, and Japan 12 per cent of the trade. English pumping machinery manufacturers were able to increase their trade considerably, the total imports increasing from \$67,080 to a value of \$171,560, of which 82 per cent of the whole came from England and the rest from the United States.

Great Britain furnished 76 per cent, the Straits Settlements 15 per cent, and the United States 9 per cent of the ship's machinery imported, which reached a value of \$255,178 in 1919 compared with \$405,170 the year before. Textile machinery increased from \$21,233 in 1918 to \$49,834 in 1919, most of the imports coming from the United States. Great Britain furnished 66 per cent of the machine tools, the United States the remainder. The trade was valued at \$278,014 in 1919 compared with a value of \$76,328 the year before. The new year in machinery lines opened up with some signs of improvement, but any great advance can not be expected so long as financial and industrial conditions in South China remain so unsettled.

Development of the Automobile Trade.

A very considerable trade in automobiles is being developed by Hongkong importers with Canton, Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies. The removal of the ancient city wall at Canton is leading to a demand for cars in that city. Hongkong's automobile imports in 1919 were valued at \$493,574, of which the United States furnished cars to the value of \$429,480 by direct shipment and a considerable portion of the remainder by way of the Philippines and North China. Of the importations cars to the value of \$171,996 were exported, Canton taking them to the value of \$64,064, Indo-China to the value of \$45,972 and North China, the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements and other portions of the Orient taking the remainder. The new year indicates development in this trade along more permanent lines.

Changes in the Flour Trade.

For another year, since the war destroyed the immense trade in American flour in this field, the United States had but a small part in furnishing flour for Hongkong in 1919. The total imports for the year were far below normal, though they show up better than those for 1918. Official figures show total imports of 52,343 short tons, the equivalent of 2,135,554 bags and valued at \$4,883,230 as compared with imports of 21,987 short tons, the equivalent of 897,070 bags, valued at \$2,073,736 in 1918. These totals are small indeed as compared with imports of as high as 5,176,623 bags from the United States alone in 1913 but the value of the imports the past year is not

much below that of 1913 with its immense volume. Of the imports the past year the United States furnished only 768 tons or the equivalent of 31,340 bags. The imports showing countries of origin, were as follows:

Countries.	Wheat flour imports.	
	1918	1919
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
China.....	11,477	25,221
Japan.....	1,421	7
United States.....		768
Australia.....	9,076	26,328
Other.....	13	19
Total.....	21,987	52,343

The decrease in imports is partially accounted for by the fact that North China has sent a large share of the supplies direct into South China ports and the East Indies instead of through Hongkong as in former years. High values and consequent decreased consumption account mostly for the change in the trade.

Exports of Flour Increase.

The exports of flour supplies account for about 80 per cent of the whole, the exports for 1919 amounting to 41,486 short tons or 1,692,629 bags, valued at \$4,014,947, compared with exports of 16,600 short tons or 677,280 bags, valued at \$1,688,183, in 1918. The distribution has been as follows:

Destination.	Wheat flour.	
	1918	1919
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
China.....	5,218	16,136
Indo-China.....	7,842	11,040
Philippines.....	136	3,506
Siam.....	1,576	4,234
Straits Settlements.....	351	5,316
United Kingdom.....		704
Other.....	1,477	550
Total.....	16,600	41,486

Review of Imports of Food Products.

The imports of food products of all kinds fell off during the year compared with the imports of 1918, the lessened imports of rice, sugar, fish, and condensed milk accounting for most of the decrease. The total imports of products classed as "food products" were valued at \$87,097,907, compared with a value of \$94,206,527 in 1918. The figures given do not include sugar, complete returns for which are not given. The decrease represents a falling off in the reexport trade in such goods since local consumption seems to have been greater than in 1918, and prices for all foods locally have advanced rapidly, so that no decrease in comparative value marks the decreased totals. The principal items included in the above classification and indicated in the list of imports are discussed separately.

The imports of beans, valued at \$3,240,266 compared with a value of \$2,942,592 the year before, come entirely from North China. Imports of fish and fishery products are among the heaviest items in Hongkong trade. The imports, which were valued in 1919 at \$7,983,536 compared with a value of \$9,343,559 the previous year, are less than the exports, which were valued at \$9,114,085 in 1919 and \$8,887,535 in 1918. Japan furnishes 30 per cent of the imports, Indo-China 20 per cent, and the rest comes from all over the world and include, in addition to ordinary fish, shark's fin, cuttle fish, awabi, agar-agar, conpoy, and bêche de mer.

Imports of vegetables returned do not include the mass of fresh vegetables which are imported from South China, but consist almost altogether of pickled cabbage and other products which come from North China, with the exception of about 13 per cent which come from Japan. High-grade tinned vegetables were imported to the value of \$54,181, principally from the United States.

Miscellaneous food imports include butter to the value of \$382,615 in 1919 and \$410,524 in 1918, 96 per cent of which comes from Australia; condensed milk to the value of \$2,150,372 in 1919 and \$3,793,597 in 1918, of which in 1919 the United States furnished 54 per cent, Australia 22 per cent, Japan 12 per cent, and widely scattered countries the remainder; bird's nests to the value of \$594,788, 60 per cent of which came from the South Seas through Singapore, and most of the rest from Siam; and mushrooms to the value of \$1,165,296, of which Japan furnished 64 per cent and China the remainder. The imports of mushrooms in 1918 were valued at \$1,381,381. There is a large trade in mushrooms from Macao which is not included in the Hongkong returns at the present time. Vermicelli was imported from North China, while large quantities of paste products are manufactured locally in Hongkong.

Japanese Paper Imports Decrease.

The anti-Japanese boycott was particularly felt in the import trade in paper, that trade—especially the variety known generally as “foreign paper” and embracing the light-weight pulp paper used largely by the Chinese in dyeing for Chinese stationery—being one of Japan's strong lines. Of the imports of this “foreign paper” in the first quarter of 1919, Japan furnished 75 per cent, Great Britain 20 per cent, and the United States 5 per cent. In the second quarter Japan furnished 60 per cent, the United States 16 per cent, and the rest of the supply came from Sweden and Norway. In the third quarter Japan furnished 33 per cent, the United States 12 per cent, Norway 15 per cent, and the rest, mostly American, was from North China. In the fourth quarter Japan furnished 45 per cent, the United States 37 per cent, and North Europe, North China, and the Philippines the remainder. Of the class known as “printing paper” Japan furnished 88 per cent in the first quarter, 84 per cent in the second, 55 per cent in the third, and 42 per cent in the fourth quarter; while the United States furnished 7 per cent in the first, 18 per cent in the second, 33 per cent in the third, and 14 per cent in the fourth quarter. North Europe was drawn upon for the rest. The total imports for the year, which were valued at \$3,922,653 as compared with \$2,756,126 in 1918, included “foreign style” paper to the value

of \$812,781; Chinese paper to the value of \$221,681 (not including imports from South China which are among the heaviest items); old newspapers to the value of \$315,031; printing paper to the value of \$1,160,540; and paper ware to the value of \$1,412,620.

Improved Leather Market.

The bulk of the leather trade is in sole leather, the imports of which in 1919 were valued at \$4,000,506, compared with a value of \$3,873,696 in 1918. The Straits Settlements furnished 65 per cent of the imports in the shape of a cheap soft sole leather popular among the Chinese for its cheapness. Indo-China furnished 20 per cent of the product in a similar grade, Siam sent 9 per cent of a similar product, and Australia furnished 4 per cent and the United States 2 per cent, both of which represented the only high-grade sole leather imported.

There was a material increase in the imports of upper leathers, which amounted to a value of \$327,404, as compared with a value of \$241,855 the previous year. Forty-eight per cent came from the United States, 20 per cent from Indo-China, and the rest from China, Australia, and Japan, but this trade is depending more and more upon the United States for its high grade goods.

The United States furnished 43 per cent of the leather belting, which reached a value of \$30,039 in 1919, compared with a value of \$22,097 in 1918. The rest came from Australia and Great Britain. There were imports of imitation leather from Great Britain and Japan which reached a value of \$7,669 in 1919, compared with a value of \$19,589 in the previous year. Miscellaneous leather manufactures, mostly hand bags and suit cases and similar goods, were valued at \$76,437 in 1919, compared with a value of \$113,169 in 1918. Japan furnished 44 per cent of them, the United States 22 per cent, Great Britain 17 per cent, and neighboring countries the balance. The imports of all the above classes of leather were valued in 1919 at \$4,442,055, compared with a value of \$4,270,406 in 1918.

Increase in the Kerosene Trade.

Imports of kerosene into the colony for local use and for reexport to South China showed a large increase over the previous year, an increase beneficial to American producers. The trade has reached something like a normal basis, and the high value of silver, reduced freight rates, and the lower cost of tin plate have resulted in a reduction of a total of 70 cents per tin, or about 13 per cent in the local price of the product during the year. These conditions have led to a greater consumption and have added much more life to the trade. The total imports for 1919 were 34,558,543 units of 10 imperial gallons, valued at \$18,692,916, compared with imports of 17,117,370 units valued at \$7,630,647, in 1918. The exports amounted to 29,915,647 units, valued at \$16,199,423, compared with exports of 19,385,593, valued at \$9,337,341, in 1918. There was also imported 1,056,229 imperial gallons of gasoline and benzine, valued at \$620,356. Of the imports of kerosene in 1919 the United States furnished 71 per cent, the Dutch East Indies 26 per cent, and other countries the remainder. Of the imports of 1918 the United States furnished 66 per cent and the Dutch East Indies 32 per cent. The trade during the year was

greatly hampered by currency troubles in South China. There was less trouble from piracy than usual, partly as a result of the resumption of the British gunboat patrol on the West River and in the Pearl River delta.

Activity in Paraffin Wax Import Trade.

An important subsidiary of the kerosene trade in Hongkong and China is that in paraffin wax. There have been great fluctuations in this trade, particularly from the United States. The total imports in 1919 amounted to 7,741,466 pounds, valued at \$792,211, compared with imports of 8,742,533 pounds, valued at \$1,102,057, in 1918. The exports in 1919 amounted to 6,732,000 pounds, valued at \$827,429, compared with 5,222,800 pounds, valued at \$667,959, exported in 1918. Of the imports in 1919 the United States furnished only 7 per cent, compared with 88 per cent furnished by the Dutch East Indies, while in 1918 the United States furnished 59 per cent, the Dutch East Indies 26 per cent, India about 10 per cent, with scattering supplies from other countries. China continues the best customer of Hongkong in this trade, taking 49 per cent of the total exports from the colony in 1919, while the Philippines took 16 per cent and South American countries 22 per cent. The rest of the exports were widely scattered. The import and export trade in candles practically balance each other. The imports in 1919 were valued at \$240,469 and the exports ran about 10 per cent less.

Expansion of the Lumber Trade.

In spite of continued high freight rates the lumber and timber trade during the year advanced toward a return to normal volume and conditions. Imports of so-called American pine practically doubled in volume and value. There was a decrease in imports of teakwood in keeping with a tendency noted for several years before the war. It is becoming increasingly difficult to secure supplies and other woods are being used in South China to take the place of teak. Imports of hard woods increased greatly in volume though there was a decrease in their value, the difference in Asiatic freights causing the change. So-called "China" pine is again coming into local use and shows a large increase because of reduced freights, an improved freight service and the increased demand for building in Hongkong. About 80 per cent of the "American pine" has come from Canadian mills.

From 40 per cent to 45 per cent of the imports are reexported, nearly all to South China, the reexports consisting mostly of hardwoods and China pine. The American pine is used locally in the shipyards, a small amount only being used in local house building.

Import Trade in Shoes, Clothing, and Haberdashery.

Decreased trade in wearing apparel, including boots and shoes, hats and caps, and similar goods was due partly to the increased manufacture of such goods locally, to the mounting prices of many goods which have gone beyond the reach of the Chinese buyer, and to the operation of the anti-Japanese boycott which affected the sale of many cheaper grade goods of these classes imported from that country. The total imports of these classes in 1919 reached a value of \$2,415,486 compared with a value of \$2,762,567 in 1918.

Imports of leather boots and shoes increased from \$150,095 in 1918 to a value of \$173,545 in 1919, 83 per cent of such goods coming from the United States and most of the balance from Great Britain. The imports of mixed varieties of shoes amounted to \$96,879 in 1919 compared with \$95,689 the year before. The United States furnished 33 per cent, the Philippines 14 per cent, Japan 10 per cent, Great Britain 9 per cent, and the rest came from widely scattered sources.

The imports of foreign hats and caps decreased from a value of \$466,227 in 1918 to a value of \$339,218 in 1919, 55 per cent coming from Japan, 31 per cent from Great Britain, 4 per cent from the Philippines, and 8 per cent from the United States.

Imports of hosiery decreased from a value of \$282,535 to a value of \$266,759 in 1919, Japan furnishing 63 per cent, Great Britain 20 per cent, the United States 14 per cent of the imports. The greater portion of the supply of such goods is manufactured locally. The same applies to the imports of singlets which were valued at \$476,311 in 1918 and only \$318,274 in 1919. Japan furnished 84 per cent of the lot, British goods amounting to 11 per cent, but the great mass of the trade is in Hongkong-made goods. Imports of shirts were valued at \$423,716 compared with a value of \$437,337 in 1918, 73 per cent coming from Great Britain, 23 per cent from Japan, and 4 per cent from the United States. Overcoats and raincoats were imported to the value of \$82,104 compared with \$29,260 the year before, practically all from Great Britain. Ready-made suits were imported to the value of \$7,515 compared with \$5,629 the year before. Haberdashery was imported to the value of \$426,624 as compared with a value of \$461,605 the year before. Japan furnished 47 per cent, Great Britain 22 per cent, the United States 17 per cent, and France most of the balance.

Miscellaneous wearing apparel came in to the value of \$199,470 as compared with a value of \$561,735 the year before. Japan furnished 52 per cent, Great Britain 33 per cent, the United States 14 per cent, and France most of the rest. Much of this class represents women's clothing. There is an increasing trade in women's imported gowns. The bulk of such goods comes from France, though the United States trade has increased to a considerable extent.

Drop in Chemical Trade.

There was little life in the trade in chemicals and the United States played a minor part in what trade there was, though efforts were made during the year to secure supplies in some important lines from American manufacturers. The value of the trade increased from \$2,264,149 in 1918 to \$2,572,755 in 1919. Imports of saltpeter, which is the heaviest item in the list, were valued at \$459,659 and came from India. There were practically no imports of saltpeter in 1918, the export from India being prohibited. Imports of soda ash were valued at \$228,342 compared with a value of \$120,014 in 1918 and came almost entirely from Great Britain. Caustic soda reached a value of \$194,696 compared with a value of \$210,411 the previous year. Two-thirds of it came from the United States and the rest from Great Britain. There was a decrease in the import of acids, most of which came from Japan. Bleaching powder, cal-

cium carbide, phosphorus, and glycerine showed decreases, while imports of alum, borax, quinine, chlorate of potash, and sulphur were increased.

Rise of Ginseng Imports.

There was a very notable increase in the imports of ginseng in 1919 over those of 1918 and American growers of the root were profited. The imports in 1919 amounted to a value of \$3,145,586 as compared with imports valued at \$1,855,018 in 1918. The exports in 1919 amounted to a value of \$831,261 compared with shipments valued at \$697,471 in 1918.

The United States furnished 70 per cent, North China 22.5 per cent, Japan and Korea 4 per cent, with the rest from scattered sources. Of the exports China took 75 per cent, the Straits Settlements 12 per cent, Indo-China 9 per cent, and the remainder went to various other countries where there are Chinese emigrants, particularly the Dutch East Indies, Australia, South America and South Africa. There was a large stock on hand at the beginning of the current year, but the discrepancy between the imports and exports of the root in Hongkong is accounted for by the large amount exported clandestinely by junk and the considerable amount used locally in the manufacture of Chinese tonics and other medicines or proprietary articles.

Imports of Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.

Tobacco-working in Hongkong has come to be one of the principal industries of the port involving a considerable import and export, and employing many hands. The trade returns covering imports are not complete since a portion of the raw materials come from those ports in China which are not included in the statistics. The Hongkong figures show imports valued at \$4,720,153 including cigars at \$322,788; cigarettes valued at \$1,468,544; raw leaf \$2,884,196; prepared foreign \$24,728; prepared native \$19,809; and miscellaneous \$88. To these imports, however, should be added something like \$2,500,000, the value of the imports from South China not included in the above returns, making total imports of \$7,220,153.

The exports were valued at \$13,574,286 including cigars, \$854,977; cigarettes, \$6,340,862; raw leaf, \$2,858,112; prepared foreign, \$46,596; prepared native, \$3,458,774; and miscellaneous, \$14,964. Of the imports of raw leaf returned in the Hongkong figures the United States furnished \$1,939,177; the Philippines \$309,707, China \$385,211 and Burma \$173,386. China, as above indicated, really furnished the greater portion. Exports of cigars were mostly to North China; of cigarettes to China, the Straits Settlements, East Indies, Siam, and Indo-China; of raw leaf to Egypt, Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Belgium and various eastern countries; and of the prepared leaf to the Straits Settlements and North China, the former taking two-thirds of the whole. The American leaf is used almost entirely in mixtures by the large cigarette factory in Hongkong, and the Philippine leaf supplies much of the material for the large cigar factory in the port.

Fuel Situation Unchanged.

Developments in the fuel trade during the year were not very promising in the way of relief from current high prices, though there

was little trouble from actual shortage. Imports of coal commenced to assume former proportions and imports of fuel oil increased greatly, but high prices have seriously handicapped nearly all industry in South China. The total imports of coal for the year amounted to 920,107 tons, as compared with 678,852 tons the year before. The imports included 128,360 tons from North and Middle China, compared with 269,780 tons in 1918; 658,572 tons from Japan, compared with 360,754 tons last year; 120,806 tons from Indo-China, compared with 48,118 tons in 1918, and 12,369 tons from other countries, compared with 200 tons in 1918. The exports for 1918 amounted to 196,291 tons, of which South China took 142,270 tons, while for 1919 the exports amounted to 214,968 tons, of which South China took 209,609 tons. High prices ruled during the year, cheap Japanese bituminous coal selling locally for from \$26 to \$32 gold per ton. Large consumers secured supplies at from \$23 to \$25 per ton.

Imports of liquid fuel in 1919 amounted to 82,883 tons, compared with imports of 38,596 tons the year before. The United States furnished about 25 per cent of the whole, the rest coming from the Dutch East Indies. A shortage of tank facilities for this fuel in the port is being rapidly remedied by the construction of new tanks by concerns which will import American oil.

Subnormal Watch and Clock Trade.

The United States has always been greatly interested in the trade in watches and clocks into Hongkong in spite of its comparatively small importance. The trade during 1919 decreased somewhat over that of 1918, the imports being valued at \$309,201, as compared with a value of \$311,543 in 1918. The decrease was due to the collapse of Japan's share in the trade during the latter part of the year as a result of the anti-Japanese boycott. Of the imports of 1919 Switzerland furnished 40 per cent, Japan 25 per cent, the United States 20 per cent, France 12 per cent, compared with Japan 53 per cent, Switzerland 32 per cent, the United States 13 per cent in 1918. Of the exports in 1919 China took 60 per cent, Indo-China 25 per cent, and Siam 7 per cent. The new year has opened up with unusually bright prospects for American trade, heavy orders having been taken all over this part of the Far East for American goods of this class.

Imports from the United States.

Imports from the United States in the past two years have varied greatly, not only in the general volume of trade in accordance with the general conditions indicated herein, but also in the nature of the imports. The great increase—from a value according to the Hongkong figures of \$39,653,408 in 1918 to a value of \$78,139,648 in 1919—is accounted for on the face of things by imports of gold and silver treasure. There were many important decreases in the trade, however, made good by increased imports in other lines. There was an increase in the imports of such products as ginseng, tobacco leaf, kerosene, and other articles of normal trade, while the chief decreases were in iron and steel products, condensed milk, machinery, lubricating oil, and other goods in which general tendencies in market

already have been noted. The principal items of import have been as follows:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Concrete reinforcement.....	\$62	\$27,777	Iron and steel plates.....	\$6,543,458	\$1,337,877
Window glass.....	28,467	30,272	Iron and steel sheets.....	242,668	142,991
Plate glass.....	67,156	73,480	Iron and steel wire.....	901,707	231,088
Pine timber.....	53,591	69,221	Tin plates.....	1,785,440	1,884,560
Other timber.....	26,078	58,762	Quicksilver.....		276,571
Caustic soda.....	11,457	121,884	Gasoline.....		93,526
Other chemicals and drugs.....	86,236	120,718	Kerosene.....	4,977,839	13,273,106
Ginseng.....	1,337,719	2,437,327	Lubricating oil.....	977,555	666,926
Other Chinese medicines.....	21,988	9,680	Paints and paint materials.....	175,280	233,860
Aniline dyes.....		262,161	Canvas.....	59,228	308,026
Artificial indigo.....		44,378	Other cotton goods.....	126,117	216,163
Other dyeing materials.....	113,748	189,292	Other piece goods.....	15,708	29,339
Fishery products.....	332,305	266,609	Railway materials.....	182,970	88,480
Wheat flour.....		100,870	Tobacco leaf.....		1,939,177
Condensed milk.....	3,496,035	1,126,378	Gold coin.....		36,218,459
Confectionery.....	215,210	186,155	Silver.....		3,948,661
Cheese.....	68,372	54,300	Motor cars and cycles.....	295,070	461,771
Dried and canned fruits.....	93,262	103,959	Rubber tires.....	19,637	104,597
Condiments.....	23,926	45,430	Boots and shoes.....	140,177	173,706
Canned fish and meat.....	60,610	105,494	Wearing apparel.....	44,726	143,827
Fuel oil.....	151,482	207,486	Asphalt products.....	13,861	75,680
Iron and steel bolts.....	329,873	118,219	Cosmetics and perfumery.....	73,397	141,896
Nails.....	1,718,878	718,494	Electrical accessories.....	228,423	272,787
Iron and steel screws.....	33,084	140,004	Cutlery and electroplate.....	47,814	64,772
Internal-combustion engines.....	91,637	298,571	Haberdashery.....	42,071	71,557
Steam engines other than locomotives.....	18,976	96,232	Musical instruments.....	35,198	74,813
Electrical machinery.....	736,393	365,596	Leather.....	130,929	171,362
Industrial machinery.....	67,393	164,551	Sewing machines.....	88,022	214,174
Machine tools.....	41,349	90,715	Mirrors.....	10,417	54,921
Brass materials.....	224,613	66,273	Paper.....	159,880	734,334
Boiler tubes.....	125,357	67,905	Photographic supplies.....	47,149	90,130
Angles and tees.....	568,703	329,085	Soap.....	51,514	115,751
Iron and steel bars.....	4,496,009	2,351,602	Hand tools.....	84,940	196,900
Iron and steel joists.....	113,235	116,376	Toys and games.....	62,605	132,370
Iron and steel pig and kentledge.....	101,003	100,844	Typewriters.....	45,643	66,490
Iron and steel pipes and tubes.....	409,065	201,837	Cotton yarn.....	35,136	311,485

Perhaps the most significant fact to be noted in connection with these imports is that most of the increases are in standard goods in which American manufacturers come into competition with European manufacturers, and in few cases, if any, are decreased imports due to European competition.

Export Trade.

While there was an immense increase in the exports from Hongkong to all countries the export trade was not a healthy one because of exchange conditions. The high exchange value of silver so increased costs of Chinese products in gold that only an extraordinary demand for such commodities made it possible to move them; decreased exports to the United States, the Philippines, Canada, Central and South America, and Africa followed. The chief increase, therefore, was in the export of American and European products to Hongkong for China, the East Indies, and other portions of the Hongkong field rather than the export of Chinese or other native produce to the United States and Europe.

There were increased shipments to Europe to supply special demands for particular products in countries which have not been able to secure normal supplies for several years, and there were increased exports, as indicated, to countries like the Straits Settlements, the East Indies, Indo-China, and India which have secured foreign manufactured goods through Hongkong. The increased exports to Japan were due to an abnormal demand for rice. With the

removal of these special conditions the export trade of China and Hongkong will suffer directly from exchange to such a degree that the entire economic life of the Chinese people will be affected.

Value of Export Trade by Countries.

The exports by countries were as follows:

Countries.	1918	1919	Countries.	1918	1919
United Kingdom	\$5,283,830	\$11,874,777	French Indo-China	\$27,808,246	\$38,490,618
Australia	1,722,233	2,030,556	Siam	5,352,487	10,234,146
New Zealand	194,432	193,349	Philippine Islands	7,144,217	6,432,830
Canada	3,141,852	2,120,738	Vladivostok	1,116	274,177
India and Ceylon	10,811,940	14,106,233	United States	25,730,820	21,458,562
Burma	1,665,465	1,617,805	Central America	700,462	698,211
Africa	1,915,772	516,028	South America	4,325,476	1,737,626
Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States ..	14,745,434	41,971,618	Madagascar		16,350
British North Borneo	475,895	772,037	France	1,556,956	2,422,314
West Indies	1,256,978	7,585,450	Italy	44,006	444,717
Oman		467,161	Spain		29,753
Mauritius		315,207	Denmark		131,738
Egypt		1,650,273	Netherlands		908,156
Mesopotamia		351,599	Belgium		410,529
China	175,804,805	232,374,472	Switzerland		136
Japan, Chosen, and Taiwan ..	21,348,876	43,284,578	Germany		8,686
Dutch East Indies	7,562,989	12,030,612	Total	318,524,287	457,348,609

China of course easily led the list of nations in the export trade, and the increase of China's imports from the port is in general commensurate with the port's increase in foreign imports. Japan was the next best customer, taking exports to the value of \$43,284,578 as compared with a value of \$21,348,876 in 1918. The increase is accounted for by the immense purchases of rice in Hongkong made by Japanese importers and the Japanese Government during the rice shortage last summer. Indo-China, and the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States follow on the list, their imports being largely of American and other goods imported into Hongkong. American imports from Hongkong are returned as \$21,458,562 as compared with a value of \$25,730,820 in 1918. The American record is the best for strictly overseas trade.

Principal Commodities Entering into the Export Trade.

The exports by commodities were as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Building materials:				
Cement	96,846	\$2,773,763	71,935	\$1,936,189
Glass, sheet and pane	1,933,601	309,197	2,410,998	345,461
Timber				
Hardwoods	654,067	740,273	864,434	797,047
Softwoods	106,619	50,335	101,514	36,458
Camphor		111,259		2,672,393
Ginseng		697,471		631,261
Vegetable indigo		816,007		1,130,690
Foodstuffs and provisions:				
Beans	38,210	2,694,043	41,882	3,306,776
Fish and fishery products		8,887,535		9,114,085
Flour				
Rice flour	114,703	2,916,837	677	98,556
Rice meal (rice bran)	10,138	232,788	106,234	2,824,554
Wheat flour	16,601	1,688,183	4,486	4,014,947
Rice				
Broken	223,480	10,680,280	159,432	9,443,606
Cargo	90,455	5,072,184	28,978	2,225,335
White	503,788	37,104,321	356,490	46,597,658
Meats	312	203,058	298	194,124

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foodstuffs and provisions—Continued.				
Sugar—				
Raw..... short tons..	62, 118	\$4, 622, 387	112, 266	\$13, 062, 260
Refined..... do.....	334, 158	32, 796, 617	210, 161	36, 126, 125
Sugar candy..... do.....	16, 898	2, 150, 776	11, 712	2, 279, 504
Vegetables, preserved..... do.....		940, 196		1, 338, 523
Miscellaneous foodstuffs and provisions—				
Fruits.....		2, 199, 483		1, 629, 839
Milk, condensed.....		3, 537, 610		2, 248, 070
Mushrooms.....		1, 236, 287		1, 156, 338
Vermicelli.....		2, 135, 510		2, 205, 047
Fuels:				
Coal..... short tons..	196, 291	3, 167, 248	214, 968	2, 688, 598
Liquid fuel..... do.....	11, 881	250, 082	17, 002	326, 110
Iron and steel nails..... do.....	9, 830	2, 084, 186	5, 761	774, 545
Liquors, intoxicating.....		(a)		2, 185, 251
Machinery and engines.....		546, 492		775, 469
Metals:				
Brass..... short tons..	865	499, 900	1, 619	757, 649
Copper..... do.....	483	328, 163	522	279, 831
Iron and steel—				
Bars..... do.....	20, 940	3, 927, 718	14, 409	1, 395, 583
Plates..... do.....	7, 763	3, 294, 073	2, 105	330, 376
Wire..... do.....	4, 299	919, 842	2, 676	373, 991
Tin plates..... do.....	6, 604	1, 180, 679	6, 557	1, 190, 094
Lead..... do.....	2, 839	679, 096	4, 009	582, 221
Tin slabs and ingots..... do.....	12, 453	21, 618, 689	7, 541	7, 752, 232
Zinc..... do.....	679	167, 907	848	75, 403
Wolframite.....		6, 021, 998		638, 695
Nuts and seeds:				
Peanuts..... short tons..	53, 395	5, 997, 991	19, 346	2, 413, 022
Pepper..... do.....	2, 449	1, 306, 967	3, 247	1, 117, 296
Oils and fats:				
Animal oils and fats..... short tons..	5, 829	1, 929, 236	7, 927	3, 293, 061
Mineral oils—				
Kerosene..... gallons..	19, 385, 593	9, 337, 341	29, 915, 647	16, 199, 423
Lubricating oil..... do.....	1, 437, 583	903, 911	1, 091, 534	723, 914
Vegetable oils—				
Aniseed oil..... short tons..	327	571, 748	349	678, 819
Cassia..... do.....	165	434, 245	150	370, 792
Peanut oil..... do.....	6, 352	1, 713, 054	11, 063	3, 043, 050
Wood oil..... do.....	6, 660	2, 002, 515	5, 419	1, 699, 268
Paints, varnishes, etc.....		1, 636, 722		2, 073, 654
Piece goods:				
Gray.....		2, 472, 194		4, 110, 894
White.....		4, 124, 677		5, 248, 038
Light cotton fancies..... yards..	12, 172, 271	2, 387, 345	13, 187, 911	2, 754, 220
Heavy cotton fancies.....		9, 243, 662		12, 658, 823
Prints.....		715, 479		512, 134
Woolens.....		715, 725		1, 077, 732
Mixtures..... yards..		51, 342		31, 106
Jute.....		6, 634	35, 289	7, 339
Silk.....	20, 758	5, 999, 734		8, 482, 140
Railway materials.		367, 109		62, 515
Tobacco.....		(a)		13, 574, 286
Treasure.....				71, 314, 575
Vehicles.		177, 009		247, 949
Wearing apparel:				
Boots and shoes.....		391, 376		551, 659
All other.....		3, 481, 085		4, 151, 594
Sundries:				
Bags, gunny and other..... pieces..	17, 189, 061	3, 103, 631	22, 714, 842	4, 135, 217
Bristles..... short tons..	583	1, 580, 399	211	376, 891
Cosmetic and perfumery.....		1, 066, 788		1, 583, 275
Cotton, raw..... short tons..	2, 716	699, 965	1, 732	564, 894
Fans, palm-leaf and other.....		995, 206		978, 089
Hemp, manila and other..... short tons..	4, 374	1, 648, 948	3, 450	827, 890
Hides, cow and all other..... do.....		4, 018, 885		5, 770, 763
Leather, sole..... do.....	6, 669	3, 336, 785	6, 690	4, 781, 326
Matches.....		2, 604, 406		3, 124, 752
Hosiery.....		1, 483, 667		2, 079, 022
Paper ware.....		1, 441, 098		2, 105, 396
Sandalwood.....	6, 599	1, 538, 240	9, 279	1, 812, 958
Yarn, cotton..... short tons..	29, 008	26, 014, 525	37, 446	40, 677, 547

(a) Not available.

Troubled Year in Rice.

What piece goods are to the import trade, rice is to the export trade of Hongkong—the chief item and best index of conditions.

The year 1919 will long remain an historical one in the rice trade of the Far East as a result of the shortage of rice supplies, not only for the export trade to countries usually depending upon this part of the world for their supplies, but for the use of the people of the Far East themselves. Large crops of rice in Indo-China and other countries of this part of the world in 1918 raised the trade that year above the average, making the failure of crops in 1919 all the more striking. There was, too, a continuance of the world demand for foodstuffs at practically any price with the result that exports from the Far East in the first part of the year were larger than they should have been. The further result was that when the actual situation in the trade came to be realized there was a scramble for what small supplies remained. Indo-China and other producing countries shut off the further export of their grain, and nearly all the Governments of the Far East went into the markets of all other countries to buy rice for the support of their respective peoples. Prices rose to unheard-of figures and rice riots occurred in Hongkong, Japan, and various parts of China.

The Hongkong Government imported some 29,000 tons of rice of all grades for sale to the people of the colony, but was left with the greater portion of it on its hands by the arrival of supplies at lower prices from near-by districts in China, losing by the end of the year over \$2,000,000 by its transactions. The chief feature of the entire rice trade of the Far East in the latter part of the year was the heavy buying of supplies by Japan, including the Japanese Government itself. In normal years the import of rice into Hongkong runs about 850,000 tons, the exports being about 75,000 tons less. In 1918 the imports rose as high as 1,147,312. In 1919 they dropped as low as 635,521. Exports in the two years were not in the same proportion for the shipments out of Hongkong in 1919 amounted to a fraction less than 90 per cent, while exports in 1918 amounted to only about 79 per cent.

Imports and Exports of Rice.

The imports and exports of rice by countries of origin and destination were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
China.....	557	8,372	461,614	113,865
Indo-China.....	898,912	395,579		
Siam.....	243,304	217,185		
Burma.....	2,160	12,707		
Japan.....			195,956	276,227
Philippines.....			23,665	9,588
Straits Settlements.....			239	2,562
Ceylon.....			9	11,492
Dutch East Indis.....			595	18,526
United States.....			154,217	60,502
West Indies.....			14,344	54,110
Canada.....			20,613	7,813
Central and South America.....			29,495	3,970
All other countries.....	2,379	1,678	5,579	9,094
Total.....	1,147,312	635,521	908,766	567,749

Of the imports the past year 219,582 tons consisted of broken rice, of which about two-thirds came from Siam, 29,596 of cargo rice

which came mostly from Indo-China, 10,779 tons of glutinous rice which came mostly from Burma, and 375,554 tons of white rice, about two-thirds of which came from Indo-China, with 10 tons of other kinds. Of the exports, 159,432 tons consisted of broken rice, 28,978 tons of cargo rice, 22,257 of glutinous rice, 430 of red rice, 161 of rice in husk, and 356,491 tons of white rice.

Increased Silk Trade.

There was a large increase in the export of silk from the Hongkong field during 1919, largely the result of continued strong demand from the United States for standard American grades regardless of price. The total exports of raw silk reported by the Canton Chamber of Commerce amounted to 57,030 bales, as compared with a total of 40,313 bales in 1918. Of these shipments the exports to Europe showed a decrease of 1,870 bales, compared with 1918 while shipments to the United States increased by 18,587 bales. Exports of waste silk for the season are placed at 29,448 bales, as compared with shipments of 41,386 bales the previous year, exports to Europe showing a slight increase while shipments to the United States show a marked decrease. Exports of pierced cocoons are reported as 5,701 bales, which compares unfavorably with exports of 7,426 bales last year.

The year opened with a burden of about 5,000 bales of silk of the grades usually sold in Europe and for which at the time there was a poor market. This stock was worked off in time for the new season in May. There was a strong demand for American grades during the year though the high value of silver rendered gold prices almost prohibitive under normal conditions. Considerable progress was made during the year in the increased use of the "Grant" reel for reeling the silk in the manner desired by American importers.

Sugar Trade Below Normal.

There was a profitable trade in sugar during the year, though the volume of the business was much below normal. High prices in the earlier part of the year kept Chinese buyers from laying in stocks, with the result that when they later found it necessary to do so stocks were not to be had even at advanced prices. Wild speculation followed and at one time refined sugar could be bought for less money in Hongkong than raw Java sugar. The imports in detail for 1919 were as follows:

Countries of origin.	Raw.	Refined.	Candied.	Molasses.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Dutch East Indies.....	282,444	11,792		11,657
Philippine Islands.....	56,745			
China.....	18,920			
Indo-China.....	9,865			
Straits Settlements.....	3,251	624	6,803	
Various.....	1,142	356		134
Total.....	372,367	12,772	6,803	11,791

The exports of refined sugar to Europe during the year were not as great as had been anticipated. Mesopotamia and Egypt were good customers and India took considerable quantities of the refined product. Japan came into the Hongkong market both for

raw and refined sugar in spite of free sales of Formosan sugar in China earlier in the year. The total exports in 1919 were 350,589 short tons as compared with 417,664 short tons in 1918. The destination of exports for 1919 was as follows:

Countries of destination.	Raw.	Refined.	Candied.	Molasses.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
China.....	89,424	146,459	11,712	15,959
Great Britain.....		11,207		
Japan.....	22,090	9,370		477
India.....		28,177		
Indo-China.....		2,333		
Siberia.....		1,389		
Near East.....		6,694		
United States.....		640		
Other countries.....	753	3,990		15
Total.....	112,267	210,159	11,712	16,451

Depression in Tin Trade.

The year 1919 will long remain one of the most disastrous in the history of the trade in tin in South China. The year opened with large stocks of tin on hand as a result of the sudden collapse of the special war demand in the United States and Great Britain, and during the whole of the season this stock remained, and in fact was actually increased. Holders, who acquired the tin at a value somewhere around \$130 local currency per picul, vainly looked for an opportunity to dispose of it at a minimum of loss while prices ranged well toward 50 per cent below that figure and actually averaged only about \$60 per picul at the mines during the entire year. The only customer the Hongkong and Yunnan holders had for the metal was China, which took seven-eighths of the entire exports. During the last quarter of the year the holders of the large tin stocks in Hongkong made special sacrifices to get some of these stocks out of the way for the new-season tin and realized upon some of their holdings. There were no exports of the metal to Great Britain or the United States, except a small shipment to the latter in January, during the first nine months of the year.

The last quarter the United States took tin to the value of \$564,898 (\$496,115 American figures, which do not include one shipment for which license was issued in the old year); Great Britain took \$171,693 worth, Japan took a value of \$158,154, and the Straits Settlements \$108,689. All the rest of the year's exports went to China. The total exports of slab and other tin amounted to 7,541 short tons, valued at \$8,042,487, compared with exports of 12,618 short tons, valued at \$22,212,645 in 1918, of which the United States took metal to the value of \$10,299,203. It is becoming generally realized that the South China tin industry can not long survive the present high course of the value of silver which, by its relation to gold, practically halves or even further reduces the price China can realize for its tin when sold in the markets of the world in competition with tin produced on a gold basis. In 1919 Yunnan and Hongkong tin operators lost at least \$5,000,000. Mines have been shut down because they can only be operated at a loss, and mine workers in many cases have scattered. Nevertheless, under proper economic conditions the China field can be one of the few really great tin producers of the world.

Hides, Bristles, Feathers, and Human Hair.

The export of hides and skins showed a very substantial increase, which reflected principally the dearth of such goods in Europe. The bulk of this trade generally is in cowhides to the Straits Settlements where they are turned into cheap sole leather for use in Hongkong and China. Exports of cowhides in 1919 reached a value of \$3,161,088 as compared with a value of \$2,353,193 the year before. The Straits Settlements took 29 per cent of the whole, Japan taking 22 per cent, Great Britain 14 per cent, France 15 per cent, China 14 per cent, the United States 2 per cent, and Europe the balance. The export of buffalo hides reached a value of \$775,117 as compared with a value of \$598,652 in 1918. Great Britain took 48 per cent, France 39 per cent, and other parts of Europe smaller amounts.

The goat and sheep skins were shipped almost entirely to North China, where a large share of them are reexported to the United States and Europe. Exports of goatskins were valued at \$384,648, compared with a value of \$99,142 the previous year, while sheepskins reached a value of \$689,603 in 1919, compared with a value of \$255,944 in 1918. Horse, ass, and mule hides were exported to the value of \$41,061, compared with a value of \$36,338 in 1918. Exports of other hides and skins, including a large share of deerskins from the East Indies as well as from China, were valued at \$445,953, compared with a value of \$460,432 in 1918. Of these skins, Great Britain took 49 per cent, Japan 25 per cent, and the United States 12 per cent.

Hide cuttings were exported to the value of \$273,293 compared with a value of \$215,284 the year before. Japan took 60 per cent of the whole, China taking the balance.

The large trade in bristles which developed in the later years of the war shrunk in 1919, the exports amounting to only 422,933 pounds valued at \$376,891 as compared with exports of 1,165,900 pounds valued at \$1,560,399 in 1918. Of the 1919 exports Great Britain took \$210,580, Japan \$57,341, the United States \$40,498, and France \$41,342. The United States took bristles to the extent of \$443,078 (declared value) from Hongkong in 1918.

The feather market reacted quickly with the restoration of more favorable freight rates. The exports amounted to 4,553,466 pounds valued at \$603,275 of which Great Britain took \$350,491, Denmark \$105,926, the United States \$40,920, and France and North Europe most of the balance. The exports in 1918 amounted to only 1,550,800 pounds valued at \$111,615 of which the United States took \$50,604.

There was little change during the year in the export of human hair which some years before the war was one of the largest items in Hongkong exports. The Hongkong returns indicate that exports to all countries in 1919 amounted to 858,133 pounds valued at \$410,529 of which the United States received the product to the value of \$228,395, Great Britain to the value of \$92,756, France to the value of \$79,952, and various other countries to the value of \$9,426. In 1918 the exports amounted to 705,066 pounds valued at \$219,611 of which the United States accounted for \$160,089, Great Britain \$42,617, France \$10,645, and various other countries \$6,260. Dealers report that the trade is improving during the past year along with advanced prices.

Exports of Mats, Matting, and Furniture.

Recovery in the export of mats and matting has been noted though the trade still suffers greatly from the general effect of high exchange. Save for exceptional purposes ordinary mats and matting are simply not worth their cost in gold at the present time. The United States has had very small part in the trade since high freights and increased prices during the war first interfered with it. The exports of mats in 1919 were valued at \$1,734,718 as compared with exports valued at \$1,114,355 in 1918 and the exports of matting in 1919 were valued at \$850,608 as compared with exports valued at \$776,882 in 1918—the total exports of mats and matting in 1919 being valued at \$2,585,326 compared with a value of \$1,891,237 the previous year. Of the exports in 1919 Japan took 73 per cent, some of which doubtless were reexported to the United States but much of which were for Japanese use. During the latter half of the year north Europe, especially Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands, bought large lots. Trade on the whole, however, is still languishing as a result of high exchange.

Steady and satisfactory increases in the export of all varieties of furniture prevailed during the year in spite of continued high freights and all but prohibitive prices in gold. Exports of bamboo and bamboo ware, consisting largely of canes, bamboo baskets and trays, tables, etc., increased from a value of \$341,810 in 1918 to a value of \$458,234 in 1919. Rattan furniture exports increased from a value of \$45,685 in 1918 to that of \$328,517, while the exports of other furniture increased from a value of \$279,970 in 1918 to \$528,915 in 1919. The total exports of all these classes were valued in 1919 at \$1,315,666 as compared with \$667,465 in 1918. Of these the United States took about 40 per cent, China itself being the next best customer, with Indo-China, the Straits Settlements, Australia, South Africa, and South America all taking considerable amounts of the exports.

Vegetable Oils and Oil Nuts.

Exports of vegetable and essential oils varied; increases in the export of aniseed oil and the sale of peanut oil were so great as to give a decidedly roseate hue to the whole returns. Great Britain took 60 per cent of the exports, the United States 27 per cent, and France and Japan most of the remainder. The falling off in cassia oil was due to an overstock in Europe and the United States. The United States took 55 per cent of the exports, Great Britain 20 per cent, Japan 16 per cent, and Oriental countries the rest.

Expansion in peanut oil took place in spite of the lagging demand from Europe, where the strength of the trade had been looked for. The United States took 46 per cent of the total exports, Great Britain 10 per cent, the rest of Europe 6 per cent, the remainder of the products being sent to the Philippines, Australia, and various parts of the Orient.

The decrease in exports of wood oil was disappointing compared with 1918 trade. Great Britain took 51 per cent, the United States 22 per cent, China 12 per cent, all Europe 6 per cent, Japan 4 per cent, and neighboring countries the remainder.

Tea oil showed a gain, which accounts for most of the increase in the exports of miscellaneous oils. Great Britain took 83 per cent of the oils of this class, and the rest went to Oriental countries.

Decline in the peanut trade resulted from the difficulty on the part of Hongkong dealers in securing acceptable supplies. The exports in 1919 amounted to only 19,346 short tons valued at \$2,413,022 as compared with exports of 53,395 short tons valued at \$5,997,991 in 1918. China took about half of the total exports, the United States about a fourth, Great Britain about an eighth, with Canada, Australia, the Philippines, and various European countries taking the remainder. North China, Indo-China, and the Straits Settlements furnished most of the supplies.

Expansion of the Lard Trade.

The year was not a successful one for Hongkong meat-packing interests, high exchange preventing any expansion of the trade overseas in any such products which come into competition with other meats produced on a gold basis. However, the export of lard, as a result of the extraordinary demand for the product all over the world, increased immensely. The exports increased from a value of \$1,883,712 in 1918 to a value of \$3,208,797 in 1919.

There was an actual decrease in the export of fresh meats and ham and bacon, high-priced Hongkong meats not being able to compete with cheaper Australian meats in any of the colony's usual markets. The imports of meats, mostly ham and bacon, were larger than the exports, but represented a different class of product. Most of the imports came from China, Australia furnishing the balance. The exports went mostly to neighboring countries.

Tinned meats and fish—Chinese products for use of Chinese abroad—increased from an export value of \$167,129 in 1918 to a value of \$343,165 in 1919. The United States took 36 per cent of the product, China 24 per cent, Australia 10 per cent, the rest being scattered all over the world.

Shipments of Spices.

The spice trade through Hongkong since the beginning of the war has been very irregular. In 1919 the export of cassia on the whole was quite satisfactory, although nearly half of the total exports were shipped in the third quarter of the year. The total exports were valued at \$1,581,413, of which \$1,182,205 were Kwangsi cassia and \$399,208 Saigon cassia. These exports compare with a total value of only \$706,629 for 1918, of which \$484,842 was of Kwangsi and \$221,787 of the Saigon product. Of the exports the past year the United States and Great Britain each took a little more than 33 per cent, the Continent of Europe about 14 per cent, India about 10 per cent, most of the remainder going to China through Japan, with the Straits Settlements and South Africa fair customers. Shipments to South Africa were mostly of the Kwangsi product, while the United States has inclined to the use of the Saigon cassia.

Other spices and condiments were exported in 1919 to the value of \$253,132, of which the United States took about 36 per cent. These shipments include many Chinese condiments and some pepper.

Exports to the United States.

Exports from Hongkong to the United States in 1919 were valued in invoice declarations at \$21,000,669, compared with a value of \$33,107,246 in 1918. Hongkong figures indicate a value of \$21,458,562

in 1919, but the difference lies more in the rates of exchange at which the actual values in Hongkong currency were transferred into American currency than in actual discrepancies. The decrease in the trade is more than accounted for by the decrease in exports of rice due to the failure of supplies in the Far East and to the collapse in the export trade in tin due to exchange conditions. There were other variations in the trade, material increases being noted in shipments of camphor, chemicals, firecrackers, fish, meat products, peanut oil, vegetables, and minor items; notable decreases were seen in the export of fibers, wood oil, wolfram, and bristles. The declared exports for the past two years have been as follows:

Commodities.	1918	1919	Commodities.	1918	1919
Antimony.....	\$97,386	\$8,671	Oils—Continued:		
Antiquities.....	12,768	1,921	Aniseed.....	\$45,355	\$180,921
Breadstuffs: Rice.....	12,028,280	8,546,002	Cassia.....	124,465	288,236
Bristles.....	443,078	48,603	Ores:		
Camphor.....		2,044,655	Bismuth.....		11,907
Chemicals.....	461,952	730,132	Manganese.....		30,063
Cotton and manufactures.....	13,742	48,619	Wolfram.....	4,838,358	569,311
Earthenware and china-ware.....	47,561	124,985	Paper and manufactures.....	39,890	126,391
Edible substances.....	8,040	94,428	Feeds.....	10,319	23,746
Explosives: Fireworks.....	19,244	216,847	Silk and manufactures.....	74,329	287,413
Feathers.....	50,604	77,439	Spices:		
Fibers.....	357,065	17,919	Cassia.....	431,329	591,809
Fish.....	87,978	408,947	Pepper.....		
Fruits and nuts.....	699,760	602,238	Sugar.....	52,359	119,501
Ginger, preserved.....	24,487	133,110	Tea.....	134,987	190,142
Hair.....	142,555	308,061	Tin.....	10,289,203	490,115
Hides.....	193,534	109,982	Tobacco.....	132,751	63,682
Leathers and manufactures.....			Vegetables.....	112,392	652,837
Meat and dairy products.....	16,554	72,062	Wood:		
Oils:	108,509	400,771	Unmanufactured.....	201,311	355,173
Peanut.....	230,145	1,610,174	Manufactured.....	35,290	250,314
Wood.....	1,185,235	395,204	All other articles.....	377,371	832,310
			Total.....	33,107,246	21,900,669

Exports to Philippine Islands and Hawaii.

Declared exports from Hongkong to the Philippine Islands indicated advances, but the change had little significance other than a general increase in the value of commodities and in a generally improved trade. There was a decrease in the exports of rice, an increase in shipments of other food products, but the chief item accounting for the increase was the export of large amounts of kerosene to the islands from stocks in Hongkong. The exports in detail to the Philippines were as follows:

Commodities.	1918	1919	Commodities.	1918	1919
Animals: Cattle.....	\$19,185	\$54,741	Oils:		
Breadstuffs: Rice.....	1,657,724	1,061,784	Mineral.....	\$379,568	\$1,019,619
Biscuits.....		63,722	Peanut.....	118,998	156,710
Candy.....		19,939	Paper and manufactures.....	54,193	38,928
Cement.....	106,540	78,159	Salt.....	49,364	
Chemicals.....	105,162	74,991	Silk:		
Cotton and manufactures.....	575,708	639,176	Unmanufactured.....	583,594	431,438
Earthenware and chinaware.....	62,649	102,664	Manufactured.....	74,006	75,636
Eggs.....	548,323	814,935	Straw and manufactures.....	9,436	15,759
Fibers.....	219,192	87,090	Sugar.....	12,140	7,527
Fish.....	168,309	129,458	Tea.....	20,874	16,443
Fruits and nuts.....	210,513	249,271	Tobacco.....	20,562	31,971
Glass and glassware.....	13,544	3,865	Vegetables.....	258,020	352,433
Matches.....	149,837	78,087	Wood and manufactures.....	63,069	78,141
Meat and dairy products.....	411,431	565,454	All other articles.....	795,518	1,007,797
Metals and manufactures.....	17,973	34,442			
Milk, condensed.....		111,500	Total.....	6,739,044	7,401,990
Motion pictures.....	3,009	2,691			

Exports to Honolulu increased from a value of \$366,903 in 1918 to a value of \$668,059, the change representing increased exports of Chinese food products of which the trade to Hawaii almost entirely consists.

Extension of American Trade.

The trade of Hongkong in 1919 was too much affected by the war and was too abnormal in other respects for it to be possible to indicate accurately the permanent position of the United States in it and in the trade of this part of the Far East generally. The exceptional position attained by the United States during the war was maintained on the whole during the year, in fact was somewhat improved by conditions which developed during the year, as for example, the effect of the anti-Japanese boycott. European competition has scarcely been felt at all. It has been of decided significance, however, that European manufacturers commenced the year by freely making quotations for goods which they found later they could not supply. During most of the year European exporters have been disposed to quote prices for iron and steel products, tinplate, machinery, and all similar goods which were as low as or lower than prices quoted by American manufacturers. The latter, however, usually guaranteed deliveries while the former did not. The result has been that gradually importers have come to understand that for the time being they can not rely upon getting goods in most of these lines from Europe, while generally they are able to get them from the United States.

Prices quoted by European manufacturers have risen in line with constantly increasing cost of labor and materials. Freight rates out from Europe have not been very favorable, while from the United States they have been fair and space has always been available. Developments tend to promise American manufacturers an immensely greater portion of the trade of the Far East in the near future than they had previous to the war. It is becoming evident that American competition in the future will be far different from what it was before the war.

American Policies Bring Satisfactory Returns.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in the situation, aside from the controlling one of comparative prices and guaranteed deliveries, has been in the matter of agencies. During the year there was a constant increase in the number of American concerns who establish their own agencies and branch houses not only in Hongkong but in Shanghai and all over the Far East, while the number of American traders has increased and there has constantly been an aggressive canvass of the field in behalf of American products. Perhaps more important is the fact that more of the firms already in the field have turned to the policy of carrying stocks of goods for immediate delivery. This has been the case in the trade in internal combustion engines, electrical goods, machinery, iron and steel materials, building supplies and equipment, hardware, paper, canned fruits and vegetables, condensed milk, safes and office equipment.

This policy, so long advocated by this office, has been so successful that very considerable orders for machinery in North and Central China have hinged entirely upon it. The extension of this policy and

principle of trading will unquestionably have more influence upon the extension of American trade in most lines than any other single factor. The effects of the Webb Act permitting combinations in the United States for export already are commencing to be felt, and all along the line there has been increasing confidence in American trade organization and equipment.

To this general improvement, the expansion of American shipping has contributed very materially. Not only has the increasing number of American vessels in the trans-Pacific service served to keep freight rates at a fair level while at the same time furnishing all necessary service, but the very fact that the American flag is more often seen in Far Eastern waters has served to give confidence to the future of American trade connections in this field; for even non-American traders realize that the shipping service is a part of a comprehensive trade policy upon which they can rely in their connections with the United States.

With this general development there has been increasing evidence of the favorable influence of American banking development in Hongkong and China generally. The presence of active and well supported American banks in the exchange field in Hongkong and Shanghai unquestionably has exerted a very powerful influence for the maintenance of fair rates of exchange between the United States and this free-silver field, while as the means through which the United States Treasury has sold some of its silver stocks to enable banks in this field to finance American trade they have secured a position of influence and prestige which could not have been secured by decades of ordinary trading.

There have been many complaints on the part of importers during the whole of the year against American credit terms. Unquestionably the disposition of American exporters to demand and insist upon war-time credit terms after the war has had an unfavorable influence upon American exports in some lines. This stringency in credit rules has been imposed by some influential American concerns at a time when money was very tight in the Far East, and has stood out in bold contrast to terms offered by European traders even when the latter were suffering under the disadvantage of financial chaos in their own countries.

At the present time there is no reason why the pre-war terms offered by European traders, i. e., ordinary documentary credits even without recourse, should not be afforded by American exporters. Any other terms will seriously curtail their business.

Invasion of American Capital.

One of the most significant features of the year's trading has been the increasing part of American finance in the commercial and financial life of China and the Far East. The increasing dependence on the United States for loans not only has its broad significance but the manner in which American finance and the United States Government itself have come to the aid of all international trade, as well as American trade particularly in the silver situation, has had an immense influence upon the extension of American interests in purely commercial lines.

American exporters must be prepared for an increasing dependence of China and Chinese enterprises upon American finance, and

no American plan for trade in China can be successful unless a scheme for financing Chinese trade is put into operation. The absorption by the United States of more and more Chinese securities of all sorts, not only governmental but railway and industrial, public improvements, port works, municipal betterments, tramways—in short securities in every commercial as well as governmental line—should be anticipated and encouraged. China's use of foreign goods in all lines as well as its advancement in modern social development depends primarily upon the development of its latent resources, and the nation which lends the greatest aid financially in this development will reap most of the attending benefits in trade. For the immediate present the high exchange value of silver renders this difficult, but the desirability, not to say the absolute need, of such aid should be kept in view at all times by American interests concerned in any way with the trade and commercial advancement of China.

Special Demands of Chinese Markets.

With all the improved American trade organizations and methods in this field there is as much need as ever for more attention on the part of American exporters to the special demands of the Chinese market. Special conditions have enabled American exporters to introduce into this field a large variety of goods which heretofore have been practically unknown. Conditions have been such that almost any goods in particular lines could be sold. With the return of conditions to a competitive basis, however, more attention must be paid to the quality of goods, to marks and brands or "chops," to the special demand of the market as to varieties, styles, and particular nature of goods that they may meet the demand which has been built up in China. American marks and brands in some lines are becoming well established, and this constitutes one of the strongest features of the American trade situation in China.

There is need of fostering this increasing good will in every way, and it is far better that this be done steadily but surely than that an attempt should be made to storm the intrenchments without regard for future trade. So far as it is at all possible the policy should be instituted of following up all trade to the ultimate consumer.

In dyes, for example, it is necessary for the extension of American trade in such lines against British, German, and other competition, that the Chinese dyers be taught to use the American products and where Chinese users have criticism for the goods, such criticism must be met. Not even extreme cheapness will force goods of such classes upon the Chinese, for such materials often are the basis of subsidiary lines of business like that of the dyers of foreign cloth, and to protect their own brands or "chops" these dyers must see to it that quality is maintained. The sellers of machinery likewise should see to it that not only is the machine sold to a Chinese buyer all that it is supposed to be, but that the Chinese buyer knows how to use it and get the full value out of it. Only by such a policy can permanent trade be developed, and such a policy consistently followed will result in permanent trade in practically all lines against the keenest of competition.

The use of more raw materials from China, which is one of the factors in the extension of American trade in China, has not been as extensive during the past year as compared with war years, when

all such materials were in demand, when freight facilities for transporting them could be had. In general there is an increasing disposition on the part of American manufacturers to look to China direct for more such supplies than they did formerly, particularly supplies which to a large extent formerly were taken to the United States by way of Europe. There seems to be no indication on the part of these American interests to import by way of Europe, the change being due partly to the fact that shipping now tends to favor direct dealing between the Chinese exporter and the American importer, and there is an increasing tendency on the part of American manufacturers to get closer to the actual producer rather than deal through middlemen. The change also is due to the fact that American manufacturers have broken away from European connections as a result of the war, and there is no reason why such connections should be renewed. There would doubtless have been a great increase in the use of Chinese raw materials in the United States had not silver exchange kept the gold cost of such materials unduly high. The increasing number of firms in Hongkong and the open ports of China who are establishing export departments with particular reference to American trade are of decided significance, and with a return to more normal exchange conditions a great trade expansion in all Chinese produce with the United States is certain.

The general situation of American trade interests in the Hongkong field and in the Far East generally is unquestionably favorable. It is giving America's competitors more concern than any other interest, and, aside from its present vigor, it is giving more promise of the future than it ever has before. Its development the past year has been upon a broad foundation and along comprehensive lines, in direct import and export, in shipping, in banking, and in international finance. There is every reason to anticipate complete success in it if American enterprise, commercial methods, and ideals will be devoted to it and heeded in its prosecution.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55d

November 8, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Crop production and prices.....	2	Aniline dyes.....	10
Cotton culture.....	3	Leading imports in 1918 and 1919.....	10
Railway construction.....	3	Exports from Hankow.....	15
Shipping of the port of Hankow.....	4	Cotton the leading export.....	17
Industrial undertakings.....	5	Wood and vegetable oils.....	17
Demand for Chinese products.....	6	Egg products.....	17
Total trade statistics.....	6	Slump in tea trade.....	18
Cotton piece goods imports.....	8	Goatskins bring high prices.....	19
Metals, minerals, machinery, etc.....	9	Hide market.....	19
Kerosene trade.....	9	Output of iron.....	19
Refined sugar.....	10	Declared exports to United States.....	20

CHINA.

HANKOW.

By Vice Consul Jay C. Huston.

The Hankow consular district includes the Provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Honan south of the Yellow River, Hupeh, and Kiangsi. It embraces a territory of approximately 952,278 square miles with an estimated population of some 70,000,000. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Although this estimate of population bulks large, a comparison with a similar number of people in the United States gives no adequate idea of the potentialities of the people in matters of production, distribution, or consumption. The demand for necessities and luxuries such as are known in America is hardly known, each locality existing in a state of monotonous self-sufficiency, exporting excess commodities peculiar to that region.

The four principal trading centers of this consular district are Hankow, Kiukiang, Ichang, and Shasi, all of which are treaty ports. Hankow, the largest of these, is often referred to as the Chicago of the Far East, because it is the converging point of the largest arteries of trade in Central China. The city is situated at the confluence of the Han and Yangtze Rivers, 600 miles from the seacoast. Across the Han River from Hankow is the city of Hanyang where a large steel plant is located. On the opposite bank of the Yangtze is Wuchang, the capital of Hupeh Province. These three centers are called the "Wuhan Cities" by the Chinese.

On the Han River, 1,000 miles in length, all the commerce of north-western Hupeh and most of that coming from southern Shensi is carried. The Yangtze River is practically the only outlet for the trade of Szechwan, and a large part of the traffic converges at Hankow. The four large rivers of Hunan, with an aggregate length of

1,500 miles, emptying into the Yangtze above Hankow, also contributes to the growth and prosperity of this port as the second largest entrepôt of the Far East.

In addition to these natural highways of trade, the Peking-Hankow Railway serves as a feeder for Hankow by tapping the Province of Honan. The Canton-Hankow Railway, with 226 miles of track, has its northern terminal at Wuchang, but as yet it can not be said to be much of a factor in the trade of the district. The enormous volume of traffic flowing into this center reaches other parts of China and the outside world by means of river steamers running between Hankow and Shanghai. This service continues throughout the year, but during the low-water season, cargo for Hankow is either lightered at Kiukiang or the vessels are only loaded to 8 feet. During high-water season, which extends from April to October, ocean vessels discharge and load cargo at Hankow without any difficulty.

Flood Affects Agricultural Conditions.

Reference to the conditions affecting agriculture in this section would not be complete without mentioning the breaking of the dikes on the Han River during the summer. This was commonly referred to as the Tienmen flood, but the disaster affected eight other counties as well. Ten large and 100 smaller embankments gave way on either side of the Han. The worst break was the washing away of a stretch of dike 6,000 feet in width by 40 feet in height, which resulted in the inundation of about seven-tenths of the surrounding territory. Thousands of people were rendered homeless and many lives were lost.

The adjacent territory for miles around was one vast inland sea dotted here and there by small villages and farmhouses standing on mounds built to raise them above the level of the surrounding plain. It is estimated that the flooded area was about 30 miles wide by 150 miles long. Houses and crops on the low-lying levels were destroyed. Large sections of land have been rendered useless for agriculture by deposits of sand, though, on the other hand, some tracts have been enriched by a layer of silt. The water covering the inundated territory has drawn off into the Han through the Hsien River. The work of closing up the gaps is confined to the making of low dams by filling in from either end. The more important work of constructing the dikes had not, at the close of the year, been begun. This calamity might have been prevented by a system of dike inspection.

Crop Production and Prices.

The crops for 1919 in the Provinces of Hupeh, Honan, and Kiangsi were reported as just above the average. In northern Honan an unusually dry season produced a crop of wheat much below that of the previous year's yield. In Hupeh, along the Yangtze, the cotton crop was poor, owing to an excess of rain (49.59 inches) in 1919, whereas the crop in Honan was better than the preceding year. The tea leaf was likewise adversely affected by excessive rainfall. The yield of other field crops, such as beans, peas, and peanuts, was considered fair. The rice crop was much above that of 1918. Tobacco continues to be grown in this section of the Yangtze Valley with great success.

Average prices for native products per tow (35 pounds) at interior points were as follows:

Wheat.....	\$0.50	Millet.....	\$0.44
Sesame seed.....	.98	Barley.....	.27
Buckwheat.....	.19	Beans.....	.35
Rice.....	.62	Peas.....	.56

In the Province of Shensi the plowing and harvesting were left to old men and women with the result that wages were twice as high as during the preceding year. Wheat, which is Shensi's main staple, was much inferior owing to a long dry season. This situation increased the cost of living to an abnormal extent. The fruit crop in Shensi for 1919 was the best in years. At Sianfu, the provincial capital, prices showed a steady increase throughout the year as is seen from the following figures: Wheat rose from \$0.45 to \$1.66 per tow of 35 pounds; barley from \$0.33 to \$1.05; peas from \$0.45 to \$1.21; corn from \$0.38 to \$1.16; millet from \$0.45 to \$1.44; rice from \$0.66 to \$1.77; beans from \$0.27 to \$0.83.

Though living conditions may be said to be abnormal in certain sections of this district on account of the presence of soldiery, a steady advance in the price of foodstuffs has taken place during the last decade or more. Many factors have entered into this increase in the cost of living for the native consumer, but the chief of these has been the exceptionally large demand for Chinese products from outside sources. The prices ruling at the close of 1919 were undoubtedly abnormal, due in some measure to the shortage of food in near-by Provinces. A good harvest will bring about a slight decline, but the indications are that there will be no marked fall in prices.

Cotton Culture.

The season of 1919 was a very poor one for the cotton growers in the immediate vicinity of Hankow on account of the heavy rainfall. The Government experimental station at Wuchang undoubtedly has the largest collection of foreign and native varieties of cotton of any place in China, but as the varieties are all mixed, it is questionable just how valuable the enterprise can be to cotton growers in this section. Aside from this, the cotton grown on the farm during 1919 suffered from insects and disease.

The cotton grown around Laohokow in northwestern Hupeh is said to be as good as any produced in China. Buyers rate this cotton along with the Shensi cotton which already tops the market price at Shanghai. It is foreign upland cotton and was introduced about 15 years ago. The production of this acclimatized foreign variety is not very extensive, amounting to only 30,000 or 40,000 piculs (1 picul = 133½ pounds). The quality of the Shensi cotton is said to have deteriorated owing to the introduction of other foreign varieties into that section of China. Honan is fast becoming a cotton-growing section. The cotton grown around Chengchow is said to be of a very high quality, and the cultivation has increased to such an extent that cotton mills are being established at that place. In some parts of Honan the cotton is said to be afflicted with the pink boll worm.

Railway Construction.

Washouts and military operations interfered with the service of the Peking-Hankow Railway during 1919, but in spite of these

handicaps the road is reported to have handled more tonnage than during the previous year. Many additional locomotives and freight cars have been ordered to cope with the congested freight conditions. The line just outside of Hankow has been double-tracked for a distance of 20 kilometers.

The Canton-Hankow Railroad also suffered from the operations of the military, it being often necessary to run extra trains to suit the convenience of the soldiers. The damage done to the railway property by the men in uniform also constituted a large item. Despite these drawbacks the railway administration was able to accomplish considerable work during the year. This consisted of 28 miles of ballasting, the renewal of 48,000 sleepers, earthwork for dead-end sidings at 10 stations, 23 temporary bridges replaced by permanent structures, and a new foundry with tilting brass furnace. The additions to the rolling stock included one shunting engine, twenty 20-ton wagons, and twenty-two 15-ton wagons. The railway managed to obtain a local supply of timber, which was quite satisfactory, formerly supplies came from Japanese sources. The administration took over considerable material from the Szechwan-Hankow Railway, including rolling stock and bridge material. A contract has been made by the railway for the hauling of 600 tons of coal daily for the Han Yeh Ping Co.'s mines. This will necessitate an increase in the railway's rolling stock. Orders this year include 12 new heavy locomotives—8 freight and 4 passenger. Additions contemplated include 90 freight cars of 30-ton and 60 of 40-ton capacity.

At present work on the Szechwan-Hankow line is at a standstill because of a lack of money, the allotment from the Hukwang Railway Loan Agreement having been entirely expended. Maintenance funds are supplied by the Ministry of Communications from month to month. The construction staff consists of 2 engineers, 7 student engineers, and 250 laborers. The grading for 160 kilometers of roadbed, masonry work for 238 bridges, 3 stations, and 1 locomotive shed have been completed. The preliminary survey work for the entire line, as well as the proposed branch line from Yangchiatung to Laohokow has been finished. The railway has planted millions of trees along the line, partly to protect the roadbed and partly as an object lesson for the natives.

Shipping of the Port of Hankow.

The rise and fall of the river at Hankow registered 39 feet and 6 inches. The lowest level was 6 feet 6 inches on February 1 and the highest was 46 feet on August 4. The ship channels in the river were in fairly good condition throughout the year, the least water registered therein being 15 feet. During high water most river steamers leave Hankow for Shanghai at night, but during low water season this is not permitted. Last year the restrictions on night navigation were removed on March 1 and replaced on November 29.

The freight rates to Shanghai from Hankow during 1919 on the river steamers were 7.50 taels (\$10.13) per ton of 40 cubic feet (rates on the weight basis are net rates). This was subject to a rebate of from 10 to 30 per cent, depending upon whether or not the shipper had confined his shipments during the year to one of the conference

lines handling freight between Hankow and Shanghai. In addition, cash bonuses were sometimes granted. Six river transportation companies are in the so-called conference which handles the large majority of the cargo between these two ports. The transshipment charges at Shanghai amounted to about \$0.50 per ton. During the first two months of 1919 ocean freights from Shanghai to the Pacific coast were from \$20 to \$30 gold per ton of 40 cubic feet. In March these rates began to drop until in June and July they hovered between \$10 and \$12 per ton. During the latter half of the year they rose from about \$13 to \$16.50 per ton.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared at Hankow during 1919:

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.						
American.....	209	80,627	196	80,172	405	160,799
British.....	1,238	1,202,958	1,217	1,202,338	2,455	1,405,296
Danish.....	2	8,696	2	8,696	4	17,392
Japanese.....	820	903,265	810	895,331	1,630	1,798,596
Norwegian.....	3	2,553	3	2,553	6	5,106
Russian.....	2	14	1	7	3	21
Chinese.....	1,391	621,219	1,340	622,091	2,731	1,245,310
Total.....	3,665	2,821,332	3,569	2,811,188	7,234	5,632,520
SAILING VESSELS.						
American.....	29	3,653	31	3,714	60	7,367
British.....	603	118,090	611	119,222	2,214	327,302
Japanese.....	218	68,751	218	68,874	436	137,625
Chinese.....	5,912	400,894	5,902	398,630	11,814	799,524
Total.....	6,762	591,378	6,762	599,440	13,524	1,181,818

When the above figures are compared with those of 1913 they show but slight increases in the total of steamer tonnage entered and cleared for any of the above nationals except the American and Chinese. The latter more than doubled their total of steamer tonnage during the interval between 1913 and 1919; but the same period did not witness a similar increase in Chinese sailing vessels. The American steamer increase amounted to 40 per cent. In 1913 the customs returns show that no Japanese sailing vessels entered and cleared at this port; in 1919, 436 sailing vessels of that nationality entered and cleared. In the same period the British had an increase of 808 in entrances and clearances for sailing vessels.

Industrial Undertakings.

Chinese industry in this locality may be said to be passing through the initial stages of the industrial revolution. The European war stimulated these processes, but it can not be said to have been directly responsible for the establishment of new industrial undertakings. Cotton mills, flour mills, small factories, and other plants are springing up in increasing numbers every year. Considerable capital is being invested in small Chinese enterprises of this nature. The year 1919 witnessed the establishment of 100 spinning shops, 5 soap factories, 1 oil mill, 1 silk-spinning shop, 3 flour mills, 6 egg factories, 1 towel, and 20 sock-manufacturing concerns, 1 cotton mill, and 1

small blast furnace in this center. This brought about a considerable influx of population. Native banks have increased from 10 before the war to 19.

Increased business has brought large numbers of foreigners to Hankow with a consequent rise in rents. The population in the concessions number 5,012, of which 3,063 are Japanese, 1,021 British, 310 Americans, 196 Russians, and 163 French, with the remainder divided among 10 other nationalities. The native population of the three cities of Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuchang is, according to the customs estimate, 1,459,501. The year just past saw a great deal of building activity both in the native cities and in the foreign concessions. The China Merchants Steamship Co. added two reinforced concrete godowns of 900,000 cubic feet storage capacity to their property, while both Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Butterfield & Swire also built large godowns to accommodate anticipated business. Two bank buildings are in the course of construction. Other large godowns have recently been completed besides many other less pretentious buildings.

Demand for Chinese Products.

Despite high rates of exchange the demand for Chinese products from Europe and America continued throughout the year. The telegraphic transfer rate on New York opened at 125—that is, \$125 gold would purchase 100 taels on the local market. The lowest point was reached in March when telegraphic transfer stood at 110. From April the rate began to rise, and the year closed at 150. Those merchants who settled exchange at a favorable time and for large sums were able to undersell their competitors in American and European markets. One of the underlying causes of the tightness of the money market in China has been the hoarding of silver by natives. Great masses of metal have been melted down and buried in the earth at interior points. Add to this, an excess of exports over imports by about \$98,000,000 and two of the principal factors affecting exchange have been considered.

Since the revolution of 1911 political upheavals of one kind or another have continued to occur with more or less frequency. These disturbances, sometimes very local in nature, have served to disrupt internal trade only to the extent that they are now reckoned with as probable and not exceptional factors. The local Chinese merchant with whom the foreigner deals must ship his specie into the interior where the various products are purchased; and in so doing he must take the risk of being robbed of his money en route.

Total Trade Statistics.

Although conditions were somewhat chaotic in some sections of the Hankow district, the trade of the port showed an improvement over the year 1918. The gross value of the trade amounted to 227,372,822 taels (\$308,999,665 gold), an increase of 37,196,682 taels (\$50,550,291 gold) over the previous returns. While 1919 can not be considered a normal year, yet as the first post-war year, it might be valuable, for purposes of comparison, to quote the figures for the last pre-war year. In 1913 conditions were unfavorable to trade, owing to an unsuccessful rebellion which had been waged against the

President. This upheaval has resulted in a wide prevalence of brigandage and a consequent interference with the movement of goods and money. In spite of such handicaps the gross trade of the port amounted to 175,367,366 taels (\$129,771,851 gold), an increase of 20,223,004 taels (\$14,965,023 gold) over the year 1912.

The gross and net values of the trade of Hankow are given for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919. These figures have been converted at the following rates: In 1913 one haikwan tael was valued at \$0.74; in 1918 at \$1.193; and in 1919 at \$1.359.

Imports and exports.	1913	1918	1919
Imports of foreign goods:			
From foreign countries and Hongkong	\$25,281,421	\$36,953,047	\$50,906,433
From Chinese ports	21,904,895	29,018,205	36,452,911
Total foreign imports	47,186,316	65,971,312	87,359,344
Reexports of foreign goods:			
To foreign countries	18,508	50,306	178,441
To Chinese ports	8,058,500	14,123,380	15,172,902
Total foreign reexports	8,077,008	14,173,686	15,351,343
Net total foreign imports	39,109,308	51,797,626	72,008,001
Imports of Chinese products	21,411,535	38,238,207	51,873,158
Reexports of Chinese products:			
To foreign countries	2,469,082	647,048	896,979
To Chinese ports	5,243,607	15,020,768	20,410,876
Total Chinese products	7,712,689	15,667,816	21,306,855
Net total Chinese imports	13,698,846	22,570,391	30,566,303
Exports of Chinese products of local origin			
To foreign countries	9,967,964	11,982,536	18,792,677
To Chinese ports	51,206,006	110,688,080	150,974,486
Total exports of local origin	61,174,000	122,670,616	169,767,163
Gross value of the trade of the port	129,771,851	226,880,135	308,999,665
Net value of the trade of the port	113,982,154	197,038,633	272,341,467

The Chinese Maritime Customs figures show that the total import of goods from foreign countries to Hankow amounted to \$87,359,344, over \$50,000,000 being direct imports and \$36,452,911 being transported from other Chinese ports to Hankow. Hankow reexported over \$15,000,000 of the foreign goods to other places in China, leaving a net total of \$72,008,001. To the above total import, piece goods valued at \$26,844,519 contributed the largest item; foreign metals rank second, with a value of \$9,130,254; kerosene, at \$5,681,878, third; with sugar, valued at \$5,397,425, in fourth place. Other important items over the million mark were cigarettes, totaling \$1,833,027; dyes and colors valued at \$1,225,413, and machinery and parts amounting to \$1,202,575. Two other items that bulk large in the import are electrical materials, valued at \$664,150, and medicines, at \$428,675. In 1918 the import of Japanese coal amounted to 86,944 tons, but last year the amount dropped to 23,726 tons owing to the competition of Honan coal. During the same period Japanese matches increased from 62,064 gross to 269,725 gross. The imports of this commodity for 1919 show a 48 per cent increase over the year 1913, the last normal year preceding the outbreak of the World War.

Cotton Piece Goods Imports.

China has been referred to as the land of the blue gown. Cotton fabric dyed blue has become the principal material from which the majority of the Chinese make their clothes. Since every coolie must possess at least one cotton garment, cotton cloth will doubtless retain its position for a long time to come as the premier article of foreign import. Last year's import of piece goods into Hankow amounted to \$26,844,519. In 1913 the import of cotton piece goods amounted to \$13,400,727.

The beginning of the year found prices weak, but in spite of this a good market prevailed in whites and grays. Stocks were short, and as the spring advanced prices began to rise. This advance induced some dealers to buy forward. The delay in the transmission of cables frustrated many business deals. The tightness of the money market in combination with the high rates of interest hampered deliveries toward the end of the year, at which time prices were 50 per cent higher than the lowest point reached during the first half year. The practice of tying up cash in exchange strips the market of money, and during part of 1919 this feature was very apparent. On account of the fluctuating exchange local dealers did not evince a desire to gamble by doing a forward business. Favored by rapidity of communication and quickness of delivery, the Japanese were in an advantageous position with regard to dealing with the Chinese. Buyers of goods from Europe can not import their cloths in less than nine months and in some cases a whole year from the date of booking the order. The year, however, will be written down as a particularly good one for the piece goods trade, but the successful dealings in this line must be attributed to favorable exchange.

From May the importation of Japanese goods was slightly restricted. The gap left by the restriction of these imports was quickly filled by the increase in production from native mills. It was more or less expected that with the boycott, Japanese piece goods would show a marked decrease but the customs returns for the year prove otherwise. A total of 621,320 pieces was imported in 1918 as compared with 1,338,526 for 1919, an increase of 717,206 pieces. This goes to show that in spite of unfavorable conditions the Japanese are making headway. The item particularly noticeable is white shirtings which jumped from 60,571 pieces in 1917 and 45,516 in 1918 to 238,671 pieces in 1919. The Japanese are unable to produce as high-grade cloth as the Manchester shirting, but they are improving every year both in quality and in output. If high prices continue to rule in foreign countries, English shirting, the only serious competitor of the Japanese, will gradually be eliminated as a serious factor in the local market.

The year 1919 showed a slight improvement over previous years for American piece goods. The total imports into Hankow were given at 15,671 pieces in 1919 against 405 in 1918 and 11,087 in 1917, all in grays. White shirtings of American make, 36 yards in length, have been seen on the local market, probably reexported from Shanghai. Such lengths are wholly unsuited to local demand. When the Chinese cuts his piece goods up for dying purposes, he cuts it into 5-yard lengths. In a piece of cloth 36 yards in length there is a loss of 1 yard. In quality this American shirting was little better than the Japanese product, but sold for a tael more in price (\$1.359).

Metal, Minerals, Machinery, and Electrical Materials.

There was a substantial increase in Japanese copper ingots and slabs, most of which were imported for the use of the Government mint in Wuchang. Iron and mild steel manufactures showed an improvement. Mild steel rails increased by 3,341 tons and tinned plates about 1,000 tons, the latter doubtless being due to the added import of kerosene oil. The import of metals in 1913 amounted to \$4,616,273, while in the same year the import of machinery, and parts of, only totaled \$343,711. The 1913 import of electrical materials was \$144,000.

The European war with the consequent export restrictions in many countries prevented renewals in many of the local plants. These changes and the establishment of new factories accounts for an importation of machinery, amounting to \$1,202,575. The large import of electrical supplies, amounting to \$664,150, can be attributed to the same causes. Long overdue repairs on the Peking-Hankow Railway and track renewals of other lines entering this port explain the importations of railway materials. Needles which are imported chiefly from Japan rose from 364,326 thousands in 1918 to 909,088 thousands in 1919. As new industries are established and conditions become more settled the demand for foreign metals and machinery will probably remain more or less constant.

Kerosene Trade Resumes Normal Proportions.

The release of shipping which had been requisitioned for war service made it possible for trade to resume its normal course and in consequence the import of kerosene returned to its former pre-war level. The import of American kerosene for 1919 increased by 14,646,144 gallons. Usually imports of American oil into this section have been confined to one American company but last year the main British competitor imported large quantities of the American product. The decline in the importation of Sumatra oil is no doubt due to the fact that the former importers of that variety are now turning to the American fields for their supplies. The decline in the Borneo product is probably due to the inferiority of that oil; although it is sold at a lower price it has nevertheless been steadily losing ground in the local market. The year saw no importations of Japanese oils into Hankow.

During the first six months of 1919 the price of oil remained more or less stationary with the exception of bulk oil, the price of which was advanced to bridge the gaps existing between that and tinned oil. In July prices dropped \$0.60 per case and remained at that level during the remainder of the year. During 1918 there had been a brisk demand for old empty tins in some of the export trades. It was this call for empties which had widened the difference between the price of oil in tins and in its purely bulk form. With the falling off of the demand for empty tins, and the drop in price of such tins, the difference between oil in tins and in bulk was reduced in 1919 to almost a pre-war level.

The import of kerosene of all kinds amounted to 39,209,064 gallons in 1913. This was 127,699 gallons less than the previous year. In comparison with 1912 the year 1913 showed a decrease of 1,840,345 in American oil, an increase of 1,147,476 gallons in Sumatra oil and an increase of 264,761 gallons in Borneo oil.

Refined Sugar—Aniline Dyes.

The candy and refined sugar imported into Hankow comes from Hongkong and Formosa. The brown-sugar trade is in the hands of the Chinese, Swatow being the center from which this sugar is imported. The year's importation of all sugars amounted to \$5,397,425. During 1913 the importation of sugars amounted to \$2,910,629.

The beginning of 1919 found a steady demand for refined sugar owing to a shortage of stocks in the interior. This increased in May and June until prices were double what they had been during the first quarter. The cost of raw sugar had gradually risen and this rise was naturally reflected in the price of the refined article. Consumers refused to buy at the new prices, thus causing a sudden slump in July. Business in sugar ceased for about three months. The market eventually opened again in September with prices 30 per cent lower than the highest point reached in the summer. From September on a steady but decreased demand was experienced until the end of the year. This practical cessation of business during three months, combined with a decrease in Japanese importation and the natural effect of higher prices tending to reduce consumption, accounts for the decreased imports.

There was a marked increase in the importation of dyes during 1919. These imports came principally from the United States and Japan. The Japanese dyes are marketed under trade-marks similar to the old and well-known German "chops." These imitations are so clever that it is hard to detect the difference. Some Shanghai importers are also imitating the German trade-marks. Thus the market seems to be swamped with German colors, whereas in fact there is nothing left of German dyes imported before the war. Owing to the high prices ruling at present and the uncertainty as to whether German competition will soon reappear in China, dealers are doing a hand-to-mouth business. Dealers in Hankow have not yet learned to test colors as is done by the dealers in Shanghai, and would sooner buy weak, cheap mixtures than good but dearer colors. The business in sulphur blacks should be pushed by American manufacturers. There is large demand for them and the supplies at present are coming almost exclusively from Japan. Paper colors, especially scarlet, find a ready market in Hankow. There is comparatively little business in cotton colors, while silk and wool are not dyed in this district. Such cotton colors as are used are the brilliant shades. The imports of dyes amounted to \$1,755,563 in 1913.

Leading Imports in 1918 and 1919.

The quantity and value of the principal articles imported into Hankow during 1918 and 1919 are given in the following table:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Acids:				
Boracic.....pounds..	56,133	\$12,679	206,533	\$40,338
Nitric.....do....	33,200	10,026	202,667	24,065
Sulphuric.....do....	224,533	9,267	195,467	9,601
Other.....do....	93,333	3,661	68,900	5,806
Advertising matter.....		13,984		65,944
Agar-agar.....pounds..	460,933	26,272	563,867	35,920
Ammonia, mixture of.....do....	21,333	5,726	122,000	26,772

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aniseed star.....do.....	488,000	\$87,998	322,933	\$65,344
Arm rings.....dozen.....	13,624	7,357	13,885	8,100
Arms and ammunitions.....		33,670		26,870
Asbestos, n. e. s.....pounds.....	126,533	13,921	302,000	25,851
Asphalt.....do.....	434,933	10,479	252,667	9,041
Bags, gunny:				
New.....number.....	676,350	129,102	3,060,353	881,712
Old.....do.....	1,857,382	158,089	3,487,650	240,862
Other.....do.....	104,240	10,802	154,009	15,981
Barrels and casks, empty.....do.....	12,497	56,404	10,145	54,939
Bedsteads.....do.....	1,425	25,305	1,943	38,699
Beltng, machine.....do.....		49,962		89,591
Belts, silk and cotton.....dozen.....	202,893	72,525	76,526	36,140
Bêche de mer.....pounds.....	296,667	138,913	332,567	140,459
Bleaching powder.....do.....	277,467	14,646	394,133	22,095
Books, printed.....do.....		17,755		15,633
Borax.....pounds.....	73,466	10,373	83,733	12,958
Bottles, empty.....do.....		14,088		14,982
Boxes, cash and fancy tin.....do.....		18,735		50,753
Braid, cotton, gilt, etc.....do.....		40,813		42,757
Bridge construction, materials.....do.....		47,720		88,470
Brist es.....do.....		20,304		22,575
ding materials.....do.....		159,910		180,863
Butler.....pounds.....	70,667	27,150	74,267	38,166
Buttons:				
Bone.....gross.....	23,899	9,894	19,626	10,744
Brass.....do.....	68,493	33,503	83,479	44,472
Bearl.....do.....	9,084	3,999	26,007	14,488
Other.....do.....	29,556	7,171	60,483	33,582
Calcium, chloride of.....pounds.....	151,333	5,290	315,867	12,082
Candies.....do.....	921,067	140,101	1,087,467	207,875
Canned goods:				
Cream evaporated.....dozen.....	7,470	12,791	3,629	6,563
Fish.....do.....	10,438	22,807	5,589	15,851
Fruits.....do.....		28,747		49,158
Jams and jellies.....do.....		8,717		4,712
Milk, condensed.....dozen.....	22,852	49,774	25,531	68,957
Other.....do.....		18,770		23,313
Carbon.....pounds.....	58,000	15,361	158,800	46,183
Cardamoms.....do.....	274,134	78,814	303,600	86,216
Cards:				
Playing.....do.....		7,907		10,365
Visiting.....do.....		30,926		30,939
Cassia lignea.....pounds.....	97,733	20,113	165,733	37,518
Cement.....do.....	426,800	4,620	2,312,133	25,451
Chemical products, n. e. s.....do.....		15,031		13,089
Cigarette-making materials.....do.....		53,083		56,706
Cigarettes.....thousands.....	834,672	2,571,497	475,400	1,833,027
Cigars.....do.....	1,511	27,039	1,896	45,400
Cinnamon.....pounds.....	17,600	12,336	21,067	24,049
Clocks.....number.....	23,152	44,891	32,995	64,607
Cloves.....pounds.....	27,733	3,163	56,800	10,240
Coal, Japanese.....tons.....	86,944	1,192,888	32,726	323,540
Compo.....pounds.....	72,533	35,015	95,47	48,341
Confectionery.....do.....		10,151		7,776
Copper, sulphate of.....pounds.....			425,200	50,816
Cosmetics.....do.....		65,056		52,451
Cotton goods:				
Drills.....pieces.....	86,459	475,026	127,491	944,472
Dyed cottons, n. e. s.....do.....	316,593	2,657,413	637,043	5,021,224
Flannel, cotton, plain, dyed.....do.....	35,546	198,122	56,896	392,187
Italians, plain, fast black.....do.....	121,430	983,640	121,747	976,411
Jeans.....do.....	232,650	1,159,199	224,655	1,412,601
Cambrics, muslins, and lawns, white.....do.....	25,638	172,386	18,039	88,250
Printed cottons.....do.....	99,512	484,477	91,122	480,007
Sheetings, plain gray.....do.....	47,985	271,219	24,472	164,272
Shirtings, plain—				
Gray.....do.....	313,296	1,712,320	858,543	5,622,991
White.....do.....	304,154	2,105,681	497,419	3,639,118
T cloths.....do.....	53,122	214,014	45,207	235,593
Velvets and velvetens.....yards.....	247,493	120,416	183,451	120,285
Cotton blankets.....pieces.....	35,433	34,050	34,088	44,967
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.....	116,672	69,175	127,553	84,922
Thread—				
Balls.....pounds.....	36,460	28,509	247,333	210,632
Spools.....gross.....	8,176	35,139	13,894	75,416
Towels.....dozen.....	232,565	212,201	213,003	243,236
Yarn, cotton.....pounds.....	11,618,267	5,027,695	9,756,667	5,737,707
Other.....do.....		277,976		1,360,818
Covers, bed.....pieces.....	34,600	37,793	37,655	39,047
Crucible.....do.....		87,693		88,769
Drapery.....do.....		54,944		76,929

Articles	1818		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dyes, colors, and paints:				
Aniline.....		\$140,332		\$157,957
Bronze powder..... pounds	28,267	16,451	31,467	15,565
Indigo..... do	70,099	72,914	562,267	487,146
Lead, white and red.....	155,630	14,323	251,334	34,288
Paints.....		30,217		50,915
Sapanwood..... pounds	989,733	27,276	2,175,067	67,396
Vermillion..... do	15,467	31,768	16,133	25,215
Zinc, white..... do	108,133	12,198	59,467	9,805
Other.....		33,838		77,126
Electrical materials:				
Batteries and dry cells.....		5,922		10,483
Fans and accessories.....		26,443		61,614
Lamps and lampware.....		37,585		69,056
Meters and parts.....		25,339		34,983
Motors and parts.....		64,590		97,953
Transformers.....				128,171
Wire, insulated and vulcanized.....		49,387		58,098
Other.....		103,871		203,792
Emery cloth, sandpaper, and emery powder.....		6,422		13,582
Enameled ware.....		95,582		244,413
Engine and boiler fittings.....		117,416		293,900
Face cream and powder.....				45,933
Fire bricks..... pieces	821,466	144,501	1,047,798	171,973
Fire extinguishing apparatus.....		4,819		19,947
Flour:				
Tapioca..... pounds	84,800	3,292	81,933	4,179
Wheat..... do	96,533	4,636	76,400	4,577
Fruits, dried and preserved:				
Lingnan..... do	897,200	103,869	659,200	89,624
Raisins and currants..... do	67,333	8,646	45,467	6,409
Other..... do	11,733	1,719	5,600	1,337
Furniture and cabinet-making materials:				
Garters and suspenders.....		14,221		23,236
Gas plates and fittings.....		536,273		232,153
Gas plates and fittings.....		13,044		21,518
Ginseng:				
American, clarified..... pounds	15,555	276,972	14,698	273,330
Japanese—				
Clarified..... do	7,516	18,425	9,475	22,873
Crude..... do	8,748	16,137	3,327	7,159
Korean, clarified..... do	1,467	97,110	1,707	44,112
Glass:				
Plates..... square feet	40,142	38,820	22,935	23,902
Window—				
Common..... boxes	10,397	111,633	19,360	213,640
Other.....		19,653		25,399
Glassware:				
Gloves.....	64,614	17,773		24,592
Glue..... pounds	306,533	40,285	52,540	36,426
Gums..... do	111,067	83,570	441,733	111,389
Haberdashery.....		11,121	117,200	11,320
Hair-dressing requisites.....		50,459		17,290
Hardware and metal ware.....		1,974		16,669
Hats:		31,861		29,901
Felt..... dozen	4,848	33,001	5,909	52,569
Other..... do	8,293	33,318	7,268	34,370
Hose, canvas and rubber.....		16,551		18,046
Hosiery, n. e. s..... dozen	31,703	1,035	40,776	11,876
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances:				
Medical, surgical, and optical.....		15,457		12,757
Musical.....		4,803		13,281
Scientific purposes.....		10,620		18,673
Isinglass, vegetable..... pounds	60,133	44,289	131,200	112,985
Lamps and lamp ware:				
Chimneys and shades.....		27,796		12,992
Lamps.....		51,588		76,937
Other.....		18,205		48,888
Lanterns.....		11,560		55,805
Lead foil..... pounds			328,933	109,455
Leather, and manufactures:				
Calf, kid, and colored..... do	4,500	10,603	5,731	23,023
Cow..... do	510,133	228,221	496,533	256,943
Sole..... do	81,400	48,414	82,533	43,003
Other.....		32,101		31,931
Liquid fuel..... tons	3,781	64,616	2,717	55,400
Looking-glasses and mirrors.....		56,212		87,132
Machines, machinery, and parts:				
Cigar and cigarette making.....		5,753		86,896
Cotton mill.....		54,404		149,192
Electrical power station.....		14,689		115,688
Flour mill.....		46,477		189,029
Iron and steel works.....		46,333		38,941
Matchmaking.....		3,074		6,872

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Machines, machinery and parts— Continued.				
Mining.....		\$50,781		\$96,871
Oil factories.....		9,457		20,801
Printing.....		14,275		2,844
Railway workshops.....		45,019		1,631
Propelling.....				115,553
Sewing and knitting.....		11,613		33,486
Other.....		250,246		370,415
Magnesite, calcined..... pounds.			362,000	13,428
Matchmaking materials:				
Glass powder..... do.	248,000	6,207	350,800	9,988
Paper packing and labels..... do.	486,000	84,571	792,267	83,210
Phosphorus..... do.	62,400	50,713	87,067	89,682
Resin..... do.	135,733	4,317	305,333	10,949
Wax paraffin..... do.	820,667	85,728	669,067	78,501
Wood shavings..... do.	2,472,000	62,128	2,172,000	57,370
Wood splints..... do.	4,877,467	88,314	5,833,600	126,061
Other.....		19,323		23,651
Matches, Japanese..... gross.	62,064	20,020	269,725	133,634
Medicines.....		306,960		428,675
Metals:				
Brass and yellow metal..... pounds.	394,133	139,183	494,000	125,667
Copper, ingots, bars, sheets, etc..... do.	4,016,800	1,269,698	9,294,800	2,250,303
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Bars..... do.	4,169,600	268,088	11,541,333	680,871
Cobbles..... do.	732,133	27,186	1,055,300	37,858
Hoops..... do.	3,579,333	284,309	5,180,133	375,925
Nails..... do.	3,291,867	269,877	1,419,200	115,515
Pipes and tubes..... do.	632,400	43,134	7,334,933	568,491
Plate cuttings..... do.	87,067	3,895	1,078,667	30,382
Rails..... do.	1,638,267	51,466	9,123,333	462,158
Rivets..... do.	46,133	7,963	74,267	22,286
Sheets and plates..... do.	738,533	87,292	5,322,667	346,124
Wire..... do.	314,400	24,158	2,192,667	166,615
Other..... do.	2,982,800	221,920	5,461,733	392,758
Iron and mild steel, old..... do.	1,269,867	41,915	1,670,400	46,627
Iron, galvanized—				
Corrugated sheets..... do.	135,867	80,793	222,400	37,952
Flat sheets..... do.	878,400	190,079	1,629,200	170,873
Wire..... do.	755,200	71,423	3,634,933	365,837
Wire shorts..... do.	1,019,333	52,716	2,307,200	122,519
Other..... do.	166,933	20,226	243,333	22,738
Lead..... do.	801,733	75,162	1,920,133	164,332
Metals, white..... do.	5,333	6,797	24,667	14,440
Nickel..... do.	52,933	31,699	182,267	105,704
Steel—				
Bamboo..... do.	97,200	20,681	1,711,600	223,825
Bars..... do.	238,533	27,340	1,726,133	225,726
Tools and cast..... do.	463,200	89,627	447,200	104,806
Wire, netting and gauze..... do.	123,467	41,959	66,533	18,266
Other..... do.	129,733	12,655	198,000	21,902
Tin—				
Slabs..... do.	25,600	12,257	42,133	23,285
Plates..... do.	3,017,733	317,059	5,265,067	519,697
Zinc..... do.	617,200	94,476	975,800	110,840
Other metals.....		469,288		765,654
Mining requisites.....		60,978		
Naphthalene..... pounds.	146,667	20,538	150,400	18,495
Needles..... thousands.	364,326	402,042	909,088	500,258
Oil:				
Coconut..... pounds.	178,933	24,977	521,467	62,665
Kerosene—				
American..... gallons.	3,203,918	833,109	17,850,062	4,778,873
Borneo..... do.	905,767	253,936		
Sumatra..... do.	3,623,621	1,082,286	2,806,577	903,005
Japanese..... do.	41,000	6,400		
Machine..... do.	449,148	141,023	371,203	175,553
Other.....		24,501		58,365
Pachaks..... pounds.	63,867	37,144	62,667	54,031
Paper:				
Bank note..... reams.	1,965	32,062	1,798	32,670
Cigarette.....		87,911		199,940
Colored..... pounds.	61,400	10,395	40,800	9,144
M. G. cap..... do.	809,333	75,779	686,267	89,646
Packing and wrapping..... do.	124,800	16,088	83,600	13,177
Printing—				
Calendered and sized..... do.	119,733	12,918	429,467	73,307
Uncalendered and unsized..... do.	1,072,134	102,563	1,628,133	171,674
Other..... do.	71,067	8,059	158,400	21,181
Strawboard..... do.	467,200	15,498	1,061,333	61,155
Tissue..... do.	119,733	14,396	144,533	20,922
Wax and grease proof.....		21,142		33,751

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper—Continued.				
Writing.....pounds..	62,667	12,142	98,933	22,453
Other.....pounds..		15,178		45,738
Paper-making materials, wood pulp.....pounds..	56,000	3,707	440,400	28,062
Plaster of Paris.....do....	116,133	2,293	280,667	6,371
Pepper:				
Black.....do....	1,727,867	316,004	1,967,867	368,581
White.....do....	29,733	6,677	32,400	10,990
Perfumery.....do....		42,062		68,596
Photographic materials.....do....		24,715		40,296
Pictures and engravings.....do....		17,619		11,130
Piece goods:				
Artificial silk fancies.....yards..	57,639	25,148	93,883	43,699
Gunny cloth.....do....	158,400	36,371	540,000	123,729
Hessian cloth.....do....	703,536	103,237	1,296,668	200,872
Plushes and velvets.....do....		18,339		66,831
Silk—				
Mixtures.....pounds..	13,275	44,872	25,758	73,439
Satin, silk, and cotton.....do....	19,868	81,244	8,476	32,843
Waterproof.....yards..	8,238	13,851	9,149	22,036
Other.....do....		17,624		15,017
Other.....do....		45,733		26,496
Porcelain ware.....do....		115,835		189,075
Potash, chloride of.....pounds..	73,467	28,671	74,000	12,202
Printing materials.....do....		23,522		18,728
Provisions.....do....		43,559		72,063
Pumps and fittings.....do....		21,887		69,343
Radiators, and parts of.....do....		6,424		23,901
Railway materials:				
Sleepers.....pieces..	338,984	312,686	347,982	584,339
Other.....pounds..		215,366		219,738
Rope.....do....	88,267	16,002	166,000	27,769
Safes and vaults.....do....		14,396		15,421
Sandalwood.....pounds..	1,431,867	192,171	2,357,067	242,645
Shirts.....do....	1,283	4,850	6,097	24,758
Shooks for barrels, casks, etc.....do....		339,171		624,008
Singlets and drawers.....do....	18,994	97,180	17,893	80,138
Soap:				
Bar.....pounds..	1,813,867	174,629	1,031,567	135,621
Soft.....do....	58,800	6,816	17,067	3,391
Toilet and fancy.....do....		147,805		240,741
Socks:				
Cotton.....do....	311,959	301,761	485,642	551,415
Other.....do....	7,853	19,186	10,756	27,962
Soda:				
Ash.....pounds..	1,467,467	78,774	934,867	269,521
Caustic.....do....	223,467	26,223	1,178,000	84,889
Silicate of.....do....	249,467	9,558	882,533	49,449
Other.....do....		3,360		12,909
Stationery.....do....		51,499		73,547
Stoves and grates.....do....		9,335		34,750
Stearine.....pounds..	47,867	11,091	113,733	35,305
Sugar:				
Brown.....do....	61,522,933	2,267,963	24,287,733	1,104,064
White.....do....	10,668,667	624,295	2,336,933	147,680
Refined.....do....	91,184,933	7,033,170	50,272,133	3,740,524
Candy.....do....	6,792,267	537,849	4,658,867	405,137
Sulphur, crude.....do....	2,989,200	61,441	1,002,133	25,778
Tar.....gallons..	61,790	9,794	46,721	12,318
Tea dust.....pounds..	1,587,867	239,966	2,732,667	468,529
Telegraph and telephone materials.....do....		14,302		91,577
Tobacco leaf.....pounds..	217,200	29,151	610,933	139,047
Tolacco knives.....do....	65,733	15,933	173,333	63,064
Tools, hand and machine.....do....		10,924		102,225
Tooth powder and paste.....do....		32,730		37,969
Toys.....do....		41,431		58,663
Trimming.....do....		72,110		97,069
Umbrellas, cotton, Japanese.....number.	555,030	276,116	746,346	426,000
Vehicles, and parts of:				
Jinrikishas, and materials for making.....do....		75,725		112,305
Locomotives and tenders.....do....		24,113		54,916
Motor cars, and parts.....do....		43,974		46,596
Railway cars and wagons, and parts.....do....		172,204		772,970
Other, and parts.....do....		12,976		49,904
Watches.....do....		15,025		16,354
Wine.....do....		240,517		332,172
Woolen and cotton unions.....do....		183,072		278,715
Woolen goods.....do....		147,602		216,704
Postal articles.....do....		196,714		262,316
All other articles.....do....		1,963,996		2,004,180
Total.....do....		51,797,626		72,008,001

The total foreign imports into Hankow during 1913 amounted to 63,765,292 taels (\$47,186,316). This was an increase of 14,065,691 taels (\$10,408,611) over the previous year. (The figures for 1913 were converted at the rate of \$0.74 to the haikwan tael.) Of this amount, 10,914,875 taels (\$8,077,008) worth of imports were re-exported to other Chinese ports, leaving a net total of 52,850,417 taels (\$39,109,309). Six articles—cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, kerosene oils, tea dust, sugar, and copper—made up more than half of total value of the imports. In 1913 there were but 3 American firms in Hankow, while in 1919 they numbered 17.

Exports from Hankow.

The export trade of Hankow in 1919 amounted to 124,920,650 taels (\$169,767,163). Of this amount 13,828,313 taels (\$18,792,677) represented direct shipments. This is 3,784,279 taels (\$5,142,835) in excess of the last year's direct shipments, due to greater shipping facilities and better freight rates offered at this port. The total value of exports from this city exceeded those of last year by 25,000,000 taels (\$33,975,000). In 1913 the net total export trade amounted to 82,667,567 taels (\$61,174,000), while the direct shipments to foreign countries amounted to 13,470,261 taels (\$9,967,993). The great bulk of the export cargo from Hankow is sent to Shanghai, from which port it is shipped abroad.

One of the features of the total trade for 1919 was the increase in the production of locally manufactured piece goods. Gray shirtings increased from 43,484 pieces in 1918 to 64,195 pieces in 1919. Gray sheetings advanced from 3,785 pieces in 1918 to 37,745 pieces in 1919. The output of cotton duck increased by 23,590 yards, while locally manufactured cotton yarn showed an increase of nearly 3,000,000 pounds.

The 20 leading exports from Hankow during 1919, in the order of their monetary importance, were: Cotton, wood oil, sesamum seed, egg products, tea, hides (buffalo and cow), wheat, goatskins, silk products, vegetable tallow, beans, pig iron, tobacco, bean cake, ramie, vegetable seed oil, iron ore, bristles, peanuts, and gallnuts. Although the crops in beans and sesamum seeds were short on account of poor harvests, increased shipments of these commodities took place. During the early part of the year most of the shipments of green and white vegetable tallow went to England, but prices for the new crop were too high and cargo was not moving at the close of the year. The export of nutgalls fell off about 10 per cent when compared with the last year's figures. Most of the business in this commodity was done with America.

Bristles showed a decline in export value when compared with 1918 on account of the impossible prices asked by local dealers. Next season promises well, but the quality in stock is said to be below the average. China grass or ramie fiber comes principally from the Provinces of Honan and Hupeh. About 75 per cent of this cargo goes to Japan. There are three grades of China grass on the local market; only the best grade is shipped to America. China grass is imported into the United States under the name of vegetable fiber.

Leading Exports in 1913, 1918, and 1919.

A comparison of the lists of the 20 leading exports for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919, as given in the following table, is interesting.

Owing to fluctuations in exchange and to the heavy advance in the price of many commodities between 1913 and 1919, a comparison of values is not as reliable as one of quantities. (The gold values appearing in the following tables were arrived at by converting tael values at the following rates: 1913, 1 haikwan tael = \$0.74; 1918, 1 haikwan tael = \$1.193; 1919, 1 haikwan tael = \$1.359.)

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Haikwan taels.	U. S. currency.
1913.			
Tea.....pounds..	117,762,267	16,185,607	\$11,977,349
Hides.....do.....	34,684,133	9,091,300	6,727,562
Sesamum seeds.....do.....	145,392,400	8,215,623	6,079,561
Wood oil.....do.....	99,909,733	6,322,194	4,678,424
Cotton.....do.....	29,916,800	5,249,776	3,884,834
Bean cake.....do.....	308,667,067	4,213,306	3,117,846
Tobacco.....do.....	23,047,867	3,915,515	2,897,503
Beans.....do.....	235,181,067	3,846,632	2,846,064
Silk products.....do.....	3,371,200	3,677,352	2,721,210
Ramle.....do.....	25,103,333	2,757,824	2,040,790
Tallow, vegetable.....do.....	33,616,267	2,587,369	1,914,653
Skins.....do.....		2,534,019	1,875,174
Wood poles.....pieces..	800,302	1,884,922	1,394,842
Eggs.....do.....	26,888,194		
Egg products.....pounds..	20,404,800	1,816,343	1,344,094
Medicines.....do.....		1,671,020	1,236,555
Iron, pig.....tons.....	71,959	1,487,095	1,100,450
Cigarettes.....pounds..	4,246,133	1,313,406	971,920
Flour.....do.....	42,478,267	1,232,932	912,370
Varnish.....do.....	2,167,067	1,127,149	834,090
Bristles.....do.....	1,855,600	1,002,407	741,781
Total.....		80,131,221	59,297,102
All other articles.....		12,958,808	9,589,586
Grand total.....		93,090,119	68,886,688
1918.			
Cotton.....pounds..	144,428,533	29,431,404	35,111,665
Pig iron.....tons.....	709,582	11,920,976	14,221,724
Wood oil.....pounds..	82,772,933	7,791,324	9,295,050
Hides.....do.....	24,016,533	6,166,765	7,356,951
Tea.....do.....	55,689,200	5,429,263	6,477,111
Eggs.....pieces.....	11,554,500		
Egg products.....pounds..	18,429,600	5,032,715	6,001,029
Wheat.....tons.....	139,663	4,793,312	5,718,421
Silk products.....pounds..	4,121,867	3,539,191	4,222,255
Tallow, vegetable.....do.....	29,552,667	3,089,326	3,685,566
Skins.....do.....		2,856,712	3,408,057
Ramle.....pounds..	25,043,333	2,336,626	2,787,585
Tobacco.....do.....	19,727,733	2,169,849	2,588,630
Beans.....do.....	142,616,333	1,984,577	2,367,601
Bristles.....do.....	2,785,333	1,947,582	2,323,465
Bean cake.....do.....	158,417,333	1,675,263	1,998,589
Iron ore.....tons.....	67,379	1,131,959	1,350,427
Oil, vegetable.....pounds..	14,363,600	1,074,309	1,281,650
Gallnuts.....do.....	5,389,467	911,789	1,087,764
Sesamum seeds.....do.....	18,381,467	643,819	768,065
Peanuts.....do.....	12,559,600	407,088	485,655
Total.....		94,333,840	112,540,270
All other articles.....		21,624,611	25,728,162
Grand total.....		115,958,451	138,268,432
1919.			
Cotton.....pounds..	163,418,133	32,944,535	44,771,623
Wood oil.....do.....	111,503,067	10,679,887	14,513,966
Sesamum seeds.....do.....	235,600,000	9,544,235	12,970,615
Eggs.....pieces.....	9,036,250		
Egg products.....pounds..	36,322,133	8,911,608	12,110,875
Tea.....do.....	60,073,467	6,246,324	8,488,754
Hides.....do.....	25,338,267	6,225,840	8,460,917
Skins.....do.....		4,376,420	5,947,554
Wheat.....pounds..	241,598,000	4,312,524	5,880,720
Silk products.....do.....	3,944,000	3,479,529	4,728,680
Tallow, vegetable.....do.....	32,811,833	3,229,080	4,388,320
Bean.....do.....	201,515,333	3,154,507	4,286,975

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Hankwan taels.	U. S. currency.
1919—Continued.			
Pig iron..... tons.	101,750	2,800,551	\$3,805,949
Tobacco..... pounds.	34,541,867	2,799,552	3,804,591
Bean cake..... do.	212,443,600	2,727,491	3,706,660
Ramie..... do.	23,475,333	2,211,090	3,004,831
Vegetable oil..... do.	24,952,533	1,938,920	2,716,532
Iron ore..... tons.	376,265	1,662,394	2,259,193
Bristles..... pounds.	2,210,267	1,522,547	2,069,141
Peanuts..... do.	27,599,867	978,130	1,329,279
Walnuts..... do.	5,248,800	948,058	1,288,111
Total.....		110,753,192	150,513,586
All other articles.....		29,845,791	40,560,432
Grand total.....		140,598,983	191,074,018

Cotton the Leading Export—Wood and Vegetable Oils.

Raw cotton heads the list of exports from Hankow in 1919, with a valuation of \$44,771,623, and will undoubtedly retain the premier position for some time to come. Prices did not fluctuate as wildly as in 1918. The highest price during 1919 asked for Liho cotton per picul (133½ pounds) was \$34.27, and the lowest \$24.60. Shensi cotton varied from \$29.29 to \$39.19 per picul. The same grade last year fluctuated between \$32.80 and \$50.38 per picul on the local market. There is a third but very poor grade which comes from the vicinity of Ichang, but it is not listed in the local market quotations. As a rule, it is discolored and of a very short fiber. The 1919 total export increased by 18,989,600 pounds over that of 1918, while the year's export to foreign countries, chiefly Japan, decreased by 692 tons.

Toward the end of 1918 the demand for wood oil was brisk, with the price ranging around \$18.75 per picul (133½ pounds). With the cessation of hostilities, however, there was a sudden slump and quotations dropped to \$11.72. By midsummer the market had recovered and the old price of \$18.75 was once more demanded. At this time the price of silver became a serious factor in the buying and selling of this commodity. A Hankow tael, which in the early part of the summer could be purchased for \$1.30 gold, gradually rose until November and December, when it took \$1.50 to buy the same amount of silver. This situation made business highly speculative. The price of wood oil during the latter half of the year varied from \$12.89 to \$15.82. In spite of the high prices the demand continued steady until the close of the year. In 1913 wood oil could be purchased for \$4.36 per picul. The value of the product exported in 1919 amounted to \$14,513,966, placing wood oil second in the list of exports.

Manufacture and export of vegetable oils are increasing. Hankow has a large hinterland from which to draw supplies of seeds. The Wuhan cities have 12 oil mills, of which 8 are equipped with modern presses.

Egg Products—Slump in Tea Trade.

The manufacture of egg products is one which has rapidly come to the fore during the past six years. When the exports for 1918

and 1919 are compared it will be seen that the amount of egg products exported in 1919 was greatly in excess of that for the previous year. This was primarily due to removal of the restrictions against the admission of these commodities into the United States. It is also thought that large stocks have been accumulated in the United States in anticipation of the renewal of trade with Germany. The local season for buying eggs usually lasts from March until June. After the close of May it is considered risky to buy eggs on account of an increasingly high percentage of spots. The 1919 season opened with eggs at \$9.37 per picul, from which point prices gradually rose until \$14.06 was reached.

Tea, which was the leading export in 1913, dropped to fifth place in 1919, owing to the cessation of exports to Russia. The China tea trade suffered somewhat from the imposition of a tax of two pence (4 cents) per pound by the British Government on all teas other than those grown in the British Empire. In spite of this handicap, to which are to be added the delay in telegraphic communication, the high rate of exchange, and the abnormal conditions in Russia, an extensive trade in tea was done at prices hitherto unknown in Hankow. Owing to the fact that the Russian buyers were out of the market, most of the other buyers remained in Shanghai and in consequence teas were marketed at both places. The market opened at Shanghai at higher prices than anticipated. Most of the tea trade was done with great Britain and the Continent, America taking very little. As the year drew to a close, the Chinese Government removed all the export duties on teas shipped abroad. The results of this step remain to be seen.

There is considerable talk among buyers about moving the tea market to Shanghai where the black and green tea business could be combined. This would mean a smaller foreign and but one Chinese staff in addition to a saving in premises and godowns. In case of such a transfer it is possible that the Foochow market could be moved there also. It is believed, however, that Russian buyers who have been long established in Hankow would offer serious objection to such a proposal. In case of the revival of Russian business, the Russian buyers in combination with the Hankow tea men would be able to effectually block such action.

Production and Prices of Tea—Future of Trade.

This year's quality of tea from the Keemun district was very poor. The natives waited for a demand before they began to gather the crop and as a result the leaf was overgrown. As that demand proved to be small the tea was prepared as cheaply as possible. The outside of the leaf was broken and lacked evenness of color. The crop for 1919 was 66,093 half chests as against 83,000 half chests for the previous year. The best quality sold at prices ranging between \$36.32 and \$56.24, the lower grades going at \$39.84 and downwards. The crop of Ningchows was also below par; and the remarks made concerning Keemuns also apply in the case of Ningchows. The prices asked for the latter were from \$36.32 to \$41, the second crop selling at \$24.57. The 1919 crop was 19,766 half chests as compared with 22,000 half chests in 1916. The Hankow teas labored under a similar handicap as regards quality. The 1919 crop amounted to 140,000 half chests as against 175,000 half chests

for the previous year. The prices asked ranged from \$11.72 to \$29.29 according to the district and the quality. A large stock of these teas were still on hand at the close of the year.

The prospects for next year are a bit gloomy as there is small demand at the present rate of exchange. Considerable unsold stock of last season's tea still remains on hand. There is much speculation, however, as to just what effect the lifting of the Allied trade blockade against Soviet Russia will have on the China tea trade. Should conditions quickly become normal in that country there would be an immediate demand for China tea. The main effect will fall on black tea with a sympathetic rise in the price of green tea. Under the old régime in Russia the heavy duties made tea a luxury for the masses; but now it is probable that tea will enter on the free list. Should this happen it is estimated that the annual consumption in that country would reach 300,000,000 pounds which would produce an international shortage. This would force up the local market and stiffen world prices.

Goatskins Bring High Prices.

The Chinese hide and skin market may be said to be seasonal; the season usually begins in October and closes in April. Between the closing of one season and the opening of the next there is little or no business and the majority of the buyers generally leave Hankow. Since practically all of the hide and skin business at present is done with the United States, the conditions existing in the markets of that country vitally affect the local market.

In May and June there was a sudden rise in quotations for goatskins in the United States. It was evident that the demand for kid leather was very strong. The season (October, 1918–April, 1919) had closed with Szechwans at \$169.88 and Hankow goatskins at \$122.31 per picul. All exporters were repeatedly urged to make large forward contracts. In June they were paying 75 per cent more for skins than at the close of the season. The American demand was so strong that it rushed the China season and instead of opening in the latter part of October or November the new season opened in September. Tael prices in the interior markets of Szechwan, Honan, and Hupeh were at the outset about 50 per cent in advance of the prices quoted at the close of the preceding season. These continued to rise as the season advanced. The year 1919 closed with Szechwans at \$244.62 per picul and Hankow goatskins at \$190.26, with the market well bought up.

Little Variation in Hide Market—Output of Iron.

In the hide market the prices remained about the same as last year. The high rate of exchange between gold and silver made buying extremely high in the United States; and at the same time Chinese dealers were not getting proportionately increased prices for their cargo. The highest price for the year was \$65.03 per picul for prime hides and \$54.78 for seconds, and the lowest price noted at the close of the year was \$53.90 for firsts and \$42.18 for seconds.

In Buffalo hides the prices did not vary to any great extent during the season. They averaged about \$23.43 for first and \$18.75 for seconds. A few shipments of hides were made to Italy, the remainder went to the United States. A few skins of wild animals collected

from interior points are shipped from this port, but this trade is small.

The output of the Tayeh Iron Mines for 1919 was 762,804 tons, the bulk of the amount exported was absorbed by the Japanese, who have an agreement with the local Chinese company, under the terms of which they control a certain amount of the output. The remainder of the output of the Tayeh mines is consumed by the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, which turned out 186,071 tons of pig iron, 4,850 tons of steel ingots, and 3,950 tons of mild steel. The plant was closed down during half of the year. Of the pig iron produced at this mill 62,485 tons were exported abroad, practically all to Japan.

Declared Exports to United States.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the declared exports from Hankow to the United States for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony:						
Crude.....pounds..	1,993,600	\$60,782	1,859,200	\$117,729	2,417,856	\$110,432
Regulus.....do.....	1,758,400	105,355	840,000	89,086	3,595,805	235,180
Bristles.....do.....	231,116	156,937	651,408	882,599	379,949	557,396
China grass.....do.....	122,917	12,320	408,830	73,455	1,100	88
Cotton, raw.....do.....	7,991	1,031	2,177,301	607,452	1,330,822	346,345
Egg products:						
Albumen, dried.....do.....	76,933	30,060	239,000	222,567	2,200,300	2,447,722
Eggs, whole, dry.....do.....					1,104,743	721,223
Yolk—						
Dry.....do.....			2,747,650	1,443,960	4,645,123	2,782,026
Frozen.....do.....	143,192	10,353			2,017,088	363,762
Liquid.....do.....					222,963	71,729
Feathers, duck.....do.....	30,000	8,091			63,902	13,466
Gallnuts.....do.....	887,183	94,350	1,298,683	587,421	1,497,291	413,937
Hair, human.....do.....					154,143	56,107
Hides:						
Buffalo.....pieces..	256,058	36,026	7,934	90,888	112,714	843,761
Cow.....do.....	44,989,988	1,425,317	76,175	408,618	589,748	2,952,070
Intestines, pig's.....pounds..			69,979	36,799	89,318	85,688
Oils:						
Bean.....gallons..			716,092	904,575	628,701	664,503
Castor.....pounds..					1,363	253
Cottonseed.....do.....	116,165	7,619	1,971,042	314,826	1,275,090	212,600
Nut and wood.....do.....	36,024,480	2,208,024				
Peanut.....do.....					7,012	1,358
Sesamum seed.....do.....			252,788	82,741	3,493,664	619,320
Tea.....do.....	4,483	358	362,346	72,454	61,559	11,053
Wood.....gallons..			4,533,613	6,495,322	6,871,762	9,570,684
Ore, tungsten.....tons..			12	16,407		
Peas, white.....pounds..			541,344	27,994	648,000	34,012
Rhubarb.....do.....					19,985	11,225
Seeds, sesamum.....do.....	22,720	1,111	538,812	46,495	56,000	5,330
Skins:						
Calf.....pieces..					46,620	32,353
Deer.....do.....			14,076	16,001	625	606
Goat.....do.....	1,326,113	465,472	1,561,647	1,939,342	2,477,400	3,941,621
Tallow:						
Animal.....pounds..	8,885	599	201,983	33,182	13,545	2,075
Vegetable.....do.....	2,565,285	167,033	8,491,642	1,339,693	3,714,336	523,341
Tea.....do.....	2,223,095	288,774	237,887	70,206	1,000	731
Tobacco leaf.....do.....			1,730,625	565,328	263,665	159,403
Wool, sheep's.....do.....			3,324	913	210,921	63,672
All other.....do.....		72,186		17,434		10,882
Total.....		5,151,798		16,503,465		27,895,916

a Pounds.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55e

December 7, 1920

CONTENTS.

Page.	Page.
Official Chinese review of trade.....	1
Sources of statistics and exchange rates	2
Increased revenue from railways.....	3
Improvement in shipping of Chinese ports	4
Increased customs revenues.....	5
Total trade statistics.....	5
Trade of China by ports.....	6
Trade by countries.....	8
Changes in China's foreign trade.....	9
Import trade increases.....	10
Statistics of exports.....	14
Movement of treasure.....	21
Destination of principal imports and exports.....	21
Declared exports to United States.....	24
Future development of American trade.....	26

CHINA.

By Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Shanghai.

China in 1919 was commercially very prosperous. The year dawned with the belief that the ending of the war would bring a return to prosperity and normal conditions. Early in the year representatives were designated to confer in regard to the differences between the northern and southern governments in China, which increased the optimism that had but slender reasons for its existence, and subsequent events have shown the futility of any hope of satisfactory arrangements from this commission.

The year 1918 was noted for the civil strife which established the two governments in China, the North and the South; but the year under review was comparatively free from civil fighting except in the Provinces of Szechwan and Fukien. There were probably fewer instances of robberies by bandits than during the preceding year, and their ravages did not seriously interfere with commercial activity. The improvement, such as it was, can largely be accounted for by the excellent crops and ready markets for the harvest at good prices.

Official Chinese Review of Trade.

The Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs states in reviewing the year:

Many new industrial banks were established by Chinese during the year on foreign lines in support of various trade interests. The development of industrial enterprises, in textiles especially, was apparently only limited by the impossibility of obtaining the necessary machinery. There are few foreign-type articles of domestic use that are not now manufactured in China by modern factories, the majority of them without foreign assistance, among which may be mentioned enameled ware; silk and cotton clothing and underwear; toilet articles; umbrellas; woolen yarn; mother-of-pearl, bone, and horn buttons; chemicals; needles; electric lamps; telephone appliances; asbestos manufactures; wine; beer; beet sugar; glassware; window glass. Weaving and flour mills were exceptionally active during the year. Shipbuilding on a considerable scale may now be counted as one of the established industries of

China, capable of great expansion. According to Lloyd's shipping returns there were launched from Chinese yards during 1919 vessels aggregating 12,307 tons. A new shipyard at Shanghai has recently been added. New mining enterprises have recently been started in different parts of the country, and such old-established institutions as the Han-Yeh-Ping Corporation and the Kailan Mining Administration are greatly extending their operations.

He also states that excepting certain public works, which owe their existence to the pressure of trade interests, there is not much to be recorded of essential developments, undertaken for the benefit of the country as a whole, such as the building of good roads and bridges, the introduction of scientific methods of agriculture and cattle breeding, afforestation, and the reclamation of waste lands. Unfortunately, such undertakings as these present no prospect of immediate profit for the individual, and require for their prosecution vast capital and an administrative machinery, which are not at present available to the State or its citizens.

The secretary deprecates the absence of these essentials and deplores the appearance of aeroplanes before good roads, and also that spindles and cotton factories should be increased while the improvement and extension of cotton cultivation should be allowed to lag. He further states that:

It is true that motor roads have been constructed in the far north and that regulations for the building and upkeep of roads throughout the country have been promulgated by the Government. It is also true that something has been done in the way of improving the cultivation of silk, tea, cotton, and other products by the private enterprise of merchants and others interested in the trade in those staples and by the efforts of enlightened officials here and there. But it can not be too strongly emphasized that the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country, which constitute the foundation of its future strength and independence, lie to a great extent wasted or untouched. Yet it is on the intelligent development of these that the success and continued prosperity of the industries now springing up like mushrooms all over the country will ultimately depend.

The building of highways in China would do more to develop the country than the construction of railways, and it would be an excellent investment if American manufacturers of automobiles would combine with manufacturers of road-building material for the purpose of constructing, under permits, highways in China. The manufacturers would receive satisfactory results from their investment in the way of increased trade, both in imports and exports, while they would have satisfaction in knowing that they were developing China to the best advantage.

Sources of Statistics and Exchange Rates.

The statistics in this report are taken from the Chinese Maritime Customs returns unless otherwise stated, and are for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919. The rate of conversion for the haikwan tael for 1913 was \$0.7415; for 1918, \$1.193; and for 1919, \$1.359.

The year 1913 in the commercial history of China was reasonably normal. It followed the revolutionary year of 1911, when the Dynasty was replaced by the Republic, which was a decidedly unsettled one, and the year 1912, which may be regarded as a reconstruction period, with the usual unsettled conditions. In 1913 a second small revolution occurred which was limited in scope, and while its settlement had a widespread effect, it did not upset commercial conditions.

The lowest nominal exchange for the tael during 1919 was \$1.03 and the highest was \$1.51. The former rate was reached in March and the latter in December. High exchange always militates against exports and should encourage imports, provided there is a market for the products of the country seeking to purchase abroad. Owing to the abnormal world conditions, the products of China found a ready market at handsome prices; therefore the country was able not only to export all that was produced, but also was able to purchase abroad. It is quite apparent that transaction of business under such abnormal exchange conditions was extremely difficult and to a very large extent a gamble.

Increased Revenue from Railways.

The construction of railways in China remained at a standstill during 1919 as during the preceding years since the outbreak of the European war. Two other factors contributed to this condition: (1) The proposal, which has since been partially adopted, of standardizing the railroads; and (2) the proposal that all funds for the construction of railways should be provided by a consortium. Considerable preliminary surveying was continued during the year on proposed lines in the western part of China, but no active construction work was carried on.

The Ministry of Communications has just issued a report on the Chinese Government railways for the year 1919 containing a comparative statement extending over five years. During the period under review the operating revenues of the various lines have risen from \$57,000,000 to \$82,000,000. (In the railway report the statistics are given in round numbers for convenience.) The increase in operating expenses is only 28 per cent during the period under comparison, compared with an increase in revenues of 44 per cent. Net operating revenues have, therefore, mounted rapidly and in 1919 were 64 per cent greater than in 1915. When it is remembered that the comparison is in local currency, and that the rate of exchange in 1915 was \$0.39 gold for \$1 Mexican, while in 1919 the average exchange would be slightly over \$1 gold for \$1 Mexican, it is seen that the percentage of increase in net operating revenues must necessarily be even greater. The percentage of return on the cost of the property in local currency has increased from 6.4 to 10.7. Compared with American and European railways, the net revenue is considered extremely good.

The report states that while the mortgage and other secured indebtedness of the railways stands on the books at \$381,197,911, the Government investment, permanent and temporary, amounts to \$188,623,768, or about half as much as the indebtedness, which indicates that the Government has reduced out of the earnings the bonded indebtedness and has also built improvements from the same funds. It further says:

Something should be said about the probabilities of future revenue and profits. Increase of revenue seems assured, for the most unpromising lines four years ago, like the Tientsin-Pukow and the Shanghai-Nanking, are now paying handsome profits. Their traffic has been growing at the rate of about 20 per cent per annum in spite of shortage of equipment. This handicap is now being overcome by large purchases of both locomotives and wagons. Just now war prices for materials are affecting operating expenses. But it appears probable that administrative improvements will be able to offset this in considerable measure.

The prophecy is made that a 50 per cent increase in traffic can be handled with an increase in the number of employees of not more than 20 per cent. A 10 per cent increase in traffic in 1918 was handled with a 5½ per cent increase in the number of employees.

The report also states that:

The standardization program which is now under way, the general interchange of rolling stock which began with 1920, through billing of goods, which will go into effect in 1921, all will have considerable effect in augmenting revenue and in holding down expenses. In fact, the Ministry of Communications is just now taking into its hands the tools for making these railways into an effective instrument for efficient and economical transportation.

It is gratifying, if correct, that the standardizing proposals are being carried out. It will be equally gratifying to learn that the funds for the building of new railways will be provided through a consortium.

Improvement in Shipping of Chinese Ports.

The following table indicates the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at the various Chinese ports for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Nationality.	1913		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage.
American.....	2,458	898,750	3,119	1,214,921	4,433	2,559,887
British.....	32,186	38,120,300	31,034	29,911,369	36,074	36,284,312
Danish.....	86	122,722	86	86,947	93	185,697
Dutch.....	293	401,077	416	575,757	362	461,782
French.....	1,020	1,232,763	365	230,223	471	414,161
German.....	5,382	6,320,466				
Italian.....			464	28,796	292	53,142
Japanese.....	22,716	23,422,487	24,961	25,263,373	27,182	27,532,449
Norwegian.....	637	739,328	191	257,669	311	302,969
Portuguese.....	816	128,330	172	60,350	118	50,292
Russian.....	3,265	1,687,796	1,949	795,529	2,803	708,474
Swedish.....	27	71,065	8	20,168	18	53,650
Other foreign countries.....	84	285,802			22	17,368
Total.....	68,970	73,430,846	62,765	68,465,002	72,179	68,634,173
Chinese:						
Foreign type.....	36,136	14,744,325	43,638	16,984,523	49,043	22,553,448
Junks.....	85,632	5,159,619	87,164	4,798,181	88,532	4,536,314
Total.....	121,768	19,903,944	130,802	21,782,704	137,575	27,089,762
Grand total.....	190,738	93,334,830	193,537	80,247,706	209,754	95,725,935

The 95,725,935 tons entered and cleared in 1919 is a satisfactory recovery from the effects of the war, this tonnage being the highest yet recorded. It exceeds the tonnage of 1913 by 2,391,105 tons, and of 1918 by 15,478,229 tons. Vessels under the American flag, of 4,433 in number and 2,569,887 tonnage, doubled the tonnage as compared with 1918. The British tonnage of 36,284,312 exceeds that of any other nation, while the Japanese, with 27,532,449 tons, is second, with the United States third.

The above statistics do not include junks, but do include coasting steamers and launches.

In order that America should secure a fair portion of the total trade of China, it is extremely important that the coasting and river steamers should be under the American flag to act as feeders to the trans-Pacific liners and that the steamship companies should own

their own terminal facilities. That the trans-Pacific liners should be under the American flag is extremely important, but the benefit is only half obtained if we do not have the feeders to receive and deliver cargoes to the ocean-going vessels. America's part in the coasting trade is very small, being but 1.46 per cent, while it carries 5.91 per cent of the foreign trade, as compared with 33 per cent of the foreign trade and 39 per cent of the coasting trade carried in British ships, and 44 per cent of the foreign and 19 per cent of the coasting in Japanese ships.

Increased Customs Revenue.

The total maritime customs collected in 1919 actually exceeded those of 1913 (which was the previous record year) by over \$2,700,000, but by approximately \$3,800,000 if the amount of customs received from the export of opium is omitted from the 1913 table. The following table furnishes an interesting statement of the revenues for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Year.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Coast trade duties.	Tonnage dues.	Transit dues.
1913.....	\$14,784,665	\$10,342,676	\$1,808,641	\$1,138,112	\$1,697,665
1918.....	18,017,232	19,073,831	2,622,475	1,030,302	2,555,797
1919.....	26,679,476	26,956,204	3,599,056	1,962,248	3,419,502

Inasmuch as China's indebtedness is largely in gold bonds, the actual income to the maritime customs is scarcely adequately reflected, because the tael in 1919 would purchase $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many gold dollars as it would have purchased in 1913.

China, from a statistician's standpoint, should be in a very prosperous condition, as her debts can be paid with considerably less of the domestic currency to-day than at the time they were contracted. Notwithstanding the great prosperity of China, the Government frequently met financial embarrassments and was often calling for loans from the various foreign bankers.

Total Trade Statistics.

The following table furnishes a statement of the gross value of the foreign trade of China for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Haikwan tals.</i>	<i>Haikwan tals.</i>	<i>Haikwan tals.</i>
1913.....	526,220,431	419,433,429	1,005,723,851
1918.....	577,643,803	378,033,752	1,086,277,555
1919.....	679,727,514	663,341,271	1,342,870,815

The 1913 trade exceeded that of any previous year and of the two succeeding years, but was exceeded in 1919 by 337,146,967 haikwan taels, or an increase of 33.5 per cent.

The net value of the trade for 1913 was 973,468,103 haikwan taels; for 1918, 1,040,776,113 haikwan taels; and for 1919, 1,277,807,092 haikwan taels. Reduced to dollars at the established rate for these years, the net value of the trade amounted to \$721,826,598 in 1913; \$1,241,645,903 in 1918; and \$1,736,539,838 in 1919.

Trade of China by Ports.

The following table furnishes a statement of the total trade, exclusive of treasure, for 1913, 1918, and 1919 passing into or through the various treaty ports in China:

Ports.	1913	1918	1919
Aigun.....	\$1,117,625	\$1,521,439	\$1,091,438
Amoy.....	9,972,731	11,085,823	15,104,425
Antung.....	7,361,985	40,067,777	71,371,890
Canton.....	65,051,698	93,831,835	130,189,442
Changsha.....	1,105,894	2,422,051	3,490,358
Chefoo.....	7,346,363	13,097,257	13,496,622
Chinkiang.....	3,257,692	5,889,368	5,899,275
Chungking.....	634,402	768,995	1,367,118
Chingwangtao.....	3,832,273	8,005,625	9,402,006
Dairen (Dalny).....	43,565,206	176,511,149	269,205,473
Foochow.....	10,302,678	9,125,130	13,728,066
Hangchow.....	413,801	233,379	199,061
Hankow.....	37,794,953	49,582,633	70,595,089
Harbin.....	2,260,828	425,372	956,012
Hunchun.....	626,687	1,288,624	1,477,537
Ichang.....	140,433	531,750	391,468
Kiaochow (Tsingtau).....	21,078,532	38,631,866	58,441,778
Kiukiang.....	1,231,688	1,837,340	2,051,045
Kiungchow.....	4,362,630	5,358,897	6,980,547
Konemooon.....	6,132,914	5,414,997	5,874,491
Kowloon.....	32,275,011	60,230,857	54,068,735
Lappa.....	12,661,920	15,697,116	17,808,428
Lungchingtsun.....	626,948	3,304,747	4,505,599
Lungchow.....	81,032	118,824	112,279
Lungkow.....		86,492	383,320
Manchouli.....	10,299,888	3,570,831	9,279,361
Menetsz.....	14,615,358	24,378,369	25,023,872
Nanking.....	1,961,410	4,592,698	13,427,036
Nanning.....	1,524,448	3,379,397	3,496,220
Newchwang.....	14,037,534	10,969,185	22,523,365
Ningpo.....	2,143,593	3,667,531	4,253,807
Pakhoi.....	2,052,810	3,375,067	5,120,042
Samsui.....	4,398,651	3,303,160	4,084,161
Sansing.....	1,840,162	269,729	2,281,126
Santauao.....	21,212	35,766	46,172
Shanghai.....	312,401,985	496,596,689	708,621,143
Shasi.....	118,566	418,541	309,353
Soochow.....	14,111	38,158	67,875
Suifenhoo.....	16,163,413	13,344,528	24,304,199
Swatow.....	21,053,490	26,621,946	36,025,072
Szemaoo.....	196,281	286,543	302,152
Tatungkow.....	33,860	3,103	56,756
Tengyueh.....	2,322,433	4,715,789	7,521,584
Tientsin.....	44,115,724	102,825,617	128,302,182
Wanhsien.....		15,261	27,876
Wenchow.....	2,118	26,859	38,250
Wu-how.....	10,548,178	17,684,354	22,912,803
Wuhu.....	671,089	2,993,009	4,567,918
Yochow.....	7,375	5,840	4,213
Total.....	733,785,416	1,268,787,513	1,780,750,640
Reexports.....	11,958,818	27,141,610	44,210,802
Net total.....	721,826,598	1,241,645,903	1,736,539,838

Central Coast and Yangtze Ports.

Shanghai was in 1913, and continues to be, the premier port of China, and is developing its trade with foreign countries more rapidly than is any of the other ports with the exception of Dalny (Dairen), which is under Japanese control. Shanghai has 39.7 per cent of the total foreign trade of China. Dalny, with its \$269,205,473, is of second importance, with 15.1 per cent of the total trade; Canton, with \$130,189,442, stands next in importance with 7.3 per cent; Tientsin, with \$128,302,182, has 7.2 per cent; and Hankow, with \$70,595,089, has 3.9 per cent of the total foreign trade.

It is interesting to compare, with the aid of the above table, the development of the various treaty ports during the last seven years,

and as will be seen, there has been considerable shifting in their relative importance.

In Szechwan the trade promised well at the beginning of the year, but was interrupted by the continued activities of brigands and the consequent unprecedented high prices of both imports and exports. During the year attacks were made by the bandits and revolutionists on steamers carrying cargo through the gorges between Ichang and Chungking, which is the only avenue of trade between this remote Province and the rest of China. Shipping was also interrupted by the military authorities, who attempted to assess unusual taxes upon cargo originating in those sections, thus rendering trade extremely difficult. Those steamers which were able to maintain the service made very handsome profits indeed. The money market in Szechwan was in a better condition than in 1918, though a stringency was felt in other parts of the Upper Yangtze.

The situation at Hankow was very excellent indeed, and there was a complete revival of trade in all of its branches. Hankow, Hanyang, and Wuhan continued industrial developments, and this is reflected in the demand for machinery for the erection of new plants and factories. Yarn manufactured in the Wuhan cities has become well and favorably known, and has to a considerable extent supplanted the Japanese yarn which was formerly so popular. This may be accounted for in part by the Japanese boycott, but certainly the quality of the yarn deserves recognition.

The rice crop in the Lower Yangtze was unusually good and there were considerable quantities of rice exported from Wuhu. The interruptions of railway traffic into Hankow were less frequent than in the preceding year, and cargo was transported with fair assurance of delivery. A new line of coasting steamers was established toward the end of the year which led to an increased sale of coal.

Manchurian and North China Ports—South China Ports.

The northern Manchurian ports experienced a decided revival of trade early in 1919, which, however, was checked later by low water on the Sungari, the shortage of freight equipment on the railway, and the chaotic political conditions affecting railway administration.

Better conditions prevailed in the southern Manchurian ports. Trade with Japan was unusually heavy, especially through Dairen, in rice and other cereals, the increased agricultural development offsetting the shortage of production due to prolonged drought. The building trades were exceedingly active in south Manchuria, due greatly to the activity of the Japanese in establishing new enterprises. The enthusiasm with which new enterprises were undertaken, in fact, raises a doubt as to the stability of all of them. The port of Newchwang has been given more favorable railway rates than formerly. Increased production of silk and lumber is reported from Antung, from which place there are also reported newly discovered deposits of asbestos.

Conditions in the North China Provinces, both politically and industrially, were generally good, contributing greatly to a flourishing export trade. Crops were excellent, the cotton crop in Chihli being exceptionally good, resulting in the construction of several new cotton mills. Tsingtau has shown great industrial development, and Tientsin has been unusually active in furnishing such goods as goatskins, straw braid, and groundnuts (peanuts) to foreign markets.

Excellent crop conditions obtained in the Provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung and trade showed a steady upward tendency. In the Province of Fukien there was a slight revival in the tea trade, and there has been a strong demand for camphor. In the Province of Kwangtung eight crops of silk were gathered, which on account of the foreign demand and resulting high prices were sold at large profits. The wood-oil trade of the Province of Kwangsi is prospering, and gives promise of an excellent future. Trade in hides and skins is increasing, Yunnanfu especially becoming prominent in this trade. A new feature in this trade is the exportation by a French firm of hides and wool from Tibet under transit pass.

Trade by Countries.

The following table shows the value of imports into and exports from China for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919, respectively:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
Austria-Hungary.....	\$3,015,604			\$1,149,455		\$1,402,129
Belgium.....	11,716,396		\$1,701,937	4,854,154		5,418,621
British India.....	35,619,816	\$9,132,793	35,321,732	4,590,113	\$7,207,205	13,045,602
Canada.....	1,378,332	12,32,473	25,049,447	4,483,732	4,897,999	5,682,023
Dutch East Indies.....	4,681,330	9,967,600	9,115,413	1,633,653	3,092,233	4,175,370
France.....	3,573,519	1,733,199	4,358,567	30,215,963	33,350,324	46,594,659
French Indo-China.....	3,470,873	3,177,809	3,772,731	1,379,295	1,901,050	2,427,430
Germany.....	29,895,789		404	12,724,204		222,693
Hongkong.....	121,241,377	188,216,499	204,765,770	86,850,972	139,566,779	178,772,107
Italy.....	468,688	335,898	1,341,698	6,167,825	11,494,292	6,901,093
Japan, including Chosen.....	88,932,142	286,444,910	337,328,613	53,752,839	211,255,835	235,750,976
Macao.....	4,886,355	5,089,565	6,861,803	3,672,188	5,401,965	6,406,605
Netherlands.....	1,044,289	1,324	121,097	6,445,463	41	2,389,903
Philippines.....	1,009,249	3,644,444	3,327,370	5,565,500	2,568,800	2,704,755
Russia.....	14,232,044	219,649	2,279,815	33,309,246	17,421,771	28,975,957
Singapore, Straits, etc.....	6,473,446	12,044,367	13,375,767	5,600,334	7,635,823	15,249,056
United Kingdom.....	71,628,885	58,922,147	86,219,487	12,120,875	30,149,655	77,716,102
United States.....	26,106,393	68,875,510	146,836,995	27,917,698	92,021,108	137,420,282
All other countries.....	2,138,011	1,855,350	3,816,574	5,499,673	8,707,016	25,741,891
Total.....	422,775,535	661,987,447	879,259,848	299,051,063	579,658,456	857,239,990

Hongkong is not a producing center of any great importance, but is an entrepôt; therefore the original source of imports into China from Hongkong, as well as the ultimate destination of exports from China to Hongkong, is indeterminate. There is very little reason to believe that there are predominantly British, Japanese, or American interests in the Hongkong exports or imports. The fact that Hongkong is British would lead one to conclude that the preponderance would be in favor of the United Kingdom products.

Share of Trade Taken by Principal Participating Countries.

The following table is interesting as showing the percentages of the four most important countries with which China trades:

Countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Japan.....	\$142,584,972	20	\$497,700,745	40	\$633,079,589	37
Hongkong.....	208,092,279	29	327,783,206	26	383,467,877	22
United States.....	54,024,061	7	160,866,618	13	294,317,377	17
United Kingdom.....	83,749,750	12	89,062,802	7	163,985,589	10

It is interesting to note that Germany and certain other European countries were prominent in the trade of China in 1913, and have disappeared from the returns for 1918, though they reappear in the statistics for 1919. This may indicate that Germany in particular is endeavoring before the signing of the treaty of peace to resume her former commercial relations in this part of the world.

Japan's trade in 1919 suffered a loss of 3 per cent as compared with 1918, although it is 17 per cent greater than it was in 1913. As possibly affecting Japan's trade with China, a boycott was begun against Japanese goods during May, 1919, as a protest against the decision of the Peace Conference in regard to Shantung.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade of China amounted to 10 per cent in 1919, which was only slightly greater than the preceding year when the share was 7 per cent, and shows a loss as compared with 1913, when the share was 12 per cent. This entire loss is due to war conditions and the inability of the United Kingdom to supply the usual articles to the Chinese market and to purchase the products of China.

America's part in the trade of China has increased from 7 per cent in 1913 to 17 per cent in 1919. The increased American trade is very noticeable on the local markets throughout China, and the following comment was made by the statistical secretary in this connection:

Largely owing to the effects of the war, but partly, of course, to natural causes, the direction of China's overseas trade will be found to have swung considerably from its old lines in favor of America, whose direct trade with China—apart from Hongkong—was valued here at 211,000,000 taels in 1919 as against 73,000,000 taels in 1913. Imports from America were valued at 110,000,000 taels, and exports, at moment of shipment, at 101,000,000 taels, thus disclosing a balance of 9,000,000 taels in favor of America. This is a complete reversal of the figures of previous years, which had always shown a balance in China's favor, and completely disposes of the generally accepted explanation of the huge shipments to China by America of gold and silver, even if we were to add the cost of freight and insurance to the value of exports.

The percentage is not increasing, however, as rapidly as the current opinion would indicate. It is possible that considerable American products reach the Chinese market through Canada, because Vancouver furnishes better shipping facilities than do the United States Pacific ports. Again, considerable American products may be handled in transshipments from Japan and Hongkong.

The net value of China's trade with foreign countries in 1919 increased by \$494,893,935, as compared with 1918, and \$1,014,713,240, as compared with 1913. For the first time since statistics were available, the value of the exports practically balanced that of the imports. This is a very good condition, indeed, and is another reason why China should be in a better financial position than ever before. The increase in haikwan taels was from 973,468,103 taels in 1913 to 1,040,776,113 taels in 1918 and 1,277,807,092 taels in 1919.

Changes in China's Foreign Trade.

The following figures, given in haikwan taels, will show the changes which have taken place in China's foreign trade. The United States shows a gain of 189 per cent over 1913; Japan a gain of 156 per cent; and Great Britain a gain of only 7 per cent over

1913, which latter, however, is a gain over Great Britain's trade for 1918, which was considerably less than in 1913.

Years.	Great Britain.	Hongkong.	Japan.	United States.
	<i>HK. \$ls.</i>	<i>HK. \$ls.</i>	<i>KY. \$ls.</i>	<i>HK. \$ls.</i>
1913.....	113,257,357	288,764,760	184,980,848	73,077,499
1918.....	75,154,882	279,179,837	402,252,070	135,820,249
1919.....	121,478,481	285,126,840	473,990,433	211,355,383

Import Trade Increases.

The following table furnishes a statement of the leading imports into China during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919, according to articles:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and munitions.....		\$1,996,564		\$10,812,578		\$3,539,838
Automobiles.....		359,762		1,514,666		2,904,078
Bags..... number.....	32,049,708	2,309,676	43,368,507	5,224,995	67,302,701	12,728,576
Beans, peas, etc..... bushels.....	820,758	752,776	918,707	1,349,695	284,734	539,178
Beltting, machine.....		198,649		643,886		1,013,202
Butter (including ghee), pounds.....	1,635,467	513,147	1,824,133	606,022	980,000	464,430
Can-les..... pounds.....	6,717,733	429,912	8,350,800	1,262,126	10,981,600	2,093,128
Canvas and cotton duck, yds.....	3,027,757	535,424	1,787,567	659,231	2,163,582	1,073,576
Chemical products (except medicines, match-making materials, and soda).....		433,623		1,431,790		2,171,613
China and earthen ware.....		897,833		1,497,572		1,749,071
Clocks and watches, number.....	549,180	691,303	347,714	1,036,881	415,460	1,565,537
Clothing, hats, gloves, etc. (except hosiery, shoes, and haberdashery).....		4,820,662		6,004,936		7,857,195
Coal..... tons.....	1,690,898	6,985,562	1,075,057	15,024,020	1,172,823	17,011,171
Confectionery (except chocolate).....		245,858		208,051		455,957
Cordage..... pounds.....	2,673,467	292,918	6,099,467	688,165	9,887,733	1,369,331
Copper: Bars, rods, sheets, plates, and wire..... tons.....	547	191,302	619	492,976	2,374	1,811,172
Ingot and slabs..... do.....	13,382	4,515,019	7,227	5,037,538	18,915	10,067,355
Cotton goods: Blankets..... number.....	1,104,924	467,776	98,612	116,133	47,605	55,375
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins..... pieces.....	331,856	243,045	294,094	1,074,895	303,796	1,497,023
Drills..... do.....	2,291,427	6,518,236	917,849	5,323,131	1,144,929	8,748,668
Flannelettes..... do.....	897,030	2,232,794	514,951	2,820,251	702,574	5,006,702
Handkerchiefs..... do.....	1,284,684	334,000	1,019,954	626,553	745,460	662,064
Italians, venetians, and lastings— Plain, fast black, pieces.....	1,745,901	6,982,860	994,611	9,391,679	1,068,594	11,292,526
Colored..... pieces.....	1,021,779	3,451,353	1,218,765	9,531,960	1,953,186	12,335,539
Figured..... do.....	905,446	3,265,397	751,143	7,827,385	461,124	5,740,035
Jeans..... do.....	1,720,868	4,285,989	2,091,010	11,477,239	1,716,700	11,526,623
Prints, plain..... do.....	1,145,072	2,094,000	839,469	4,076,276	1,741,302	9,516,406
Sheetings..... do.....	5,209,041	11,094,417	2,325,804	13,306,649	2,440,538	18,247,308
Shirtings— Gray..... do.....	4,339,517	24,682,518	1,640,942	9,324,988	2,629,749	24,383,213
White..... do.....	4,607,905	253,354	2,179,739	15,537,099	3,771,308	30,493,282
T cloths..... do.....	1,696,104	3,146,460	1,233,296	4,410,673	1,403,119	7,141,722
Velvets and velveteens, yards.....	6,290,431	1,371,380	3,542,250	1,734,949	1,026,872	668,097
Yarn..... pounds.....	358,048,400	52,691,053	150,884,133	63,894,120	184,701,733	99,110,258
Cotton, raw..... do.....	17,763,133	2,212,652	25,348,000	7,212,126	31,867,067	8,832,240
Dyes, colors, and paints: Aniline dyes.....		4,005,450		897,086		4,135,324
Paint and paint oil.....		639,719		1,285,331		2,490,028
All other.....		7,852,231		2,912,057		9,863,268
Electrical material and fittings.....		1,722,014		4,030,900		6,783,871
Enamelled ware.....		851,535		1,320,092		1,652,471
Fish and fishery products.....		9,620,621		14,992,105		15,213,475
Flour..... barrels.....	1,766,845	7,637,904			184,576	1,688,205
Fruits, dried.....		565,182		1,046,697		813,091
Furniture and materials for.....		432,051		1,338,981		2,177,229

Articles.	1913		1913		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gasoline, benzene, etc. gallons.	465,577	\$79,931	1,194,290	\$668,490	2,174,748	\$1,824,278
Ginseng.....pounds.	446,421	1,223,027	465,775	6,140,489	346,389	2,821,516
Glass and glassware:						
Window.....boxes.	311,950	846,520	156,271	1,794,957	237,359	2,766,904
All other.....		804,295		668,236		891,106
Haberdashery.....		825,410		1,106,551		1,614,947
Hemp.....dozen pairs.	2,109,301	1,419,011	1,913,001	2,233,410	1,878,592	2,547,395
Hosiery.....		294,112		1,035,597		468,642
Instruments, musical.....						
Iron and steel, and manufac- tures of:						
Bars.....tons.	39,523	1,371,791	23,113	3,739,522	47,425	6,140,571
Cobbles and wire shorts						
.....tons.	22,725	627,612	5,809	583,688	10,915	968,327
Hoop.....do.	5,994	263,441	4,360	768,824	5,170	816,739
Lamps and lampware.....		1,017,752		811,630		1,152,198
Machinery and fittings.....		5,224,066		8,535,337		19,162,597
Nail rod.....tons.	8,223	242,213	302	48,974	680	79,115
Nails and rivets.....do.	21,954	1,068,387	11,831	2,111,502	17,885	2,953,365
Pigs and kentledge.....do.	8,727	168,844	6,389	791,612	17,491	1,491,108
Pipes and tubes.....do.	4,257	275,156	16,974	3,444,921	15,206	3,125,640
Plate cuttings.....do.	23,988	565,222	2,666	375,472	14,546	1,291,624
Rails.....do.	19,523	661,426	19,611	2,311,294	58,021	7,248,704
Sheets and plates, n. e. s.						
.....tons.	4,065	209,481	13,781	3,619,097	40,988	5,910,340
Sheets, galvanized.....do.	15,013	1,015,585	4,151	1,299,293	7,614	1,704,564
Stoves and grates.....		230,690		100,232		216,931
Wire, n. e. s.....tons.	4,065	209,481	955	182,196	5,269	280,714
Lead, pigs and bars.....do.	7,171	515,266	4,288	777,583		1,626,130
Leather.....pounds.	11,572,666	5,323,170	16,328,133	11,395,367	16,497,467	9,401,713
Imitation and cloth.....		146,339		107,957		124,086
Manufactures of (except boots, shoes, and gloves).		271,773		260,975		182,288
Lumber:						
Hardwood.....cubic feet.	2,660,682	785,693	3,869,121	2,925,198	2,879,224	2,554,538
Softwood.....square feet.	159,602,881	2,878,819	103,687,730	4,202,727	123,376,460	6,600,342
Machines, knitting, sewing, and embroidery.....		655,691		336,826		829,142
Matches.....gross.	28,418,155	4,701,969	13,310,821	5,494,274	16,568,943	7,396,634
Match-making materials.....		1,178,106		1,932,104		2,349,840
Medicines.....		2,985,927		6,104,717		7,433,786
Milk, condensed.....dozens.	483,720	579,911	372,178	820,477	492,326	1,611,858
Needles.....thousands.	4,929,710	774,997	2,512,412	2,948,491	4,103,549	4,065,266
Oil:						
Kerosene--						
American.....gallons.	112,450,925	10,640,317	48,249,297	15,296,400	157,293,525	49,376,247
Borneo.....do.	23,603,943	2,533,704	11,700,691	3,265,755	6,401,477	2,093,954
Japanese.....do.	34,265	3,902	1,947,970	658,296	661,075	267,778
Russian.....do.	5,970,271	872,962				
Sumatra.....do.	41,915,648	4,765,525	48,527,206	14,561,219	33,612,473	11,430,421
All other.....do.				8,525	1,440,329	983,907
Lubricating.....do.	2,449,586	525,328	5,360,028	2,180,197	5,915,435	2,952,082
Opium.....pounds.	2,418,345	30,418,563	44,415	620,467	20,800	334,613
Paper.....		5,316,063		8,641,572		12,719,980
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		339,971		1,326,371		2,341,405
Photographic materials.....		233,371		476,012		762,020
Printing and lithographic ma- terial.....		296,820		465,130		816,855
Railway materials:						
Railway and street cars.....		885,220		2,388,125		6,568,351
Locomotives and tenders.....		569,138		870,324		13,992,236
Sleepers.....number.			1,015,122	3,021,218	1,521,709	2,537,279
Rice and paddy.....tons.	360,993	13,641,528	415,716	27,172,881	107,723	11,120,095
Safes and strong doors.....		86,576		167,974		221,783
Scales and balances.....		60,333		107,628		146,333
Feels.....		376,663		725,705		942,092
Shoes and boots, leather, pairs.....	292,132	311,643	50,243	3,026,615		4,524,660
Soap, and materials for.....		1,990,565		3,644,568		1,734,815
Shooks for casks.....				1,332,916		4,225,419
Soda.....tons.	32,555	839,271	13,308	1,921,997	52,319	1,945,638
Stationery (not including paper).....		857,377		1,383,969		4,901,947
Stores, household.....		3,047,810		2,285,124		
Sugar:						
Brown.....pounds.	333,679,067	6,843,120	314,195,867	11,587,219	177,211,333	8,296,157
White.....do.	257,742,267	7,885,002	2,876,642,267	14,431,596	85,583,333	6,374,501
Refined.....do.	350,387,609	10,820,348	590,641,733	42,149,123	307,498,833	30,286,131
Confectioners'.....do.	33,421,467	1,317,773	41,871,200	3,285,636	31,423,067	2,868,839
Tea.....do.	23,897,600	3,550,002	11,470,667	1,254,935	10,776,000	3,262,171
Telephone, telegraph, ma- terials.....		533,473		565,287		1,242,399
Tin in slabs.....tons.	645	125,400	1,528	2,072,272	6,810	9,387,362

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco and manufactures of:						
Cigarettes..... thousands..	6,209,037	\$9,334,966	9,231,941	\$28,612,390	7,771,947	\$28,489,327
Cigars.....do.....	38,565	354,802	48,390	911,044	49,176	1,183,951
Tobacco.....pounds..	19,057,466	2,649,053	24,145,467	6,739,182	21,409,867	7,272,000
Toilet requisites.....		665,022		754,614		911,320
Umbrellas..... number..	3,041,450	1,080,959	2,752,397	1,580,762	2,655,383	1,749,545
Wax, paraffin..... tons..			6,560	1,548,793	6,504	1,710,606
Wines, beer, and spirits:						
Beer and porter.....		536,977		1,341,212		1,262,499
Spirits.....		825,109		1,600,773		1,445,616
Wines.....		899,293		1,703,114		2,740,338
Woolen goods:						
Blankets and rugs.....pounds..	1,619,557	455,207	175,373	254,109	153,725	275,381
Coatings and suitings.....yards..			712,293	1,802,999	609,893	2,145,427
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord.....pounds..	1,952,800	1,181,943	459,600	975,886	527,467	1,407,700
Woolen and cotton unions:						
Alpacas, husters, and orlans.....yards..	746,556	144,523	765,974	426,224	246,068	219,890
Coatings and suitings.....yards..			899,027	1,257,217	1,208,606	2,417,941
Union and poncho cloth.....yards..	2,398,974	870,889	138,732	146,723	87,480	157,000
All other articles.....		73,346,876		109,118,920		192,944,410
Total.....		422,775,535		661,987,447		923,480,650

Cotton Textile Trade.

Cotton textiles comprise the group of items of greatest importance among the imports of China, and the total value of these goods in 1919 was \$285,099,632 as compared with \$180,595,845 in 1918. Miscellaneous piece goods increased approximately 20 per cent in value. Value, however, is no longer a reliable indication of quantity, but the following statement furnishes a clearer idea of the position of the cotton piece goods trade in 1919 as compared with 1913:

		1913	1919
Cotton piece goods.....	pieces..	27,582,305	21,699,743
	yards..	103,338,936	116,451,882
Cotton yard.....	piculs c.	2,685,363	1,405,461
Handkerchiefs and towels.....	dozens..	3,466,260	2,627,247
	piculs c.		816

* The Chinese picul is equivalent to 133½ pounds.

It will be seen that the imports of 1913 were considerably heavier than those of 1919, which were valued at some \$34,000,000 higher. The decline is no doubt attributable in a very large degree to high prices, though considerable effort has been made to manufacture the cheaper grades of cotton textiles locally, and the products of the mills in China are increasing in favor, particularly those grades that come in competition with the articles imported from Japan.

The following table furnishes a statement of the imports of the principal plain cotton piece goods, according to the country of origin, for the years under consideration:

Years.	British.	American.	Japanese.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1913.....	11,705,426	2,281,123	5,716,594
1918.....	2,634,432	100,854	7,097,488
1919.....	4,602,906	626,718	7,720,560

The following note on the year's cotton-goods trade has been published in the Maritime Customs Returns:

The year 1919 was a very prosperous one for the piece-goods dealers, and whilst goods changed hands at much under replacing rates the fact that these replacing prices constantly advanced resulted in very large margins to the indentors. At the same time it is rather curious to note that the actual cost of production was up 70 per cent at the end of the year, as compared with prices ruling in January, 1919, whereas tael rates for white shirtings were down 2 to 3 per cent. On the other hand, the market rates for gray shirtings were up about 10 per cent at the close of the year. Whilst tael prices did not advance in accordance with home rates, the exchange improvement materially helped the importers and somewhat counterbalanced the difference between the abnormally high replacing rates and the selling figures at this end. Notwithstanding the boycott that ruled in China for the major portion of 1919, Japanese importations for that year greatly exceeded those of 1918. Japanese gray shirtings increased in quantity 120 per cent. Gray sheetings decreased about 14 per cent, presumably on account of the competition of local mills, but white shirting importations were doubled. As will be seen from the figures, English piece goods also came in larger quantities as compared with 1918, but white shirtings did not increase to the same extent as the Japanese makes.

Cotton yarn was imported in very much less quantities in 1919 than it was in 1913, when the importation amounted to 358,048,400 pounds, as compared with 184,701,733 pounds in 1919. This article remains one of the principal imports, but its importance will decrease as the cotton mills of this country develop, as they are rapidly doing.

Metals, Minerals, and Machinery.

The total value of the metal imports was \$76,931,631 in 1919, as compared with \$21,619,174 in 1913. The advance in value coincides with an equal advance in quantity. Copper ingots were imported in very much larger quantities during the last year than ever before and the value was more than 100 times as great as in 1913. The copper imported is used almost exclusively by the mints. Manufactured iron shows considerable gains. There was a large increase in the importation of tin in slabs. This, however, is a product of the Kwangsi mines, and is reimported from Hongkong after having been exported there from China.

The metal market was fluctuating and very unsettled during the early part of the year, though toward the end it became steady and the demand was normal. The increase would have been very much greater had cargo and shipping been available, but owing to the lack of production in Europe and America it was impossible to procure the quantities which were demanded in China. This is particularly true of machinery and manufactured articles of iron and steel.

The imports of machinery in 1919, as compared with any previous year, is very greatly increased. This indicates an industrial development which can not be substantiated from official sources in any other manner. Agricultural machinery was imported in 1919 to the value of \$2,160,000; while textile machinery, such as carding, weaving, and spinning, was imported to the value of \$5,088,110. Machinery for brewing, distilling, sugar refining, etc., was imported to the value of \$4,445; and other kinds of machinery to the value of \$11,201,870. The railway material imported was used for maintenance and repair rather than for extensions and new lines.

Trade in Oil—Other Leading Imports.

The importation of kerosene almost resumed the normal trade of 1913. It is notable that the quantities imported during 1913 and

1919 are practically the same. Japan sold small quantities of oil to China in 1913, larger quantities in 1918, but in 1919 only about one-third as much as during the preceding year. The importation of the Japanese article is chiefly through Dairen and to the parts of China where Japanese influence predominates.

Lubricating oil is another item of considerable importance and was imported in the quantity of 5,915,435 gallons in 1919, as against 2,449,586 gallons in the year 1913.

Sugar is one of the leading imports into China. Its origin is chiefly Hongkong, where refineries are located, Java, and the Philippine Islands. The quantities imported in 1919 were considerably less than in 1913, though the values are very much higher. The total importation of sugar in 1919 was valued at \$47,745,735, which was an increase of \$20,823,492 over 1913.

Cigars and cigarettes were imported during 1919 to the value of \$29,673,278 against \$9,689,768 in 1913, and there were 21,409,867 pounds of tobacco imported in 1919 as against 19,057,466 pounds in 1913.

Opium, which was an important item in 1913, is gradually disappearing. The value of the imports of this product have grown to be very small, indeed.

Statistics of Exports.

The total exports of China, exclusive of treasure, during the year 1919 amounted in value to \$857,269,990. It is considered that the outstanding feature of the year's trade was its astonishing vitality in spite of many handicaps, such as high exchange, heavy freight charges, slowness of mails and cables. This activity was largely due to exceptional conditions in the United States and Europe. It is not possible to look forward to a continuance of the demand for Chinese products regardless of price. Considerable effort is being made to increase production in all parts of the world, and as production becomes normal elsewhere, it will be impossible for China to market its products at an abnormally high price, and China must expect in the future to meet the greatest competition.

The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the chief articles of export, exclusive of treasure, from China during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:						
Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs						
number.....	418,681	\$4,452,604	317,074	\$4,118,144	371,081	\$4,503,861
Horses, asses, mules, do....	2,044	69,459	2,702	180,253	961	59,599
Poultry.....do.....	2,403,581	469,199	2,875,505	791,283	2,947,435	902,112
Bags.....do.....	9,810,615	297,403	6,771,283	531,885	3,827,126	413,112
Bean cake.....tons.....	703,478	18,509,997	974,217	35,650,215	1,233,617	60,031,287
Beans.....bushels.....	22,946,560	17,274,333	19,502,024	23,176,034	41,278,544	52,777,364
Brustuffs:						
Brn.....do.....	2,283,100	892,503	2,719,998	1,903,077	3,747,755	2,972,132
Wheat.....do.....	4,106,800	3,530,666	4,034,358	4,797,831	9,896,602	13,092,307
Bristles.....pounds.....	7,028,000	3,288,902	9,548,133	7,972,179	6,894,133	6,453,743
China ware, earthenware and pottery.....		1,581,077		2,578,561		6,160,418
Coal.....tons.....	1,489,182	4,888,026	1,708,149	9,719,247	1,477,433	9,868,483
Cotton:						
Raw.....pounds.....	98,505,390	12,038,211	172,379,260	45,189,593	142,938,667	41,114,424
Nankens.....do.....	6,407,466	1,748,866	6,243,467	3,239,234	6,017,608	4,029,941
Yarn.....do.....			3,699,333	1,193,593	8,960,400	3,663,678

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Eggs:						
Albumen and yolk. do....	20,796,400	\$2,282,943	38,580,033	\$11,103,510	80,824,267	\$26,942,390
Fresh and preserved						
dozens.....	30,266,845	2,067,347	17,488,917	1,856,982	28,843,416	3,480,798
Frozen.....	14,053,866	539,399	1,743,200	226,981	25,094,133	3,460,171
Feathers, fowl.....	54,530,000	1,101,021	4,761,467	553,311	10,018,267	1,396,614
Fibers:						
Hemp.....	10,788,400	464,208	19,817,867	2,168,601	13,492,800	1,414,753
Jute.....	14,053,866	539,399	11,293,600	544,588	10,601,600	613,194
Ramie.....	22,816,800	1,845,500	36,617,200	4,227,240	28,125,467	3,713,939
Fireworks.....		2,572,765		2,621,190		3,872,026
Fish and fishery products						
tons.....	12,527	1,392,176	6,209	1,339,641	8,947	1,632,801
Flour, wheat.....	94,098	452,398	1,368,638	10,033,794	1,322,786	14,775,480
Fruits and nuts:						
Fresh.....	73,173,733	1,073,852	22,031,333	413,643	18,703,733	461,330
Dried.....	30,034,400	1,151,953	6,957,847	642,648	8,527,933	761,872
Peanuts.....	152,628,000	3,735,838	70,755,867	2,807,323	173,633,867	7,960,608
Galls.....	7,419,333	793,708	6,046,533	1,228,964	4,607,333	1,024,466
Ginger.....	8,469,733	142,207	7,067,067	209,042	14,508,267	471,369
Glassware, bangles, etc.		275,734		285,120		457,832
Grass cloth.....	2,073,333	1,161,415	1,905,600	2,285,564	3,503,600	4,204,653
Hair, all kinds.....	6,421,066	1,182,146	4,257,067	956,754	5,765,867	1,586,155
Hats:						
Rush.....	6,305,180	62,365	878,763	41,977	4,580,170	53,463
Wood shaving or chip						
number.....	1,180,547	33,847	80,039	3,830	161,232	8,919
Indigo, liquid.....			11,152,267	825,835	13,867,200	1,180,523
Leather.....	2,468,533	439,917	3,590,000	1,355,962	2,804,000	1,151,038
Lily flowers.....	4,660,667	281,147	3,299,467	352,271	3,414,133	405,774
Lumber:						
Softwood.....	square feet.....		31,909,342	1,639,069	26,942,948	1,836,406
Hardwood.....	cubic feet.....	1,894,703	325,068	143,655	282,790	244,914
Mats.....	number.....	21,839,088	20,096,732	1,367,068	27,237,338	2,539,910
Matings.....	rolls.....	266,231	52,216	521,804	125,332	1,413,140
Meats:						
Fresh and frozen.....	pounds.....	24,431,466	1,329,097	39,068,667	50,923,333	5,231,697
Preserved and prepared						
pounds.....	14,603,096	1,445,895	11,327,733	1,583,692	34,940,000	5,179,648
Poultry and game.....	do.....	3,265,066	183,534	1,070,400	3,961,200	385,312
Medicines		2,809,567		3,886,879		4,626,800
Minerals:						
Antimony—						
Regulus and crude						
tons.....	14,360	698,878	15,832	2,060,629	8,212	836,326
Ore.....	4,796	111,218	473	26,019	570	27,995
Copper ingots and slabs						
tons.....			2,061	994,543	544	253,280
Iron:						
Pig.....	do.....	72,732	1,060,737	19,990,198	161,323	11,109,858
Ore.....	do.....	302,010	451,125	372,682	1,621,998	630,320
Lead.....	do.....	46	2,035	457	146,191	115
Lead ore.....	do.....	4,481	67,093	922	58,645	406
Tin in slabs.....	do.....	9,245	8,094,846	8,680	13,134,817	8,680
Quicksilver.....	pounds.....	4,666	2,669	646,800	868,338	177,200
Musk.....	ounces.....	21,576	379,275	32,009	532,859	27,548
Oils:						
Bean.....	pounds.....	65,575,000	2,767,287	303,622,237	29,802,030	314,881,400
Essential.....	do.....	1,001,000	1,104,471	1,488,000	1,703,211	1,426,533
Peanut.....	do.....	31,209,037	2,100,668	78,750,267	8,556,017	163,223,017
Wood.....	do.....	61,819,000	2,967,114	63,180,267	7,123,280	81,791,000
Paper.....	do.....	33,263,333	2,359,114	15,846,400	2,037,336	37,630,267
Samshu (native wine)						
gallons.....	18,827,466	650,852	1,381,133	603,108		900,533
Seeds:						
Apricot.....	pounds.....	6,136,000	720,635	2,233,200	319,278	3,371,000
Cotton.....	do.....	21,332,533	164,873	22,040,400	274,014	84,436,000
Linseed.....	do.....			11,711,337	35,021	31,022,667
Melon.....	do.....	7,029,867	390,938	4,410,133	375,316	7,082,267
Rape.....	do.....	82,236,400	1,440,349	89,350,133	2,719,703	86,815,000
Sesame.....	do.....	271,280,267	9,173,982	31,213,707	1,398,847	378,407,200
Silk, and manufactures:						
Raw, white—						
Reeled and re-reeled						
pounds.....	4,289,333	11,438,710	2,481,733	13,272,615	2,826,260	17,193,433
Filature.....	do.....	9,112,236	33,811,177	8,132,533	59,989,476	11,129,333
Raw, wild.....	do.....	3,964,933	5,315,399	3,811,733	10,640,622	4,490,800
Raw, yellow.....	do.....	2,510,933	3,932,136	2,231,533	8,192,822	3,578,533
Cocoons.....	do.....	3,393,866	1,721,255	4,335,333	3,120,166	4,630,133
Waste.....	do.....	15,641,333	4,947,828	17,162,400	11,003,852	15,372,667
Cocoons, refuse.....	do.....	3,473,200	478,847	5,752,067	1,316,474	4,653,333
Place goods.....	do.....	2,398,880	10,565,778	1,971,600	15,224,638	2,862,533
Pongees.....	do.....	2,233,200	4,922,128	2,636,267	7,336,279	2,899,333
All other.....	do.....		626,385		757,185	

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins and hides:						
Undressed—						
Buffalo and cow, do....	66,405,066	\$11,259,191	52,751,733	\$16,070,516	51,111,067	\$14,081,117
Goat, untanned.....	7,153,693	3,016,205	8,940,761	6,883,595	12,732,290	11,672,098
Horse ass, mule.....	1,517,866	182,276	3,920,933	393,974	2,895,467	693,515
Sheep.....number..	552,425	174,126	716,262	536,450	585,921	503,395
Dressed—						
Goat, tanned...do....	639,992	319,824	1,076,916	1,020,499	1,099,579	1,300,988
Lamb.....do.....	587,151	497,017	218,341	251,334	472,155	705,805
Dressed, made up—						
Dog.....do.....	591,118	319,375	563,426	632,622	860,296	1,033,760
Goat.....do.....	329,298	266,769	133,162	190,748	267,082	444,660
Kid.....do.....	93,483	102,571	167,983	246,818	144,279	237,235
Lamb.....do.....	68,393	156,982	102,231	464,079	57,180	281,733
Sheep.....do.....	41,618	31,625	15,702	43,031	32,716	124,403
Skins, fur, dressed and undressed:						
Fox.....number..	107,069	393,457	25,349	171,336	64,769	686,319
Marmot.....do....	279,264	51,512	659,416	172,701	2,256,158	778,131
Raccoon.....do....	221,787	92,016	83,217	79,196	101,715	146,559
Weasel.....do....	1,033,582	164,130	490,446	121,030	892,314	286,320
Straw braid.....pounds..	13,471,600	3,762,403	7,111,733	4,972,017	13,680,533	10,488,210
Sugar, including confections and cane.....tons..	13,877	467,403	26,351	1,551,373	31,594	2,216,481
Tallow:						
Animal.....pounds..	16,370,800	945,922	18,762,667	2,334,456	16,716,267	2,178,165
Vegetable.....do....	29,466,400	1,680,952	21,717,467	2,433,775	21,939,200	2,689,914
Tea:						
Black.....do.....	73,026,733	10,668,605	23,328,267	6,837,424	38,505,401	11,955,025
Green.....do.....	36,979,096	8,074,687	20,091,667	9,403,472	33,284,799	15,021,574
Brick—						
Black.....do.....	57,442,533	5,022,187	8,765,600	1,376,975	17,942,933	3,187,203
Green.....do.....	23,360,133	1,241,339	1,255,733	130,123	1,176,267	147,813
Dust and tablet.....do....	1,471,733	157,296	425,533	32,109	1,063,200	119,195
Tobacco and manufactures:						
Cigarettes.....do....	992,933	270,411	4,233,467	2,593,791	6,857,000	8,776,698
Leaf and prepared.....do....	20,288,533	1,895,180	33,820,667	4,851,562	59,071,967	9,683,781
Varnish.....do.....	1,790,933	623,829	2,282,800	1,198,653	2,826,533	1,591,197
Vegetables.....do....		1,855,427		1,155,221		1,517,887
Wool:						
Camels.....pounds..	4,400,933	590,661	5,103,067	1,840,619	5,393,867	2,295,092
Goats.....do.....	1,557,866	276,078	1,680,800	499,998	2,621,800	893,222
Sheep.....do.....	37,368,266	4,069,013	42,404,800	12,260,189	3,173,867	15,777,961
All other articles.....do....		25,389,283		76,021,986		116,701,073
Total.....		299,051,033		579,658,456		857,269,991

The remarkable increase of exports is due to a very large extent to a general rise in price, but by no means entirely, as will be seen by comparing the quantities.

Silk the Leading Export.

Silk heads the list as of greatest importance in the export trade of China, and the following table furnishes a fair idea of the countries sharing in the exportations of raw silk, waste, and cocoons during the years under consideration:

Countries.	1913	1918	1919
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
British India.....	1,845,466	1,220,667	2,321,734
Canada.....		43,467	54,133
France.....	12,523,868	12,772,400	9,721,733
Hongkong.....	12,424,665	10,401,856	10,556,799
Italy.....	3,178,667	1,319,067	1,141,467
Japan and Chosen.....	2,683,732	6,415,467	10,226,131
Macao.....	133,334	237,466	232,933
Philippines.....		17,600	10,933
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, etc.....	554,000	422,000	399,866
Great Britain.....	3,147,867	2,818,667	3,139,467
United States.....	4,869,691	8,234,265	8,285,865
All other countries.....	656,066	18,001	26,000
Total.....	42,317,866	43,940,933	46,681,667

The early part of 1919 did not bid fair to be a good silk year, but the trade soon developed in importance and the year closed with the impression that it was an extremely good year financially for silk, though the quality was below normal. Much has been done to improve the silk industry and adapt it for European and American markets during the last few years. The visit to China during 1916 and again during 1919 of a commission of American silk merchants has done much to stimulate the industry, and there have been associations formed to encourage it and various chambers of commerce have taken an intelligent interest in its development. There has been a subsidy provided by the Government to assist in improving the silk culture, and this may be regarded as one of the fruits of the commission's visit to China.

The above table indicates the distribution of silk to the various countries of the world in the years under review, and it is rather striking that the distribution in 1919 was not very different from that of 1913. Practically the same countries purchased the raw white and yellow silks as purchased it in the earlier years. America is buying silk in increasing quantities each year, and the percentage is slightly better for United States purchases than for any other country.

The raw wild silk industry is very largely centered in Antung. It is shipped chiefly to Japan, though the United States purchases about 30 per cent of the entire output of China. The United States also purchases one-seventh of the waste yarn, while France, Hongkong, Great Britain, and Japan purchase larger quantities.

Beans and Bean Products—Raw Cotton Exports.

The export trade in beans and bean products has grown phenomenally, as the increase of the 1919 exportation over that of 1913 was approximately 46 per cent. The beans exported from China are a product of Manchuria chiefly, and the crop has become one of the principal crops raised by the farmers of that section. It has increased more than 50 per cent during the last decade, and the bean cake is being produced and exported in very large quantities, not only in the north, but also in Central China. One of the most important industries in China to-day is the manufacture of bean cake and bean oil. Japan has taken the lead in the purchase of bean cake, and the oil is exported to the United States as well as to Japan. Bean cake was exported in 1913 in the quantity of 1,575,792,400 pounds and 2,763,302,533 pounds in 1919, practically the sole importer being Japan, where the farmers were enabled to purchase a large stock owing to the high prices obtained for rice in 1918.

The exportation of raw cotton during 1919 was above the average, notwithstanding the very greatly increased demand of the domestic manufacturing plants. Of the 142,938,667 pounds shipped in 1919, Japan purchased 121,706,667 pounds and the United States 14,933,333 pounds. Cotton is grown in practically all parts of China, although the most important areas are Chihli, western Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu, and Chekiang. Hankow is a center of the spinning and weaving industry and is the main channel of supply for Shanghai and for export. Tientsin has 150 weaving establishments and 3 cotton-spinning mills, and others are being constructed in the cotton areas of Hupeh, Honan, and Chekiang

Provinces. Shanghai, however, overshadows all other centers of the industry and has made remarkable strides during the war period.

Prices on raw cotton did not fluctuate as severely in 1919 as they did in 1918. The highest price during 1919 commanded by Liverpool cotton was \$39.75 per picul of 133½ pounds and the lowest was \$28.54. Shensi cotton varied from \$42.13 to \$35.33 per picul. The same grades last year fluctuated between \$51.30 and \$33.40 per picul on the local markets.

Conditions Affecting Tea Trade.

Tea alone is exported in smaller quantities than in the pre-war days. There were exported in 1919 of green tea 33,294,799 pounds and 38,506,401 pounds of black tea. In its distribution, United States, Great Britain, and France consumed the green tea, while the black tea was purchased chiefly by Great Britain, Hongkong, and Russia.

The difficulty of trade with Russia and the reduction in consumption there are largely responsible for the diminution in the exports of tea, though in 1918, and to a certain extent in 1919, the action of the British Government in prohibiting imports of tea other than that grown in the British Empire affected the trade very much. The season of 1919-20 for the Honan, Kiukiang, and Hankow black teas was disastrous, owing almost entirely to the inability to trade with Russia. The Ningchow and Moning teas were available for export in small quantities, but upcountry costs were excessive and the quality fair. The production of Hunan and Hupeh teas was small and the quality was only average, consequently there was not a very great demand. Hankow has long been an important tea center, but with the disappearance of the Russian buyers other purchasers failed to open offices there during 1919, consequently the importance of the Hankow tea market was greatly reduced. It is doubtful whether Hankow will continue to be an extensive tea market; certainly it can not unless nor until Russia again becomes an important buyer.

The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the exportation of tea during the three years under consideration and its destination:

Countries.	Black tea.			Green tea.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Australia, New Zealand, etc...	1,133,400	181,333	414,933	354,533		
British India.....	213,866	331,600	132,247	2,094,534	2,757,200	2,300,933
Canada.....	703,733	376,800	83,700	601,733	33,200	849,200
Central and South America.....	174,800	493,067	27,333			
Dutch East Indies.....	150,200	37,466	123,240	733		
France.....	968,246	449,867	1,041,067	7,578,733	3,293,867	7,150,933
Hongkong.....	13,628,000	11,133,200	10,335,600	638,667	690,000	2,596,733
Japan, including Chosen and Taiwan.....	449,600	435,200	121,667	97,733	866,633	387,200
Macao.....	1,222,733	693,600	921,247		331,800	26,667
Philippines.....	34,331	4,257	8,133		2,133	133
Russia.....	2,411,000	2,487,000	3,079,200	9,247,467	310,257	22,800
Singapore, Strait Settlements, etc.....	581,331	769,200	521,400	132,667	31,467	85,467
Siam.....	635,166	405,867	452,400	3,866		48,133
Turkey, Egypt, etc.....	413,867	4,133	37,067	1,688,800	1,756,533	570,667
Great Britain.....	2,816,933	2,642,400	18,357,967	327,800	2,335,333	9,253,467
United States.....	6,541,600	2,084,533	1,401,867	12,200,267	7,328,533	9,724,133
All other countries.....	7,500,601	890,133	1,434,533	1,562,667	54,400	275,333
Total.....	73,021,733	23,328,266	38,506,401	36,979,066	20,094,666	33,294,799

Development of Egg-Products Industry.

Perhaps no single industry has developed more rapidly in China than has the production of egg products during the war period. The eggs were collected in small factories formerly, but now these have become larger and are situated in the commercial centers, to which places the raw egg is brought in very large quantities. In 1913 there were exported from all of China 20,796,400 pounds of albumen and yolk and 30,266,845 dozens of eggs, while in 1919 there were exported 80,824,267 pounds of albumen and yolk, 28,843,416 dozens of eggs, and 25,094,133 pounds of frozen eggs. These exports were valued at \$4,350,290 in 1913 and \$33,883,259 in 1919.

Many factories with the most modern equipment have been located in the various parts of China, Shanghai being the most important point, and Nanking, Hankow, Suchow, and other places having manufacturing plants of considerable consequence. The exportation of frozen eggs is going forward in increasing quantities, and this article reaches the American market as well as the European. It can not be shipped to the American market in the quantities that the desiccated egg can be, as it requires refrigerating vessels, which are not frequently run on the Pacific.

Large Increase Shown in Wood-Oil Trade.

Wood oil in 1919 again shows a record figure of 81,794,000 pounds, valued at \$10,818,956, and represents an increase over 1918 statistics of 25 per cent, although the latter year's figures were but slightly larger than 1913. The chief feature in regard to this item is the appearance of Canada as a large purchaser of wood oil, but it is possible that the ultimate destination of this product is the United States. It is extremely difficult to correctly determine how much of the cargo which is destined for Canada is in reality American and is shipped via Canadian ports because of better shipping facilities. Wood oil is being shipped to the Pacific coast both in bulk and barrels—the former greatly reducing the cost of transportation.

Toward the end of 1918 the demand for wood oil was brisk, with the price ranging around \$18.75 per picul (133½ pounds). After the armistice, however, there was a sudden slump, and the price dropped to \$11.72. By midsummer the market had recovered and the old price of \$18.75 per picul was once more demanded. Almost simultaneously the price of silver became a serious factor in the buying and selling of this commodity, and in the early part of the summer silver increased from \$1.27 until November and December, when it required a minimum of \$1.50 gold to buy the same amount of silver. The situation made business highly speculative. The price of oil varied from \$12.89 to \$15.82. Regardless of the high price, the demand continued steady until the close of the year. In 1918 wood oil could be purchased for \$4.36 per picul (133½ pounds).

China Increases Wheat Production—Exports of Meat.

Wheat and flour of Chinese origin were both exported in large quantities in 1919. In 1913 there were but 94,698 barrels of flour, valued at \$452,398, exported, and this amount was probably very largely reexports; while in 1919, 1,322,786 barrels, valued at \$14,775,480, were exported, which was exclusively of Chinese origin. Wheat was exported from all of China in 1913 in the quantity of 4,106,800 bushels,

valued at \$3,530,656, while in 1919 there were exported 9,896,602 bushels, valued at \$13,692,307. Possibly there is no single item which has increased during the war period to a greater extent than has the production of wheat. Without organization of any kind, without statistics prepared by Government or other organizations, the farmer seemed to have intuitively felt that wheat should be produced instead of other crops which formerly had been popular. In recent investigations it was discovered that wheat was produced in each of the central provinces, and there was scarcely a farmer who did not produce as much wheat as possible.

During recent years the exportation of meats has been stimulated to a wonderful extent. In 1913 there were 24,431,466 pounds of fresh and frozen meats exported, valued at \$1,329,097; 14,603,066 pounds of preserved and prepared meats, valued at \$1,445,895; and poultry and game in the quantity of 3,265,066 pounds, valued at \$183,534. In 1919 the exportation had increased in quantity to 50,923,333 pounds of fresh and frozen meats, 34,940,000 pounds of preserved and prepared meats, and 3,961,200 pounds of poultry and game, valued at \$5,231,697, \$5,179,648, and \$385,312, respectively. During 1916 and 1917 the Allied Governments' representatives sent to the remotest districts of China to purchase animals for slaughter to be sent to Europe. This is no longer done; however, it seems that possibly these acts stimulated the production and export of meat.

Other Leading Exports.

The principal metals exported from China are antimony, pig iron, iron ore, tin, and insignificant quantities of copper. The exports of antimony during the war became very large, indeed, and the prices received were extremely high. The value of antimony regulus is less than 10 per cent of that of 1917. From a reference to the above table of chief exports from China, it would seem that considerable increase in the value of the exports of pig iron and iron ore is noticeable, also in tin slabs. The pig iron and ore is exported almost entirely to Japan, under contract of loans to the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron & Coal Co.

Buffalo and cow hides were exported in 1913 in the largest quantities that they have been during any year for which statistics are published. During that year there were exported 66,405,066 pounds of these hides, while in 1919 the exportations were 51,111,067 pounds. The total value in the former year was but \$11,259,191, and in the latter \$14,081,117. Untanned goatskins show a maximum quantity of 12,732,290 skins in 1919, valued at \$11,672,098, which was an increase of 5,600,000 skins over 1913. During the war the prices paid for buffalo and cow hides increased very rapidly, and the United States and Japan became the chief buyers. The United States increased its purchases by over 40 per cent over 1918, and the American tanners seemed willing to pay surprising prices through the season. Notwithstanding this, however, the exports declined. Prior to the war the prices for the better grades of hides were approximately \$59.32 per picul, but prices rose during the year to \$244.62 for the best grades, the lowest qualities rising in proportion.

The quantity of straw braid exported from China in 1919 is practically the same as in 1913, there being a difference of less than 200,000 pounds. However, the value has increased from \$3,762,403

in 1913 to \$10,488,210 in 1919. It seems that there was a period of depression during the whole of the war, but the article has certainly recovered in 1919 its former position, and the prices received for this article, which is extensively exported to the United States, are far above, even in the local currency, the pre-war values.

Other articles which are exported from China in quantities valued at more than \$5,000,000 are: Bristles, valued at \$6,453,743, exported in smaller quantities than in 1913; chinaware, earthenware, and pottery, increased from \$1,581,077 in 1913 to \$6,160,418 in 1919; coal, exported in practically the same quantity in 1919 as in 1913, though the value was practically doubled; peanuts, exportation increased 13 per cent in quantity and more than doubled in value; sesame seed, exportation 40 per cent greater in 1919 than in 1913, and the value more than doubled.

Movement of Treasure.

The following table furnishes a summarized statement of the treasure movements to and from China during 1913, 1918, and 1919:

	Gold.		Silver.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
1913.....	\$2,272,913	\$3,376,851	\$41,319,070	\$4,997,159
1918.....	1,465,411	56,702	43,098,208	5,361,560
1919.....	69,415,876	2,141,368	84,388,348	2,560,644

Destination of Principal Imports and Exports.

The following summary has been prepared from the Chinese Maritime Customs returns covering imports and exports for 1919 and indicating the origin and destination of a large number of articles:

Articles.	Amount.	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS.		
Cigarettes.....value..	\$28,489,327	United States, 51; Canada, 21; Hongkong, 13; Turkey, Egypt, etc., 4.
Clocks and watches.....value... \$1,565,587		Japan, 34; Great Britain, 27; France, 17; United States, 11.
.....number... 415,469		
Cotton, raw.....value... \$8,832,240		India, 35; Japan, 31; United States, 21.
.....pounds... 31,867,067		
Cotton, yarn.....value... \$99,110,258		Japan, 37; Hongkong, 35; British India, 27.
.....pounds... 184,701,733		
Cotton, piece goods:		
Drills.....value... \$8,748,668		Japan, 87; United States, 3; Canada, 2.
.....pieces... 1,144,929		
Jeans.....value... \$11,526,623		Japan, 85; Great Britain, 11; Hongkong, 2.
.....pieces... 1,716,700		
Sheetings.....value... \$18,247,368		Japan, 77; Canada, 7; United States, 7; Chosen, 6;
.....pieces... 2,440,538		
Shirtings, gray.....value... \$24,383,213		Japan, 60; Great Britain, 26; Hongkong, 9;
.....pieces... 3,629,749		Canada, 2.
Shirtings, white.....value... \$30,493,262		Great Britain, 52; Japan, 32; Hongkong, 11.
.....pieces... 3,771,308		
Kerosene.....value... \$64,082,307		United States, 65; Hongkong, 16; Singapore,
.....gallons... 199,398,839		Straits, etc., 11; Dutch Indies, 3.
Metals, and manufactures of:		
Copper—		
Bars, rods, sheets, plates, value... \$1,811,172		Japan, 90; United States, 4.
and wires.....tons... 2,374		
Ingot and slabs.....value... \$10,067,355		Japan, 90; United States, 6.
.....tons... 18,915		
Iron and mild steel—		
Bars.....value... \$6,140,571		United States, 30; Japan, 30; Hongkong, 17;
.....tons... 47,425		Canada, 14; Great Britain, 5.
Galvanized sheets.....value... \$1,704,564		Japan, 34; United States, 27; Great Britain, 26;
.....tons... 7,644		Canada, 64.

Articles.	Amount.	Per cent credited to—
IMPORTS—continued.		
Metals, and manufactures of—Contd.		
Iron and mild steel—Continued		
Sheets and plates..... { value..	\$5,940,340	{ United States, 37; Canada, 21; Great Britain, 19; Japan, 17.
..... { tons..	40,988	
Nails and rivets..... { value..	\$2,953,365	{ United States, 49; Hongkong, 18; Japan, 17j; Great Britain, 5.
..... { tons..	17,885	
Rails..... { value..	\$7,248,704	{ United States, 66; Russia, 20; Japan, 71.
..... { tons..	58,021	
Tinned plate..... { value..	\$5,098,132	{ United States, 61; Hongkong, 16j; Great Britain, 14; Japan, 41; Canada, 2j.
..... { tons..	24,942	
Tin in slabs..... { value..	\$9,387,362	{ Hongkong, 89; Singapore, Straits, etc., 6; Japan, 4.
..... { tons..	6,840	
Motor cars..... { value..	\$2,931,078	{ United States, 59; Canada, 21; Japan, 15j.
..... { tons..	6,594	
Railway materials:		
Locomotives and tenders..... do....	\$13,992,236	{ United States, 52; Russia, 47. United States, 54j; Canada, 36.
Railway and tram cars..... do....	\$6,568,351	
Sleepers..... { value..	\$2,537,279	{ Japan, 90.
..... { number..	1,521,706	
Wax, paraffin..... { value..	\$1,710,696	{ British India, 28; Hongkong, 28; United States, 18; Dutch Indies, 16; Japan, 8j.
..... { tons..	6,594	
EXPORTS.		
Beans..... { value..	\$52,777,364	{ Japan, 53; Great Britain, 12; Turkey, Persia, etc., 8j; Denmark, 5j; Hongkong, 4j; Russia, 4; Chosen, 4; Dutch Indies, 3.
..... { bushels..	41,278,544	
Cotton, raw..... { value..	\$41,114,431	{ Japan, 86; United States, 10.
..... { pounds..	142,938,667	
Eggs:		
Albumen and yolk..... { value..	\$23,912,308	{ Great Britain, 534; United States, 39.
..... { pounds..	80,821,267	
Fresh and preserved..... { value..	\$3,490,781	{ Japan, 45; Hongkong, 26; Great Britain, 13; United States, 1.
..... { dozens..	28,843,416	
Frozen..... { value..	\$3,460,170	{ Great Britain, 80; United States, 11.
..... { pounds..	25,091,133	
Hides:		
Buffalo and cow..... { value..	\$11,041,117	{ Japan, 31j; United States, 27; Hongkong, 21; Italy, 6; Iran, 5.
..... { pounds..	51,111,037	
Goat, untanned..... { value..	\$11,572,088	{ United States, 88; Hongkong, 5j; Japan, 3.
..... { number..	12,732,290	
Meats, fresh and frozen..... { value..	\$5,231,697	{ Great Britain, 47; Russia, 35; Philippine Islands, 10j.
..... { pounds..	50,923,333	
Metals:		
Antimony, regulus and crude { value..	\$83,326	{ United States, 62j; Japan, 25; Great Britain, 7.
..... { tons..	8,212	
Pig iron..... { value..	\$11,109,858	{ Japan, 99j.
..... { tons..	161,323	
Iron ore..... { value..	\$3,265,030	{ Japan, 93.
..... { tons..	630,320	
Oils:		
Bean..... { value..	\$28,621,733	{ United States, 30; Japan, 28; Turkey, Persia, etc., 17; Great Britain, 11; Sweden, 44.
..... { pounds..	311,883,400	
Peanut..... { value..	\$18,957,290	{ Japan, 51; United States, 27; Hongkong, 13.
..... { pounds..	163,223,077	
Wood..... { value..	\$10,818,955	{ United States, 51; Canada, 21; Hongkong, 13; Great Britain, 8.
..... { gallons..	81,701,000	
Peanut..... { value..	\$7,950,908	{ Japan, 73j; Hongkong, 13j; United States, 4.
..... { pounds..	173,635,867	
Sesame seeds..... { value..	\$21,163,507	{ France, 31; Belgium, 18j; Italy, 17; Japan, 7j; Austria, 5; Denmark, 4.
..... { pounds..	378,467,200	
Silk:		
Raw..... { value..	\$139,333,838	{ Hongkong, 33; United States, 30j; France, 17; Japan, 6j; India, 5.
..... { pounds..	22,027,267	
Piece goods..... { value..	\$21,335,888	{ Hongkong, 80; Chosen, 12; Singapore, Straits, etc., 4.
..... { pounds..	2,322,533	
Pongee..... { value..	\$10,213,762	{ India, 21j; Hongkong, 17; Great Britain, 16j; Iran, 13; United States, 10j; Turkey, Persia, etc., 8.
..... { pounds..	2,890,333	
Straw braid..... { value..	\$10,488,210	{ United States, 39; Japan, 29; Great Britain, 18j.
..... { pounds..	13,640,533	
Tallow, vegetable..... { value..	\$2,687,914	{ Great Britain, 52; Italy, 18j; United States, 17.
..... { pounds..	21,939,290	
Tea:		
Black..... { value..	\$11,955,025	{ Great Britain, 51; Hongkong, 20; Russia, 12; United States, 4.
..... { pounds..	8,504,101	
Green..... { value..	\$15,021,571	{ United States, 31; Great Britain, 29; France, 22; India, 12.
..... { pounds..	33,250,759	
Sheep's wool..... { value..	\$15,777,961	{ United States, 65; Japan, 32j.
..... { pounds..	3,173,867	

Foreign Population Increases.

The following table indicates, by nationalities, the foreign population and business firms resident in China in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Nationality.	Persons.			Firms.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
American.....	5,340	5,766	6,660	131	234	314
Austrian.....	419	271	27	22	16	5
Belgian.....	178	360	391	13	20	20
Brazilian.....		16			1	
British.....	8,966	7,953	13,234	590	606	644
Danish.....	254	475	546	14	23	27
Dutch.....	161	377	367	10	24	25
French.....	2,292	2,580	4,409	108	156	171
German.....	2,949	2,651	1,335	296	75	2
Hungarian.....	21	7	11	2		
Italian.....	355	535	276	39	36	19
Japanese.....	80,219	159,950	171,485	1,269	4,483	4,878
Norwegian.....	249	279	249	7	11	12
Portuguese.....	3,486	2,417	2,390	46	43	93
Russian.....	66,765	59,719	148,170	1,229	1,154	1,760
Spanish.....	136	298	272	22	9	8
Swedish.....	292	530	632	3	3	4
Nontreaty powers.....	1,645	343	537	6	36	33
Total.....	163,827	244,527	350,991	3,805	6,930	8,015

The American population of China does not seem to have increased as one would believe it has, which is entirely due to the omission of American residents to register at the various consulates. The statistics for the customs returns are furnished to the Commissioner of Customs by the consular officers of the various districts, and unless the Americans register it is impossible for the consular officers to furnish accurate statistics. It is very deplorable that American residents do not consider it of great importance to be registered in their respective consular districts and offices, and it is also to be regretted that there is no penal statute requiring resident Americans to register at their respective consular offices.

It is also surprising that the British population has increased from 8,966 in 1913 to 13,234 in 1919, but this undoubtedly is a true reflection of the actual British residents in China, which is unlike the American report. The increase in the Japanese and Russian population is expected and is not thought to be overestimated.

The increase in American firms from 131 to 314 is more nearly correct than are the statistics in regard to the population. Here again, however, it is to be regretted that there is no penal statute requiring American firms to register at their respective consulates. The necessity, however, of a business firm applying to the consulate for protection from time to time renders it more or less obligatory that the firm be on record at the consulate.

Declared Exports to United States and Possessions.

The following table shows the value of the declared exports to the United States and its possessions, through the various consulates in China, during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
TO UNITED STATES.			
Antimony.....	\$186,554		
Crude.....		\$143,931	\$172,271
Regulus.....		1,404,197	596,647
Oxide.....		26,050	46,981
Art, works of:			
Porcelains.....	12,606	32,696	115,118
All other.....	5,050	53,740	44,297
Bristles.....	1,189,393	4,695,311	3,171,147
Chemicals:			
Albumen.....	412,395	836,363	4,777,732
Camphor.....	29,721	233,037	1,206,417
Dyes—			
Gallnuts.....	100,217	871,452	471,557
Licorice root.....		410,010	1,415,832
Musk.....	75,262	98,528	119,521
Rhubarb.....	30,532	15,973	208,093
Tumeric.....	10,344		
Cotton and manufactures:			
Raw.....	1,006,770	2,731,580	5,721,785
Waste.....	56	3,370	8,652
Lace, embroidery, etc.....	89,732	390,688	838,139
Curios.....	85,631	35,830	122,516
Earthen and china ware.....	25,845	25,330	52,148
Eggs.....	31,451		
Fresh.....		134,332	141,542
Dried and frozen.....		562,129	1,456,019
Yolk.....	44,005	1,526,428	5,045,545
Fans, palm-leaf.....	42,061	13,793	53,835
Feathers and down.....	69,576	698,217	720,900
Fibers and manufactures:			
China grass.....	13,248	458,318	88
Hemp.....		82,761	9,445
Jute.....	87,494	30,105	37,778
Ramie.....		271,481	
All other.....	1,047	15,312	17,996
Firecrackers.....	231,210	16,418	192,783
Fruits and nuts:			
Apricot kernels.....			802
Peanuts.....	46,767	154,768	467,055
Walnuts.....	225,656	367,262	2,344,212
Furs and skins, and manufactures of:			
Dressed—Dog mats.....	27,093	725,247	770,604
Undressed—			
Cat.....	20,620	9,613	
Deer and doe.....	71,137	308,046	321,901
Dog.....	335,840		1,115,273
Fox.....	25,134	508,662	788,560
Goat.....	2,934,627	9,420,286	22,814,432
Kolinsky.....	2,488	292,877	156,196
Marmot.....	12,352	374,181	1,544,927
Rabbit.....	5,054	9,301	59,756
Raccoon.....	551	135,975	14,615
Sheep and lamb.....	272,311	723,794	1,132,410
Squirrel.....		574,182	481,489
Weasel.....	36,313	146,650	461,231
All other.....	45,248	771,493	3,160,905
Hair and manufacture:			
Horse.....	102,118	480,429	273,996
Human.....	93,758	303,712	450,756
Nets.....	1,100	594,117	3,368,495
All other.....	1,123	67,362	122,260
Hats, rush, straw, and wood shaving.....	15,336	35,196	169,682
Hides:			
Buffalo.....	33,926	210,019	1,326,465
Cow and calf.....	2,928,022	1,414,557	5,380,875
Horse, pony, donkey.....	17,289	28,173	60,712
All other.....	217,941		289,217
Household effects.....	51,676	27,502	25,149
Iron, pig.....	57,787		223
Joss sticks.....	13,381	65	3,906
Mattings, mats, and rugs.....	777,603	110,788	74,995
Meat and dairy products:			
Sausage casings.....		601,169	1,714,618
All other.....		31,024	85,635

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
TO UNITED STATES—continued.			
Metals:			
Tungsten.....		\$748,894	\$571,213
Wolfram.....		2,166,340	633,699
All other.....		403	
Oils, vegetable:			
Bean.....	\$343,865	38,411,309	13,067,283
Castor.....		468,497	310,951
Cotton seed.....	313,600	2,514,633	2,249,329
Hemp seed.....		187,352	50,453
Peanut.....		4,859,114	7,494,443
Perilla.....		77,185	155,903
Rape.....		101,440	
Sesamo.....		123,286	649,420
Wood.....	2,308,311	7,602,025	9,978,734
All other.....	544	77,445	55,388
Paper and manufactures:			
Books.....	3,306	9,754	9,068
All other.....	3,421	354	4,694
Plants and bulbs: Narcissus bulbs.	18,428		
Platinum.....		37,335	16,432
Quills, cut.....		10,133	14,840
Seeds:			
Castor.....			381,030
Linseed.....			51,540
Mustard.....		10,359	16,953
Rape.....	4,711	7,426	11,482
Sesamo.....	1,218	130,512	36,923
Sorghum (kaolin).....	6,473		391,859
All other.....	1,544	3,577	32,435
Silk manufactures:			
Pongee.....	29,814	605,278	624,247
All other.....	16,912	225,907	117,579
Silk:			
Raw.....	13,954,192	21,903,490	58,543,852
Waste.....	1,033,973	6,904,910	5,578,033
Wild.....	1,517,174	2,057,522	2,112,347
Cocoons.....	1,442	80,759	205,110
Spices, cassia.	157,264	192,998	186,121
Straw brails.	903,155	5,781,715	6,192,065
Tallows:			
Animal.....	599	243,313	2,075
Vegetable.....	171,526	1,744,064	660,654
Tea.....	2,908,393	3,436,187	2,992,153
Tea sweepings.		32,640	
Tobacco leaf.		1,352,808	2,102,111
Vegetables:			
Beans.....	2	12,643	175,596
Peas.....	8,216	37,456	160,360
Wax, paraffin.		69,810	1,596
Wood and manufactures:			
Bamboo split.....	12,891	26,461	12,953
China and palm reeds.....	34,829	64,657	60,006
All other.....	16,599	8,337	59,487
Wool and manufactures:			
Camel's.....		897,879	1,395,302
Goat's.....		147,254	227,044
Sheep's.....	5,533,565	15,529,510	10,682,825
Carpets and rugs.....	76,926	336,601	826,413
All other articles.	170,114	161,404	5,681,986
Total to United States.	40,824,021	151,811,923	210,064,485
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.			
Arbutus, dried.	170	1,914	2,417
Breadstuffs:			
Biscuits, canned.....		8,437	8,437
Flour.....		125,657	715,313
Oats.....		11,775	
Vermicelli.....	2,131	19,824	40,807
Candles.	4,769	3,237	
Cement.	63,441	108,622	84,241
Coal and coke.	347,139	672,956	49,769
Cotton and manufactures:			
Cloth.....	542	51,582	9,725
Nankens.....	8,964	51,422	11,847
Yarn.....		85,323	
Laces.....	408	4,586	24,534
All other.....		6,108	3,488
Earthenware:			
China ware.....	1,550	3,227	5,231
Fire bricks and fire clay.....	6,708	183	35,064
Eggs, fresh.	109	1,002	1,496

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.			
Fibers and manufactures:			
Fish nets	\$5,725	\$3,607	\$2,748
Grass cloth	10,028	1,911	7,969
Twine	2,067	1,300	.....
Fruits and nuts:			
Peanuts .....	.....	13,494	.....
All other	1,307	4,810	2,150
Iron and steel and manufactures.	7,659	13,325	1,294
Meat and dairy products:			
Canned meats .....	.....	24,508	19,338
Frozen meats .....	.....	845,652	.....
Hams	1,493	201,823	219,181
Lard .....	.....	57,697	106,088
Milk, sterilized .....	.....	1,283	38,758
Oils:			
Lubricating	43	7,025	1,043
Peanut .....	.....	5,226	3,766
All other .....	.....	.....	148
Paper and manufactures:			
Books, printed	1,678	9,870	16,031
All other	5,344	3,011	15,576
Photographic films	1,681	965	1,868
Pianos .....	.....	15,913	19,320
Silk and manufactures:			
Piece goods .....	.....	29,077	30,100
Pongee .....	.....	1,167	4,361
Raw	16,773	135,065	48,990
Stones, precious: Diamonds .....	.....	3,339	.....
Straw braid	5,607	2,603	.....
Tea	3,834	1,407	5,397
Tobacco .....	.....	1,603	3,682
Vegetables:			
Beans	1,614	21,578	28,290
All other	3,533	17,307	28,510
Wood and manufactures:			
Canes	2,030	1,670	2,074
Combs	1,274	1,912	4,446
All other .....	.....	823	1,114
All other articles	8,017	57,597	103,721
Total to Philippine Islands	521,901	2,671,987	1,768,352

The declared exports to the United States from the consular districts of China were in 1919, \$210,664,485, or an increase of \$53,852,562 over 1918, and of \$169,840,464 over 1913. The articles of chief export are silk, goatskins, hides, bean oil, peanut oil, wool oil, and straw braid. There is a substantial increase in practically every article that is exported to the United States, and the increase of total exports is not indicative of new articles being demanded of China, but rather an increased demand for the staple articles.

The exports to the Philippine Islands were valued in 1918 at \$2,671,987, and in 1919 at \$1,768,352, as against \$521,901 in 1913. The slight decrease in 1919, as compared with 1918 can be accounted for by the reduction in the amount of coal and coke exported. Frozen meats were exported in less quantities in 1919 to the Philippine Islands than in the preceding year, when this branch of trade was very active, owing to Army contracts.

The exports to the Hawaiian Islands from China were valued at \$23,932 in 1913, \$34,794 in 1918, and \$56,981 in 1919.

Future Development of American Trade.

The needs for the development of American interests in China which stand out preeminently are:

(1) A federal incorporation law that will enable American business men to organize in China companies for specific purposes of foreign trade, similar to the privileges which other nationals trading

in this field enjoy, and an incorporation law which will enable American capital to combine with the assistance of the Webb-Pomerene law permitting legitimate undertakings without the cumbersome machinery and conflicts of the various State incorporation laws.

(2) A law should be enacted, which may be embodied in the foregoing, relieving American firms and individuals from the payment of income taxes on incomes derived solely in China. This is not intended to give to the American residents in China any advantage over their compatriots in other parts of the world, but only to place them upon an equal footing with their alien competitors who are exempt from income taxes on incomes derived from business in China.

(3) It is important to have river and coastal steamers under the American flag in China. This is as vital as it is to have American lines of steamers receiving and delivering cargo to and from the United States. Terminals, including landing wharves, and lighters, coasting and river steamers, are as imperative to the intelligent development of American trade as are American bottoms carrying cargoes across the Pacific. If American firms must depend upon competitors for any of these items, their profits may, by preferential treatment, disappear before their imports are delivered in China.

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55f

December 8, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Trade by countries.....	2	Chinese products imported.....	12
Gross and net value of trade.....	3	Shanghai exports, including reexports.....	13
Nationality of shipping.....	4	Declared exports to United States.....	10
Road improvement.....	5	Increase in customs revenues.....	18
Shipbuilding activities.....	5	Movement of treasure.....	19
Development of cotton manufacturing.....	6	Suggestions for development of Amer- ican trade.....	19
Establishment of new industries.....	6		
Principal foreign imports.....	7	Other treaty ports in Shanghai district.....	20

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

By Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham.

During 1919 conditions in the district of Shanghai were reasonably normal. The political unrest in the interior, the failure of the North and the South to make a settlement, the disappointments felt as the result of the Versailles Peace Conference, were but mildly reflected in the trade of the port.

The lowest nominal exchange for the tael was \$1.07, for four months' bills \$1.124; and the highest was \$1.51, for four months' bills, \$1.66. The former rate was in March, while the highest occurred in December. High exchange always militates against exports, and when the nominal buying and selling quotations for November and December presented so wide a difference, it is little wonder that export business almost ceased.

In the International and French Settlements during 1919 there were issued 4,305 permits for the erection of various structures. These included 3,510 Chinese houses, 158 foreign buildings, 52 godowns, 52 stables and garages, 94 sheds, 28 mills and factories, and 468 miscellaneous buildings. The number of buildings erected and permits issued was at its high-water mark in 1914, since which time on account of the high cost of material there have been fewer buildings erected, but during 1919 the tide began to rise again, and there is a slight increase over the preceding year.

The year 1913 in the commercial history of China was reasonably normal; therefore, for comparative purposes, it may be accepted as fairly representative of the pre-war period. In 1911 a revolution replaced the dynasty with a Republic, and conditions were naturally decidedly unsettled. The year 1912 may be regarded as a reconstruction period with usual unsettled conditions, and 1913 suffered a second small revolution, which did not upset commercial conditions.

In reality 1913 may be regarded as more representative than any other pre-war year during the Republic.

The statistics in this report will attempt to compare the years 1913, 1918, and 1919. The Chinese Maritime Customs statistics are used, unless otherwise stated. The rate of conversion for the haikwan tael is \$0.7415 in 1913; \$1.193 in 1918; and \$1.359 in 1919.

Trade by Countries During 1913, 1918, and 1919.

The following table furnishes a comparative statement of each country's trade with Shanghai, according to imports and exports, during the years under review:

Countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Belgium.....	\$8,030,867	\$3,037,363	.....	.....	\$297,621	\$4,730,327
British India.....	30,294,325	3,785,954	\$5,759,851	\$4,979,037	28,453,108	10,069,175
Canada.....	1,241,492	432,231	9,270,403	4,831,590	20,836,074	5,543,820
Dutch Indies.....	3,155,078	1,349,818	6,162,903	1,248,292	5,074,526	2,287,075
France.....	2,757,648	20,173,323	1,611,578	35,999,322	3,441,003	43,166,428
Germany.....	9,634,524	9,032,993	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	58,919,321	9,289,640	53,012,326	26,756,753	76,283,599	52,863,261
Hongkong.....	13,206,070	10,702,827	26,126,113	18,977,066	30,950,117	20,858,048
Italy.....	5,06,549	5,828,837	408,742	11,494,047	201,462	6,981,170
Japan.....	28,576,024	14,459,954	98,969,679	65,952,948	95,273,634	61,553,576
Russia.....	301,593	8,604,055	931,462	4,105,272	696,137	6,278,449
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.....	3,467,270	2,044,460	7,869,764	2,948,638	9,670,401	8,464,394
Philippine Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,618,402	1,301,859
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,012,624
United States.....	15,204,361	27,840,302	40,150,094	56,995,480	78,636,269	116,269,741
All other countries.....	6,083,330	8,508,757	4,193,498	5,851,550	3,199,117	7,583,789
Total.....	181,261,470	131,140,514	256,456,713	240,139,975	355,651,759	352,958,736

In 1913 Germany was an important factor in the foreign trade of Shanghai, even more important than the approximate 5 per cent reflects, whereas in 1919 it is omitted from the list of nations trading with Shanghai. Russia bought in 1913 \$8,604,055 of Chinese products, and in 1919 only \$6,278,449, though China's export trade almost trebled in that period. Imports from Russia have always been a negligible quantity. Belgium has not resumed its place among the nations trading with Shanghai, though in 1913 its trade amounted to \$11,068,230.

Great Britain held first position in Shanghai's total trade in 1913, easily being almost 50 per cent greater than the nearest competitors, the United States and Japan, whose trade was almost equal in 1913. In 1919 the United States for the first time took first place in the total foreign trade with Shanghai, with Japan in the second place and Great Britain in the third. Just how much the boycott of Japanese goods in China has affected the trade is unascertainable, but no doubt it has had considerable to do with Japan dropping into the place of second importance.

Uncertainty of Origin of Imports from Hongkong and Canada.

Hongkong is a British Colony and entrepôt for shipment to China from all parts of the world, though it is not a large producing center. There is no reason to suspect that the exports from Hongkong are exclusively of British origin, because much of the trade is of American origin. The trade of the United States is more difficult to esti-

mate accurately than is that of other nations; since the origin and destination of transshipped merchandise is frequently stated to be the place of last shipment.

The phenomenal growth of the Canadian trade with Shanghai from \$1,673,723 in 1913 to \$26,384,894 in 1919, it may confidently be stated, is very largely due to the better shipping facilities provided by Canada between Vancouver and the Orient for United States products than is provided between American Pacific ports and the Orient, and the further reason that the importer incorrectly states the origin of the goods when he makes his declaration to the Chinese Maritime Customs. In other words, the United States sales and purchases are accredited to Canada rather than to America, the real source and destination.

As a single illustration, reference is made to the item of imported textile machinery in a later table for 1919, which credits \$1,554,998 to Canada and \$1,087,374 to the United States, whereas it is well known that the manufacturers of textile machinery are located in the United States and not in Canada.

Gross and Net Value of Trade in Taels and Dollars.

The following table, in haikwan taels, indicates the phenomenal growth of the port of Shanghai from 1913 to 1919, as reflected in the gross and net trade:

	Gross trade.	Net trade.
1913-----	533,534,878	207,222,240
1914-----	498,695,147	208,075,135
1915-----	549,379,765	208,173,308
1916-----	571,245,672	240,472,340
1917-----	530,232,838	276,411,418
1918-----	627,094,382	323,998,501
1919-----	768,006,155	410,748,767

The gross value of the trade of Shanghai in 1919 was \$1,043,720,363; in 1918, \$748,123,598; and in 1913, \$395,616,112; an increase in 1919 over 1918 of \$295,596,766, or 39.5 per cent, and over 1913 of \$648,104,252, or 163.8 per cent. The gross and net value of the Shanghai trade is shown by the following table for 1913, 1918, and 1919, in United States currency:

Imports and exports.	1913	1918	1919
Imports of foreign goods:			
From foreign countries.....	\$181,261,470	\$256,456,713	\$355,651,763
From Chinese ports.....	1,554,970	7,077,049	5,188,929
Total foreign imports.....	182,816,440	263,533,762	360,840,692
Reexport of foreign goods:			
To foreign countries.....	8,340,605	14,973,052	15,751,579
To Chinese ports.....	101,331,956	143,118,374	182,945,788
Total foreign reexports.....	109,728,651	158,091,426	198,297,367
Net total foreign imports.....	73,087,789	105,442,336	162,543,321
Imports of Chinese products.....	150,538,547	275,708,092	359,815,869
Reexports of Chinese products:			
To foreign countries.....	100,303,268	152,766,577	217,045,373
To Chinese ports.....	32,028,886	50,732,383	70,170,049
Total Chinese reexports.....	132,332,154	203,501,960	287,215,422
Net total Chinese imports.....	18,306,354	72,206,132	72,600,437

Imports and exports.	1913	1918	1919
Exports of Chinese goods of local origin:			
To foreign countries	\$30, 987, 246	\$87, 370, 300	\$125, 926, 000
To Chinese ports	31, 323, 879	121, 511, 345	187, 137, 806
Total exports of local origin	62, 261, 125	208, 881, 744	323, 063, 815
Gross value of the trade of the port	395, 616, 112	748, 123, 596	1,042, 720, 203
Net value of the trade of the port	133, 656, 298	386, 530, 212	558, 207, 573

This table more than anything else could do reflects the direction in which Shanghai trade is developing; from this it is evident that its growth as the gateway to China is most important, and that as a producing center it is increasing its output.

Nationality of Shipping Entering and Clearing Shanghai.

The nationality of the tonnage entering and clearing the port of Shanghai is shown in the following table:

Nationality.	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
American	377, 207	564, 574	1, 310, 565
British	7, 746, 174	4, 405, 022	6, 929, 227
Danish	102, 810	78, 857	111, 041
Dutch	112, 887	217, 259	146, 656
French	513, 250	114, 423	256, 473
Japanese	5, 016, 604	5, 131, 823	5, 420, 778
Norwegian	193, 784	101, 867	118, 749
Russian	308, 702	94, 855	109, 634
Swedish	66, 129	20, 178	21, 072
Chinese	2, 997, 073	2, 652, 210	3, 804, 966
German	1, 641, 494		
All other countries	258, 570	4, 890	45, 978
Total	19, 334, 666	13, 746, 123	18, 318, 068

The trebling of American shipping is a satisfactory percentage, but it is by no means what it should be. It is very evident that so long as America continues in the erroneous belief that it can become a world-wide trading nation by using foreign bottoms, the trade of the United States can never be regarded as of such a permanency that will in normal times survive foreign competition. To secure and maintain a trade it is absolutely imperative that there be provided ample ocean, coasting, and river shipping under the American flag. It is realized that American shipping in this port is, in fact, greater than ever before, and that the ocean-going ships have at times exceeded those of any other nation, yet America has omitted to give proper attention to coasting and river service. On this point the American Chamber of Commerce of China in its annual report stated that: "Much still remains, however, of accomplishment, if we are to regain our golden age of 1825, when 89 per cent of our exports and 95 per cent of our imports were carried on American ships. Probably in no period of the history of American trade with China has the advantage of having American ships in this trade been so apparent."

The report emphasizes the fact that America did more business with Shanghai in 1919 than did Japan and states further that had there been no American merchant marine to carry this merchandise this certainly would not have been possible, and, furthermore, the

trade of Shanghai and China generally would have been paralyzed, for the Chinese merchants refused to ship by Japanese boats and there were not sufficient boats of other nationalities to carry the cargoes. The report points out the admitted fact that Chinese merchants threatened refusal of cargoes of American goods brought to China by Japanese boats. The report states that the fact that there are now American ships in the China trade has not only benefited American and Chinese business, but it has added tremendously to our national prestige in this part of the world, and the further fact that the American Government has seen fit to transfer a large proportion of the American fleet to the Pacific has helped along with the American merchant marine in these respects. There now remain two further developments in connection with American shipping. The first is the development of coastwise and river feeder lines in China to cooperate with the ocean-going steamers, and the second is the placing of American steamers on the lines running from China to Europe and Mediterranean ports by way of Suez.

Road Improvements—Shipbuilding Activities.

During 1919 there was a large reclamation scheme for a width averaging about 50 feet on the Bund foreshore from Peking Road to Avenue Edward VII, the labor, plant, and mud filling being supplied under contract. This greatly beautifies the Bund, and while the addition is not being used for building, it is very useful in relieving the congestion of traffic, as it affords not only a space to park cars, but also attracts pedestrians to some extent, who otherwise would be using the streets in the interior of the city. On Soochow Creek bunding has been constructed at Wenchow Road, and improvements have also been made on Dixwell Road and on Yangtzepoo Creek.

During 1918 the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works undertook the construction of four 14,000-ton boats for the United States Shipping Board. Construction work has been pushed during 1918, and it is certain that these ships, the largest ever constructed in China, will be launched during 1920. The placing of the contract by the Shipping Board with this company, which is purely a Chinese concern, resulted in the enlargement of the plant to a considerable extent, and during 1919 there were no fewer than a dozen ships under construction, while contracts were offered for other ships, which the directors were unable to accept because of the limited facilities of the works.

Shanghai has become a shipbuilding port of considerable importance. The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Works during 1919 launched two cargo steamers, of 3,100 tons, and another of 5,100 tons, deadweight capacity. In addition to this, this company contracted for the construction of two cargo and passenger steamers, each 340 feet long, during 1919, and had two other cargo steamers of 5,100 tons, deadweight capacity, under construction.

There were practically no labor troubles during the year at either of these shipbuilding plants. On a silver basis the wages paid in 1918 and 1919 were over 25 per cent in excess of those paid in 1915, which, when one takes into account the higher value of silver at this time, means that the wages have more than trebled from a foreign standpoint during six years.

Development of Cotton Manufacturing Industry.

The Chinese as well as the foreign cotton manufacturing plants had a very successful year. The character of the output of the Chinese mills consisted of yarn and cloth—the latter having been introduced only during the past few years when the foreign article was very difficult to secure and was abnormally high-priced. There are 11 Chinese owned and managed cotton plants in Shanghai, exclusive of the plants organized during 1919, which are not yet in operation. Five of these mills produce cloth as well as yarn. The yarns produced are of the coarser grades. It is very noticeable that Japanese merchants are largely interested in the cotton mills, these investments being regarded by them as desirable holdings. After the promulgation of the Order in Council prohibiting the management of companies existing under the Hongkong ordinance being in other than British hands, it was discovered that the interest in at least one was predominantly Japanese, necessitating the reconstruction of the British company. During 1919 the Chinese mills had no serious labor troubles, although wages were increased about 5 per cent.

It is reliably estimated that the output of the Chinese mills in Shanghai during the year 1919 was about 69,842,000 pounds of yarn and 27,024,000 yards of cloth. Most of the yarn produced by the Chinese mills was from 10s to 20s, although there has recently been started the production of some 32s and 42s twist yarns, but in very small quantities. Practically all the product of the Chinese mills is sold in the Chinese market, only a very small part of the yarn being exported to Hongkong, possibly for reexport to other Chinese ports.

It is stated that large orders for new machinery were placed by Chinese mills during 1919, and these orders were largely, if not exclusively, placed in the United States. The Hou Sung Cotton Mill, the Pau Chen Cotton Mill, and the Sung Sing Cotton S. & W. Co. installed 12,672, 20,000, and 15,000 new spindles, respectively.

The cotton industry in China is developing very rapidly, largely on account of the high prices of the imported article. Consequently, practically all of the old mills have been enlarged by the installation of machinery and there have been many new mills started. The demand in China for cotton-milling machinery exceeded the American supply. It is certain that local mill owners will be greatly interested in receiving any information from American manufacturers along the lines of textile machinery, and it may be confidently stated that American machinery of this character is extremely popular and will be given preference—all things being equal—over machinery produced in any other part of the world.

Establishment of New Industries.

Among the industries that were established was a cotton-spinning mill in Wuhsi. It is stated that three new cotton mills are projected; but one has been contracted for the erection of 51,800 spindles and 500 looms, and work has already begun on the building. Another is stated to have contracted for 14,800 spindles and is prepared to push the work on the construction of the mill.

A new electric light company has been established at Soochow of purely Chinese capital of \$300,000.

Considerable extension of telephone systems in Kiangsu Province has been noted, particularly connecting Soochow, Wuhsi, Changchow, and Chinkiang with Shanghai. Additional lines between Shanghai and Woosung and Shanghai and Yungchow are also contemplated.

The year has seen the establishment of a cardboard factory at Soochow.

Principal Foreign Imports.

The following table shows the amount and gross value of principal foreign articles imported into Shanghai during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Advertising matter.....		\$87,576		\$382,743		\$496,270
Automobiles.....number..	162	243,305	700	954,261	961	1,586,007
Bags:						
Cotton.....do.....	477,000	18,093	5,873,223	536,315	549,950	80,877
Gunny.....do.....	10,942,851	931,507	7,680,389	890,170	15,609,182	2,612,667
Benzine and gasoline.....gallons..	218,130	33,021	453,299	188,193	827,140	638,040
Books, printed.....		218,751		263,801		237,949
Butter.....pounds.....	696,266	177,640	992,993	378,915	705,333	338,931
Candle-making materials: Stearin, tons.....	748	149,832		288,527		566
Candles.....pounds.....	2,848,900	177,066	6,675,467	1,015,387	9,713,866	1,892,232
Canned goods:						
Fruits and vegetables.....		87,715		192,303		312,648
Milk and cream.....dozen.....	161,819	195,845	203,498	400,322	274,047	565,719
Cigarettes.....thousands.....	3,291,629	4,958,406	4,034,579	16,133,798	5,525,479	20,239,143
Cigars.....do.....	26,800	239,527	37,258	666,732	37,056	604,461
Cinematographs and accessories.....		16,357		81,730		127,980
Clocks.....	241,757	231,527	123,635	238,957	103,069	228,430
Coal:						
Hongay (Tongking).....tons.....	27,010	101,178	5,654	94,433	23,065	389,367
Japan.....do.....	929,592	3,411,939	685,245	9,401,219	643,576	8,960,414
Coffee.....pounds.....	249,139	42,426	982,601	165,286	188,472	38,327
Cotton, raw.....do.....	15,097,000	1,891,280	21,076,067	6,600,422	27,743,733	7,752,933
Cotton goods:						
Brocades, italians, satens, etc., white.....pieces..	49,413	177,316	65,957	426,054	27,710	259,506
Drills.....						
American.....do.....	521,403	1,551,400	206	246	86,915	655,992
English.....do.....	44,218	133,367	3,763	35,146	5,655	77,271
Japanese.....do.....	199,474	545,568	190,960	1,041,871	202,611	1,608,791
Dyed goods.....						
Italians, plain, fast black, pieces.....	1,169,200	4,069,716	529,754	4,291,257	527,856	4,999,573
Lastings, plain, fast black, pieces.....	57,023	180,804	16,770	113,237	2,686	23,157
Venetians, plain, fast black.....pieces.....	303,315	1,604,017	223,331	2,779,531	275,282	3,591,901
Italians, plain, colored, pieces.....	345,724	133,184	13,931	599,519	82,198	615,049
Venetians, plain, colored, pieces.....	120,873	718,809	71,648	897,499	96,374	1,372,012
Satens, plain, colored, pieces.....	106,988	285,479	48,646	613,246	54,961	467,202
Venetians, figured, pieces.....	123,148	863,172	20,762	229,909	8,524	137,990
Flannelettes, plain, dyed and printed, 30 yards.....						
American.....pieces.....	325,510	137,732			59,904	395,763
English.....do.....	109,415	278,056	1,061	6,016	1,127	9,153
Japanese.....do.....	16,458	43,554	174,056	973,873	172,901	1,216,499
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.....	1,013,288	270,246	663,471	433,444	1,068,332	879,855
Jeans.....						
American.....pieces.....	37,590	119,207	10,760	59,061	13,091	104,242
English.....do.....	1,449,423	3,574,783	102,259	647,565	217,804	1,386,411
Japanese.....do.....	9,751	29,605	1,083,969	6,016,430	501,908	3,723,191
Sheetings.....						
American.....do.....	1,670,895	4,531,799	89,900	522,998	436,440	2,687,855
English.....do.....	113,637	352,160	7,680	58,180	55,738	434,736
Japanese.....do.....	124,056	320,688	546,760	3,059,168	503,910	3,863,661
Shirtings.....						
Gray, plain.....						
English.....do.....	3,606,116	8,714,315	486,332	3,080,949	1,023,536	6,068,006
Japanese.....do.....	10,981	24,736	400,952	2,128,301	575,333	3,723,597

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton goods—Continued.						
Shirting—Continued.						
White, plain—						
Dutch.....pieces..	102,458	\$317,588	4,003	\$24,636	19,096	\$145,683
English.....do....	3,299,812	10,367,379	1,264,209	8,732,496	2,281,785	17,180,104
Japanese.....do....	6,988	25,287	316,340	2,244,652	428,528	3,723,367
T cloths—						
English.....do....	908,613	1,951,715	136,487	681,039	194,763	1,205,553
Japanese.....do....	160,111	194,990	225,646	775,744	393,737	1,636,483
Thread, on spools.....gross..	167,134	257,868	61,823	164,472	106,032	957,963
Velvet and velveteens yards..	4,438,509	946,775	3,098,199	1,500,686	783,908	477,620
Yarns, gray and bleached:						
Indian.....pounds..	87,083,466	13,210,270	15,724,400	5,502,545	56,039,266	25,193,876
Japanese.....do....	78,531,200	10,331,955	27,139,200	11,561,040	11,350,266	7,109,694
Dyes, aniline.....do....		2,647,962		1,714,557		2,761,783
Electrical materials:						
Cables.....do....				113,390		275,578
Fans and accessories.....do....				130,766		225,266
Insulated and vulcanized wire.....do....		965,133				
Lamps and accessories.....do....				347,687		297,692
Motors and parts.....do....				572,170		762,765
Enameled ware, basins.....do....	227,159	851,535	114,331	357,390	135,914	494,589
Flour, wheat.....barrels..	139,873	572,284	10,271	96,990	14,657	146,798
Garters and suspenders.....do....		101,767		475,725		207,450
Glass, window.....do....		311,960		452,185		774,586
Graphophones and accessories.....do....		50,378		102,662		190,214
Haberdashery.....do....		232,375		396,937		471,212
Hosiery.....dozen pairs..	2,109,301	1,419,011	85,975	103,340	84,483	126,579
Lamps, lampware, and lanterns.....do....		357,165		279,485		528,492
Leather:						
Calf, kid, and colored.....pounds..	80,900	122,483	90,267	325,592	69,733	348,831
Cow.....do....	985,200	256,644	2,745,467	1,225,253	6,400	5,122
Sole.....do....	338,500	101,653	654,833	375,685	634,133	324,991
Locks and padlocks.....do....		1,019		131,771		217,061
Lumber, planks, and logs:						
Hardwood.....cubic feet..	663,519	169,372	1,465,548	821,748	924,795	534,457
Softwood.....square feet..	85,565,098	1,569,048	61,024,133	2,620,864	125,963,322	2,906,975
Machinery:						
Cotton and spinning.....do....		506,512		1,594,736		3,377,544
Electric power station.....do....		54,361		488,284		950,404
Flour mill.....do....		64,064		90,372		687,674
Ice and refrigerating.....do....				32,832		12,334
Propelling (boilers, turbines, etc.).....do....		182,783		554,906		1,295,619
Match-making materials, paraffin wax.....tons..	8,214	521,294	5,772	1,197,033	5,085	1,052,327
Matches, Japanese.....gross..	3,965,657	388,251	2,133,080	894,394	2,623,343	1,280,174
Medicines.....do....		680,842		1,626,561		2,506,729
Metals, and manufactures of:						
Brass sheets and plates, tons..	289	84,787	199	151,706	253	163,058
Copper ingots and slabs.....do....						
Copper sheets and plates, tons..	333	112,951	914	492,686	910	357,787
Copper sheets and plates, tons..	297	102,623	238	161,833	334	214,124
Iron and mild steel, new—						
Angles.....do....	1,689	55,538	5,278	771,000	9,013	1,020,723
Bars.....do....	11,909	399,933	12,489	1,785,728	24,334	2,683,541
Hoops.....do....	2,207	97,185	3,276	517,703	2,786	377,657
Nails, all kinds.....do....	7,128	333,290	6,328	996,022	8,789	1,262,424
Pipe and tubes.....do....	1,334	73,791	4,481	543,639	3,151	536,840
Sheets and plates.....do....	14,120	539,411	12,797	3,025,199	33,014	4,178,105
Iron, galvanized, sheets—						
Corrugated.....tons..	3,098	195,287	469	121,145	722	108,742
Plain.....do....	5,572	410,098	2,004	537,810	3,709	721,307
Iron wire, rope and shorts.....do....						
Lead in pigs and bars.....do....	6,621	244,019	5,446	917,211	5,408	672,660
Tin, in slabs.....do....	3,279	260,703	2,618	481,151	5,585	780,425
Tinned plates.....do....	432	201,964	732	708,725	2,256	2,415,218
Zinc sheets.....do....	5,155	377,875	18,814	3,960,719	20,843	3,827,372
Zinc sheets.....do....	545	71,907	115	61,387	180	71,937
Oils:						
Lubricating.....gallons..	1,130,083	234,106	3,620,289	1,356,167	5,376,719	2,450,594
Kerosene—						
American.....do....	15,872,126	1,320,181	7,671,269	2,432,976	33,994,437	10,069,418
Borneo.....do....	5,681,241	631,895	5,368,303	1,505,171	668,434	198,389
Japanese.....do....			10	4		
Sumatra.....do....	12,910,054	1,441,658	25,564,962	8,867,130	15,542,837	5,064,701
Opium, Indian.....pounds..	1,708,794	22,231,851				
Paints.....do....		108,783		382,852		471,273

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper:						
Bank note		\$87, 163		\$136, 678		\$125, 505
Cap. pounds	17, 498, 000	546, 153	1, 980, 533	234, 842	10, 182, 933	992, 789
Enameled		109, 562		797, 130		317, 916
Printing—						
Calendered and sized, pounds	9, 685, 066	389, 360	2, 855, 200	358, 480	7, 279, 333	967, 166
Uncalendered and unsized. pounds	15, 289, 066	454, 748	9, 022, 133	858, 759	22, 355, 200	2, 062, 300
Paper-making materials: Wood pulp. pounds	4, 828, 800	81, 171	4, 907, 867	265, 811	9, 590, 206	474, 867
Photographic materials		87, 658		135, 704		266, 273
Piece goods, miscellaneous:						
Artificial silk fancies. yards	58, 036	15, 422	1, 152, 081	531, 869	270, 039	226, 417
Canvas. do	631, 979	118, 714	187, 493	71, 615	260, 972	129, 181
Cotton duck. do	565, 024	106, 204	346, 071	93, 413	322, 582	149, 981
Silk piece goods:						
Brocaded		323, 647		670, 842		459, 181
Mixtures, plain		204, 649		707, 739		926, 868
Mixtures, brocaded		21, 121		229, 028		233, 952
Porcelain ware		214, 466		280, 858		248, 262
Printing ink. pounds	645, 333	73, 812	503, 600	172, 973	809, 466	414, 908
Provisions		134, 113		159, 950		310, 839
Singlets and drawers		156, 656		388, 541		296, 706
Soap		1, 201, 670		1, 380, 630		2, 143, 672
Socks, cotton. dozen pairs	1, 120, 903	791, 832	734, 069	726, 784		944, 551
Soda ash. tons	15, 447	352, 095	10, 906	1, 171, 026	19, 530	1, 065, 637
Stationery: Account books, blank books, etc.		328, 592		261, 827		43, 125
Sugar, refined. tons	159, 347	8, 646, 521	187, 767	23, 522, 497	135, 988	18, 143, 609
Telephone and telegraph materials. pounds		186, 110		132, 016		
Tobacco leaf. pounds	8, 656, 000	1, 482, 143	16, 736, 900	5, 584, 271	15, 228, 533	6, 044, 263
Typewriters and accessories		66, 680		184, 973		282, 544
Umbrellas		562, 594		1, 031, 054		1, 078, 477
Watches		171, 963		441, 302		924, 079
Wines, all kinds		754, 739		1, 997, 757		679, 587
Woolen and cotton mixtures:						
Alpacas, lusters, and orleans, yards	297, 101	56, 688	455, 077	228, 147	110, 599	96, 073
Union and poucho cloths, yards	1, 055, 197	582, 394	147, 796	151, 988	109, 534	148, 476
Woolen goods:						
Coatings. yards	46, 113	14, 885	118, 667	298, 698	138, 525	445, 494
Kerges. do	64, 953	58, 544	99, 629	197, 830	79, 688	203, 266
Suits. do	123, 586	108, 373	130, 545	363, 679	145, 605	510, 809
Wool, Berlin. pounds	755, 200	497, 480	179, 600	443, 086	236, 133	680, 371
Parcel post, not classified		322, 973		1, 743, 090		2, 045, 982
All other articles		39, 385, 566		65, 403, 496		106, 086, 355
Total		181, 261, 470		256, 456, 713		355, 651, 760

Cotton Yarn and Textiles Lead Import Trade.

The most important single item is that of yarns. Shanghai purchased about 40 per cent as much of this product in 1919 as in 1913, but paid 45 per cent more for the smaller imports. The high price of cotton, cotton yarns, and textiles had a stimulating effect upon the domestic manufacturers of yarns, which resulted in a very substantial increase of its production in China. The demand from abroad for yarns will never approach again what it was in pre-war days. Japanese and Indian mills supplied the bulk of yarns formerly, as they do at present. The prejudice in China against Japanese goods is undoubtedly reflected in the 1919 yarn returns aggregating 56,039,266 pounds Indian and 11,050,266 pounds Japanese, whereas in 1918 15,724,400 pounds were accredited to India and 27,130,200 to Japan.

The most important group of imports is cotton textiles, totaling 14,992,588 pieces, valued at \$42,745,498, in 1913, as against 8,250,443

pieces, valued at \$61,659,615, in 1919. The latter year shows an increased value, as was to be expected, but the quantities declined materially, owing chiefly to the high prices, the excessive demand over supplies, but only in a very small part to increased domestic production. The United States has only a small share in this trade, supplying some shirtings, sheetings, jeans, flannelettes, and drills.

The three years under review represent the extremes of seven years. They show many changes in demand, prices, and origin of various products. The diminution of imports from England is due to inability to supply rather than to any dissatisfaction with the English materials. Japanese and domestic textile mills have profited by the decline in imports from Europe and America. Shirting, gray and white, is the item that is important to the great mass of China's millions. It is in universal use throughout the land. The imports in 1913 numbered 7,026,355 pieces white and gray, about equally divided, valued at \$19,449,305; in 1919, 4,328,328 pieces, white being double the gray, the total valued at \$30,876,989.

The cotton crop in China was excellent in 1919. It is estimated to have been the largest yet produced. It may be a surprise to find that the 15,097,000 pounds of raw cotton imported in 1913 had increased in 1919 to 27,743,733 pounds, valued at \$7,752,933, but it is an excellent indication of the increase of the manufacturing industry demanding a greater variety of cotton than that produced at present in China. The fiber of the China cotton is short and unsuited without mixture for any purpose.

Cotton yarn and textiles stand at the head of the list of imports and will long remain a most important group, and American manufacturers can not be too strongly impressed with this importance, because the conservatism of the Chinese people will guarantee a greater permanency to the trade once it has been acquired.

Increased Tobacco Trade—Sugar and Provisions.

Tobacco leaf importations are extremely important and about 60 per cent of the 1919 total was supplied directly by the United States. The cigarette trade shows a great increase in value; 3,291,629,000, valued at \$4,958,406, were imported in 1913, while 5,525,479,000, valued at \$20,239,143, were imported in 1919. The United States supplied about 60 per cent of this trade, while the Philippine Islands are very largely interested in the \$864,464 of cigars imported in 1919. The value of cigar imports in 1919 exceeded 1913 by \$624,937.

Over 65 per cent of the imports of refined sugar originated at Hongkong, while Japan and the Dutch Indies practically supplied the remainder, though the Philippine Islands in 1919 supplied about 8 per cent of the brown sugar imported. The American residents in China have been more fortunate than their fellow countrymen in the United States during recent years in that sugar was available in abundance.

Canned goods saw an increase over the preceding year and over 1913, as did butter and condensed milk. American condensed milk was quite prominent in the market, but Australian butter was very much in evidence. There are not any strong indications that the domestic dairy products will supplant the imported article in the very near future. Importation of provisions was greater in 1919 than in 1913.

Promising Future for Automobile Trade—Electrical Materials.

It is extremely interesting to note that in 1913 there were imported 162 motor cars, valued at \$243,305; in 1918, 700 motor cars, valued at \$954,261; and in 1919, 961 motor cars, valued at \$1,598,607. Practically all of the motor cars imported in 1918 and 1919 were of American origin, though, as previously mentioned, many are accredited to Canada. The importation of benzine and gasoline increased very materially during the past seven years, and the automobile trade is largely responsible for this increase.

The potentialities of the automobile trade in China are almost limitless, though depending upon the construction of roads suitable for motor vehicles. The Chinese people are very fond of motor cars, and the trade is limited now only by the fact that there are scarcely 225 miles of suitable roads for operating motor cars in the Shanghai consular district. It would be a splendid undertaking should American manufacturers of automobiles combine with the producers of road materials for the purpose of constructing roads in this country, because it would produce a wonderful trade in motor cars and at the same time do more to develop China than any other one thing.

The increased importation of electrical materials indicates very strongly the development of this consular district. This development is also reflected in the wonderful increase of various items of machinery in 1919 over 1913. Although this increase was gratifying and substantial, it did not attain the magnitude that it would have had machinery been available for shipment during the year, as the supply in most lines was below the demand.

Metals and Manufactures—Oil and Paper Imports.

The trade in metals and the manufactures of metals is of only secondary importance in China's imports. China is rich in metals, but, owing to the fact that mining is not developed to any great extent, depends upon foreign lands for practically all those metals used in structural and other work in China. The total imports in 1919 of the various items under this head were valued at \$19,401,920, and included 121,290 tons, while in 1913 the imports amounted to \$3,561,369, and included 64,008 tons. Here again the supply was inadequate to meet the demands. The prices prevailing were high, though most of the items were slightly lower than at the close of 1918. The year saw an increased demand in China for metals of practically every variety over any preceding year, due largely to the increasing extension of manufacturing plants, the use of structural steel, and the development of China's industrial resources.

The United States supplied about 65 per cent of the lubricating oils, with Hongkong and Japan very poor seconds. It is not at all certain that the importations from these two countries were not of American origin. Kerosene is an article of immense importance and in 1919 the United States regained its premier position in supplying the Shanghai trade. Japan in 1918 made an effort to gain a part of this trade, but during the last year disappeared from the returns.

Paper of various kinds is an item of great importance, though the high prices prevailing in 1919 necessitated curtailment of importations. The United States supplied considerable quantities of paper,

particularly of uncalendered and unsized kinds, during the last year. Total paper importations in 1913 were valued at \$1,586,986, as compared with \$4,465,676 in 1919.

Chinese Products Imported into Shanghai.

The following table indicates the gross imports of Chinese products into Shanghai during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony, regulus and crude, tons.....	9,865	\$476,284	18,712	\$2,826,599	8,838	\$800,131
Beans.....bushels.....	6,132,529	4,736,296	3,882,040	4,523,676	4,750,729	7,111,247
Cereals, wheat.....do.....	729,851	635,620	6,141,673	9,649,406	5,423,691	8,026,796
Cigarettes.....pounds.....	3,916,800	918,044	2,913,600	2,106,672	5,003,486	2,546,831
Coal.....tons.....	481,051	1,505,023	545,521	3,592,451	915,526	6,702,061
Cotton:						
Raw.....pounds.....	74,804,133	9,297,907	175,193,067	45,223,527	183,434,000	49,414,878
Yarn.....do.....	6,255,466	791,660	11,713,200	4,426,914	22,784,266	10,416,978
Egg, yolk and albumen.....do.....	11,053,466	658,893	14,718,400	5,168,465	32,138,266	12,769,241
Fibers:						
Hemp.....tons.....	3,781	458,245	7,048	1,611,788	5,064	1,219,190
Ramie.....do.....	12,261	1,980,522	20,041	4,629,930	16,180	4,260,813
Flour.....barrels.....	244,105	1,281,906	184,235	1,490,591	266,928	2,397,122
Hides, cow.....pounds.....	34,764,400	7,019,927	5,632,800	8,303,118	26,727,866	6,116,677
Leather.....do.....	5,705,200	1,709,682	4,501,467	2,196,594	5,269,733	2,743,597
Nut, peanuts.....do.....			38,477,067	1,547,266	69,869,200	3,228,238
Oil, wood.....do.....	66,122,000	3,111,960	65,184,667	7,407,146	84,175,866	11,273,627
Seed:						
Rape.....tons.....	30,217	968,769	35,729	2,107,447	34,429	2,535,191
Sesame.....do.....	101,337	7,046,814	12,339	1,126,137	81,181	9,173,431
Silk:						
Raw—						
White.....pounds.....	4,202,800	11,479,172	2,780,800	15,517,916	2,827,733	17,815,665
Yellow.....do.....	2,732,933	7,340,640	2,737,067	9,479,410	1,523,200	8,344,018
Wild.....do.....	2,864,733	4,060,390	2,155,800	6,416,844	1,783,600	6,774,372
Pongee.....do.....	2,039,233	4,480,395	2,139,867	6,566,052	2,259,466	7,768,653
Skins, goat, untanned.....pieces.....	6,461,306	2,791,884	5,679,456	5,307,011	10,850,834	11,383,408
Straw braid.....pounds.....	3,056,933	1,887,886	3,197,767	2,379,236	10,008,533	7,299,376
Tallow, vegetable.....tons.....	8,728	1,961,316	13,773	3,213,956	12,773	3,365,349
Tea:						
Black.....pounds.....	35,074,000	2,899,947	11,057,600	4,157,369	19,882,133	7,266,979
Green.....do.....	48,596,933	7,800,946	24,413,067	29,782,074	29,782,074	13,656,312
Tobacco, leaf and prepared, pounds.....	37,164,000	3,850,887	49,378,400	6,397,887	83,458,533	14,955,644
Wool, sheep's.....pounds.....	33,744,400	3,708,541	21,863,733	6,326,537	26,499,600	8,475,649
All other articles.....		55,648,931		91,719,773		111,965,463
Total.....		150,538,547		275,708,092		359,815,899

Native products imported into Shanghai originate principally in the central, western, and northern parts of China, and most of them are reexported to foreign countries and will appear in the table furnishing the principal Chinese products exported overseas. A glance at the above table will show that many articles, chiefly agricultural, have been produced in greater quantities in 1919 than they were six years earlier. Perhaps no single item illustrates more convincingly than wheat that the Chinese people, without any apparent preconceived ideas, develop the growth of an article which has sprung into great demand. In other words, they seek, without organization, to produce that which has the largest demand in the world markets.

The importation of Chinese coal has only doubled during the six years; however, this is largely due to the lack of railroad and other transportation facilities from the places of production. The 183,434,000 pounds of raw cotton imported in 1919 is 108,629,867 pounds greater than in 1913. Yarn, a manufactured product, was imported into Shanghai in the quantity of 22,784,266 pounds in 1919, as

against 6,255,466 pounds in 1913, and this is an exception to the statement made above that chiefly all of the products imported into Shanghai will again appear in the export table. During the war there has been a great stimulus in the output of egg products, due to the wonderful increases in the market value of these articles.

According to the statistics there were imported 69,869,200 pounds of peanuts during 1919, notwithstanding the very strongly directed efforts of certain shipping combinations to export this article through Tsingtau, which is certainly nearer the source of production than is Shanghai. The imports of wood oil in 1919 exceeded those of 1913 by 18,053,866 pounds, which is very gratifying indeed to the port of Shanghai, as wood oil is produced in the western part of China and the first and most important port for its exportation is Hankow. In 1919 the imports of goat skins were approximately 65 per cent greater than in 1913. Straw braid importations increased wonderfully, and in 1919 the importation of this article was three times as great as in 1913. Vegetable tallow shows a wonderful increase, as does tobacco leaf. The importation of tea has declined materially, but can be explained to a very large extent by conditions over which the Chinese have no control, and which will be mentioned in the table of export of Chinese products.

Shanghai Exports, Including Reexports.

The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the exports, including reexports, from Shanghai of the principal Chinese products for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Article	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony, regulus and crude, tons.....	11,644	\$469,351	16,846	\$2,520,311	9,122	\$821,669
Beans:						
Black.....tons..	7,738	175,630	9,168	362,090	5,362	263,730
Broad.....do..	74,602	1,825,371	37,113	1,093,388	45,519	1,852,693
Green.....do..	43,986	1,237,089	12,401	620,751	47,321	2,717,781
Yellow.....do..	108,798	2,921,887	50,767	2,129,644	50,104	2,798,343
Bristles.....pounds..	5,571,700	2,616,771	6,827,733	5,582,432	6,269,466	5,934,839
Cigarettes.....do..	11,942,533	3,153,968		12,166,336	30,330,666	45,656,407
Cotton, and manufactures of:						
Raw.....pounds..	86,650,500	10,354,009	138,184,133	35,049,631	100,657,733	27,346,463
Nankeens.....do..	13,736,300	3,482,543	11,490,800	5,533,800	12,664,133	8,584,047
Sheetings.....pieces..	476,489	1,251,870	1,222,374	10,496,902	1,361,195	13,584,203
Yarn.....pounds..	65,509,333	10,691,447	144,102,133	59,826,194	149,454,133	88,257,620
Eggs, albumen and yolk, pounds.....	17,987,800	1,708,587	27,200,800	8,344,764	65,685,933	22,348,460
Fibers, ramie.....tons..	11,973	1,925,104	19,444	4,492,055	15,361	4,062,781
Flour.....barrels..	1,169,296	4,000,197	3,012,578	21,861,706	2,252,247	31,030,225
Hides:						
Buffalo.....pounds..	8,708,000	912,508	4,534,667	786,991	7,941,466	1,225,421
Cow.....do..	36,869,900	7,224,360	32,630,533	10,593,842	24,098,133	6,206,785
Oils:						
Cottonseed.....do..	8,876,000	475,168	15,438,933	1,107,520	25,220,286	2,691,738
Peanut.....do..			31,273,300	2,892,567	47,510,533	6,861,469
Wood.....do..	54,986,060	2,596,233	54,455,067	6,188,405	72,125,466	9,659,724
Peanuts:						
In shell.....do..			3,019,467	82,303	5,568,666	220,491
Kernels.....do..			140,907,733	5,663,951	133,466,666	6,297,726
Seeds:						
Rape.....do..	75,942,000	1,310,118	73,617,600	2,230,163	78,541,200	2,991,162
Sesame.....do..	218,428,000	7,398,590	32,630,933	1,402,729	250,932,333	15,563,483
Silk, and manufactures of:						
Pongees.....pounds..	1,856,500	4,065,230		5,562,763	2,308,933	7,894,784
Raw.....do..						
White.....do..	7,121,333	23,941,895	6,213,767	35,939,979	7,699,833	57,581,370
Yellow.....do..	2,640,666	4,085,498	1,912,000	6,941,802	3,272,000	11,640,900
Wild.....do..	3,168,266	4,487,405	2,070,000	6,156,183	1,879,866	7,120,114
Cocoons.....do..	2,604,133	1,373,904	3,806,667	2,788,598	4,119,200	3,230,912
Waste, cocoon refuse, do..	13,224,933	3,275,925	16,565,333	8,517,218	4,030,466	1,037,875

Article.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Skins, goat, untanned..pieces..	7,078,532	\$2,985,891	7,681,339	\$3,870,731	10,141,962	\$9,707,715
Straw braid.....pounds.....	3,677,240	1,223,939	3,603,733	2,281,682	10,331,200	7,668,169
Tallow:						
Animal.....tons.....	4,171	472,259	5,174	1,214,785	3,561	1,038,913
Vegetable.....do.....	11,393	1,303,151	11,076	2,584,650	10,244	2,808,849
Tea:						
Black.....pounds.....	18,894,800	2,849,452	9,780,133	3,075,682	19,437,933	7,124,359
Green.....do.....	38,770,400	8,532,668	21,800,000	9,280,566	33,287,733	15,770,000
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	14,474,466	688,755	22,816,123	2,255,828	39,856,266	5,214,611
Wool, sheep's.....do.....	34,523,100	3,738,604	20,773,067	5,981,170	30,421,733	9,093,709
All other articles.....		66,320,812		112,323,756		155,750,749
Total.....		194,493,289		412,383,704		610,279,239

Generally speaking, the export trade of Shanghai should be regarded as entirely satisfactory; however, but for the abnormal demands for Chinese products throughout the world it would have been impossible for the handicaps to have been overcome to the extent that they have been. As a matter of fact the exports from Shanghai of Chinese products during the year 1919 exceeded those of any preceding year, and this can only be explained by the lack of production in other parts of the world, the high prices prevailing, and the abnormal demand for many of the articles. During the first eight months of the year exports were reasonably good, but toward the end, when exchange broke all records, it was extremely difficult for exporters to negotiate their drafts. Local interest was very high, money was scarce, silver during November and December became so scarce that foreign intervention was requested to increase the output of the mints, and exchange exceeded anything that had formerly been quoted.

The most important article of export from Shanghai is cotton yarn. This export is naturally to other Chinese ports, and it appears in this list only because Shanghai is the place of manufacture or the port of importation of the article. The export of wheat flour produced in Shanghai mills increased over 1913 by 1,082,951 barrels, and the 1913 exports were in part foreign flour. There was an increase in the export of wood oil, and the export of peanuts greatly increased in 1919. The export of sesame seed increased in value by \$8,184,893, though the increase in quantity was practically nil. The export of cowhides was not so great during 1919 as during 1913, though the values were practically the same.

Heavy Demand for Hides and Skins.

During the earlier months of the season the demand for cowhides from America was very good, and business was done to a considerable extent with Europe in the finished product. Later, because of the weakening in sterling exchange, the demand for export leather from America fell off, and the American tanners were not as strong buyers as earlier in the season. There are considerable stocks of hides held by firms other than American, which have been bought on speculation during the period when prices ranged high, and these stocks are unsold to date. It is stated that the speculation of many firms was the cause of the high prices charged as much as anything else. The prices paid by the American tanners for the season per cowhide

were practically the same as those of the preceding year, the difference in exchange being offset by the cheaper prices paid the native dealer for his goods.

There has been but little demand for bamboo buffalo hides for export to America, though the prices prevailing during this season are practically what they were last year.

Goatskins, untanned, made a considerable increase in quantity and value in 1919 as compared with 1913. The goatskin market is from October to April. The demand was extremely brisk toward the end of 1919, and a very large business was done at the beginning of 1920. There was practically no demand from Europe, the United States purchasing about 95 per cent of the season's exports. There was a marked increase in the prices over those prevailing in the preceding year, and it is reliably stated to have been approximately 60 per cent on the better grade of skins and from 80 to 100 per cent on the ordinary qualities. The increases were principally due to the prevailing high rates of silver; although the native dealer received prices which were slightly over those of last season, the increase in prices paid them in silver were not in proportion to the increases in prices paid by the American tanners. It is stated that the general quality of the goatskins was better than usual. The demand in the United States was certainly very marked, because one of the outstanding features was that the bulk of the goatskin business was done at the time when silver was at its highest.

Silk, the Leading Export.

Silk is the most important export from Shanghai, and during 1919 the total exports of raw silk were valued at \$76,351,384. The distribution of raw silk to the rest of the world in 1913 as compared with the present time is not greatly changed, though the quantity of raw white and yellow silk has decreased, while steam filature silk has materially increased, as have cocoons and waste yarn.

In 1913 Italy and France each took about 30 per cent of the raw white silk, but in 1918 Italy consumed less, and in 1919 still less of raw white silk. In 1913 over 58 per cent of the raw yellow silk was shipped to India and in 1919 about 77 per cent. The United States purchased about 60 per cent of the reeled, including that from dupions, in both 1913 and 1919, and 23 per cent of steam filature in 1913 and 56 per cent in 1919. The United States also purchased 57 per cent of raw wild silk in 1913, which was increased to 68 per cent in 1919, though France's percentage of this particular article fell from 27 to 18 per cent; in the meantime Japan became a buyer of raw wild silk. The United States has become an important purchaser of waste silk.

Considerable interest has been stimulated in the improvement of raw silk before shipment by the appearance of an American Silk Commission first in 1916 and a much larger commission in 1919, which visited a great number of filatures and gave instructions in regard to the proper method of preparing silk for shipment to the United States. In many instances the results have been highly satisfactory, and it is anticipated that not only will shipments of raw silk to the United States largely increase, but it will be in a condition which will be more appreciated by American importers and manufacturers.

Tea Trade Adversely Affected.

The exportation of tea has been affected by many things during recent years. The quality of the tea during 1918 and 1919 was not so good as during the previous years. Exportation was affected in the former year by the British Order in Council which limited its importation to the United Kingdom to a very small quantity. It was also affected in both 1918 and 1919 by the decrease in the consumption of the Russians and also by a very high rate of exchange. The exportation of tea of all sorts (green, brick, and black) from Shanghai during the year 1919 was only 65,690,266 pounds as against 120,906,264 pounds in 1913. It is an important article of export, but its importance has diminished considerably owing to some extent possibly to depreciated quality and a diminishing demand for China teas.

The exportation of brick tea, which is prepared almost exclusively for the Russian market, diminished greatly owing entirely to the difficulty of commercial transactions with and transportation to Russia. Green tea, which has always been largely sold on the American market, also decreased. Great Britain, however, increased its purchases of green tea during the 1913-1918 period by about 9,000,000 pounds and was in 1919 a purchaser of as large a quantity of green tea as was the United States. France has always been and continues to be a purchaser of green teas. Black tea increased in total exports during 1919 as compared with 1913. Great Britain is the chief purchaser of China black tea, and during the year 1919 bought 13,374,800 pounds of black tea from Shanghai.

Considerable effort has been made by the Chinese Government and planters to improve the cultivation of and increase the demand for China teas, and it is possible that China tea will regain considerable prestige, which it has lost in recent years.

Declared Exports to United States.

The following table shows the value of the declared exports to the United States and dependencies, as taken from the record of this consulate general, and compares them for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Article.	1913	1918		1919	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES					
Antimony:					
Crude.....pounds.....	\$6,763	446,880	\$26,202	1,594,000	\$49,634
Regulus.....do.....		9,980,523	1,056,787	3,286,000	181,539
Oxide.....do.....		152,000	10,843		
Art works:					
Antique porcelains.....			32,696		115,118
Horn, amber, jade, and other ornaments.....	2,419		36,674		17,499
Pictures and paintings.....	1,472				24,485
All other.....	27,066		17,066		2,313
Bristles.....pounds.....	81,511	714,550	832,677	236,195	234,003
Casings.....			367,771		1,037,529
Chemicals:					
Albumen.....pounds.....	382,515	1,204,438	629,822	3,236,928	4,777,782
Camphor.....do.....	29,724	385,229	233,037	1,076,885	1,296,417
Gallnuts.....do.....	5,897	897,209	280,252	124,865	57,680
Musk.....do.....	75,262	5,629	96,528	8,484	119,621
Rhubarb.....pounds.....	30,532	38,694	15,973	223,776	196,968
Cotton:					
Raw.....do.....	27,986	2,401,483	764,496	3,785,936	1,086,215
Waste.....do.....		21,408	3,370	27,561	8,662
Laces and embroideries.....	1,561		370,684		776,263

Article.	1913	1918		1919	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.					
Eggs:					
Fresh.....dozens..	\$31,451	404,640	\$133,175	697,109	\$141,542
Dried.....pounds..		434,171	143,012		
Frozen.....do.....		2,301,265	419,117	3,920,626	734,798
Yolks, dry.....do.....	806	137,151	80,442	3,948,406	1,735,835
Feathers and down.....do.....	57,067	2,050,276	624,244	1,888,681	614,330
Fibers.....tons..	1,019	1,824	679,315	33	12,983
Fruits and nuts:					
Peanuts.....pounds..	6,342	823,050	77,458	3,247,327	280,974
Walnuts.....do.....	76,246	129,890	27,544	2,494,397	513,456
Furs, undressed:					
Deer and doe.....			352,040		321,071
Fox.....					46,769
Goat.....			5,212,620		11,084,355
Marmot.....			33,883		11,856
Rabbit.....			7,663		59,551
Raccoon.....			59,201		9,354
Sable.....			18,584		142,281
Sheep and lamb.....			67,256		305,294
Squirrel.....			40,700		12,215
Weasel.....			125,058		347,865
Other.....			9,183		4,662
Hair, human:					
Cleaned.....pounds..		28,036	16,015	208,985	167,086
Waste.....do.....		170,388	63,353	82,549	21,578
Stumps.....do.....		88,557	22,614	123,638	49,236
Hair nets.....			221,074		1,661,888
Hats, straw and rush.....	11,518				169,500
Hides:					
Buffalo, dry.....pounds..		567,252	119,161	1,668,182	482,704
Cow—					
Dry.....do.....		2,064,320	775,776	4,480,517	2,237,887
Salted.....do.....		621,426	197,982	105,086	63,779
Donkey.....do.....		31,327	13,120		
Horse and pony.....do.....		12,673	4,414		
Mats, dogskins.....			61,404		224,889
Metals:					
Tungsten ore.....tons..		329	349,373	1,136	571,213
Concentrates (tungsten).....do.....		227	196,508		
Wolframite ore.....do.....		143	160,577	126	389,282
Oils, vegetable:					
Bean.....do.....	3,327	375,000	48,082	907,700	182,870
Castor.....gallons..	1,104	552,817	108,481	49,701	16,763
Cottonseed.....pounds..	504,254	16,160,603	2,199,807	4,994,374	2,036,660
Linseed.....do.....				2,567	38,178
Peanut.....gallons..		1,402,596	1,785,640	3,635,131	6,946,312
Rape.....pounds..		717,362	101,440		
Sesame.....do.....		230,713	40,545		
Wood.....gallons..		642,141	1,081,809	1,489,384	366,072
Platinum.....ounces..		130	13,088		
Seeds, sesame.....pounds..		963,520	84,017	279,950	28,053
Silk, and manufactures:					
Cocoons.....do.....	1,442	25,776	28,238	364,153	118,971
Embroideries.....					21,337
Piece goods.....	3,004		221,546		17,808
Pongees.....	15,612				624,247
Raw.....pounds..	8,006,977	2,478,574	13,902,312	3,014,804	34,905,961
Waste.....do.....	379,221	4,854,182	3,880,652	2,194,514	2,407,773
Wild.....do.....	1,517,174	1,004,296	2,960,522	823,046	2,112,347
Yarn.....do.....		39,140	175,922		
Stones, precious:					
Straw braid.....	101,831		227,990		171,455
Tallow, animal and vegetable.....pounds..	4,493	3,636,481	602,905	1,052,718	137,313
Tea.....do.....	2,401,131	10,112,063	3,186,880	10,887,012	2,964,334
Tea sweepings.....do.....		130,390	32,640		
Tobacco leaf.....do.....		2,319,840	763,840	6,377,073	1,773,737
Vegetables.....	8,216		9,462		183,388
Wax, paraffin.....pounds..		448,000	69,810		
Wool:					
Sheep's.....do.....	1,613,138	3,063,538	1,026,019	3,885,296	1,000,021
Camels'.....do.....				51,600	31,049
All other articles.....	1,567,102		208,893		269,726
Total.....	17,440,335		47,868,519		88,828,346
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.					
Breadstuffs:					
Flour, wheat.....barrels..		12,085	125,657	78,801	745,313
Blancets, canned.....pounds..		29,446	8,437	29,465	8,437
Oats.....bushels..		8,471	11,775	2,941	4,260
Vermicelli.....pounds..		98,371	12,949	73,465	9,639
Candles.....do.....	4,769		3,237		
Coffee beans.....do.....				104,309	24,527

Article.	1913	1918		1919	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton: TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.					
Cloth.....yards..	\$542		\$46,707	47,200	\$7,856
Laces.....	468		4,686		23,992
Nankeens.....pounds..	8,904	126,371	51,422	18,733	11,847
Piece goods.....pounds..		201,399	6,108		3,282
Yarn.....dozen..	109	4,500	85,323		
Eggs, fresh.....			1,002	7,865	1,498
Electrical fittings.....			1,632		5,418
Household and personal effects.....			1,434		10,215
Iron and steel manufactures.....	5,744		11,714		89
Liquors, champagne.....dozen bottles..				300	5,689
Meat and dairy products:					
Canned meat.....			24,508		19,336
Hams.....pounds..	1,493	594,428	209,823	719,487	249,181
Lard.....do..		238,214	57,697		103,838
Milk, sterilized.....do..		8,800	1,283	159,500	38,758
Musical instruments, pianos.....			15,913		19,320
Oils:					
Lubricating.....gallons..		9,322	7,025	1,383	1,043
Peanut.....do..		6,525	5,226	4,281	3,766
Peanuts:					
Shelled.....pounds..		114,305	6,016	113,717	6,347
Unshelled.....do..		115,573	6,085	18,779	810
Photographic goods: Cinema films.....linear feet..	83	24,410	965	85,272	1,868
Silk, and manufactures of:					
Piece goods.....			29,077		30,100
Pongees.....			1,167		4,361
Raw.....pounds..	16,773	17,631	68,824	11,383	45,047
Straw braid.....	2,070		2,663		
Vegetables:					
Beans.....bushels..		8,703	17,622	10,739	20,875
Garlic.....do..		129,063	4,498	119,800	3,230
All other articles.....	685		39,286		15,748
Total.....	41,640		809,781		1,425,680

Declared exports to Hawaii amounted to \$3,367 in 1913, \$33,035 in 1918, and \$54,745 in 1919.

The total declared exports from Shanghai to the United States, although showing a large increase in 1919 over 1913, do not indicate any great number of new articles having found sale in the United States, but rather an increased quantity of those staple articles which were even in 1913 sold to the United States from Shanghai. Inasmuch as the transportation facilities to the interior of China have increased, and a much larger percentage of the cargo is shipped direct from the interior treaty ports, this does not in any way truly reflect the increased demand that has grown up in the United States for Chinese products.

Increase in Customs Revenues.

The revenue of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Maritime Customs shows an increase over the preceding year of \$6,412,417 and of \$8,686,218 over the returns for 1913. The following table shows the sources from which the revenue was derived, and it may be noted that the opium trade produced no revenue at all during 1918 and 1919, though it was of considerable importance in 1913:

Sources of revenue.	1913	1918	1919
Import duty.....	\$5,771,268	\$7,134,725	\$11,138,917
Export duty.....	1,525,131	3,485,994	4,621,490
Coast trade.....	677,663	1,222,864	1,580,039
Opium trade.....	514,252		
Opium likin.....	1,285,992		
Transit dues.....	200,415	494,445	748,726
Tonnage dues.....	758,912	669,300	1,321,579
Total.....	10,733,533	13,007,334	19,419,751

Movement of Treasure—Foreign Population.

During the year 1919 the imports of gold and silver were very great and amounted to \$139,446,774, as compared with \$47,102,302 in 1913 and \$35,485,207 in 1918; the importation of gold amounted to \$811,772 in 1918, as compared with \$60,214,770 in 1919. The exports of gold in 1918 were \$2,636,738, as compared with \$14,578,062 in 1919. Silver imports advanced from \$34,675,435 in 1918 to \$79,232,004 in 1919, and came principally from the United States and Hongkong. Exports of silver were \$9,927,033 in 1918, as against \$49,575,492 in 1919. The importation of gold in 1913 was \$2,425,739 and the exportation \$3,288,138, and the importation of silver for the same year was \$44,676,563 and the exportation was \$29,762,479.

Suggestions for Development of American Trade.

The following definite proposals and suggestions are made as important to the best development of American trade in Shanghai:

(1) It is imperatively important that there be enacted as early as possible a Federal incorporation law which will enable American business men to organize in China companies for specific purposes of foreign trade, similar to the privileges which other nationals trading in this field enjoy, and an incorporation law which will enable American capital to combine, with the assistance of the Webb-Pomerene Law, permitting legitimate undertakings without the cumbersome machinery and conflicts of the various State incorporation laws.

(2) A law should be enacted, which may be embodied in the foregoing, relieving American firms and individuals from the payment of income taxes on incomes derived wholly in China. The American Government should extend this assistance to its own foreign trade until such time as other nations impose income taxation upon their nationals engaged in this trade. In short, America should place its nationals upon an even basis with the merchants of other countries; otherwise America places a handicap upon its own people and gives preference to a foreign competitor.

(3) China should abolish the "likin" or internal provincial tax, as it serves to retard and handicap the development of the internal commerce of the country, and to this end the American Government should encourage and assist this Republic as has been proposed in our Treaty of 1903. China will never develop in an industrial way until this tax is removed, as it not only prevents the importation of foreign goods into the interior of the country, but also handicaps the shipment of native products from the country.

(4) It is just as important to have river and coastal steamers under the American flag in China as it is to have American lines of steamers receiving and delivering cargo to and from the United States. Terminals, including landing wharves and lighters, coasting and river steamers, are as imperative to the development of American trade on an equal basis as are American bottoms carrying the products across the Pacific. If American firms must depend upon competitors for any of these items, their profits may, by preferential treatment, disappear before the imports are delivered in China.

(5) It is important that American firms, shipping companies, and banks should own their own business houses in the various Chinese ports, because America has no concessions or special areas reserved for business or residence in China. On this account Americans must have their business locations as well as residences in the concessions owned by other nations.

(6) Additional cable facilities between China and the United States are imperative; otherwise our competitors will be in a position to make firm offers much earlier than American firms. Increased cable facilities must be arranged, and pending completion of such wireless stations should be installed and made accessible for commercial purposes. During 1919 delays often exceeded 10 days, besides the single line was frequently interrupted.

(7) A very great need from the standpoint of efficiency and national prestige is Government ownership of American consular premises in China similar to other nations.

(8) It is highly important that American firms in the foreign field should work and develop a spirit of cooperation and the development of a solid front in their dealings in the foreign field, and nowhere is this of greater importance than in the Orient.

Other Treaty Ports in Shanghai District.

The other treaty ports in this consular district open to foreign trade are Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, and Wenchow.

Soochow, at one time the capital of the Province of Kiangsu, lies about 80 miles west by water and 54 by rail and a little north of Shanghai. It has excellent inland waterway connections, and also is connected with Shanghai by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. It is an important manufacturing center with a population of over 400,000. Its two chief manufactures are satins and silk embroideries of various kinds. It also produces silk goods, linen and cotton fabrics, paper, lacquer ware, and articles in ivory, wood, horn, iron, and glass, and rape is grown extensively. Since the opening of the port manufactures on foreign principles have been introduced, and there are three silk filatures and one cotton mill. The gross value of the trade of the port passing through the Chinese Maritime Customs was \$30,649,214 in 1919, as compared with \$21,531,396 in 1918 and \$12,094,730 in 1913. The trade that passes through the Chinese Maritime Customs is but a small percentage of the total trade of the port, as at the outer ports a very large quantity of merchandise passes through the native customs, which is not under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province, is situated about 120 miles southwest of Shanghai and 110 miles south of Soochow, adjacent to the Chientang River. It has an estimated population of 600,000. Its most important industries are silk weaving, including several kinds of crêpe and gauze, the production of fans of all kinds, many of which are very beautiful, the manufacture of scissors, and the making of tinfoil, from which are formed the imitation ingots of silver, burned in such immense quantities by the Chinese. There are also shipped from Hangchow coarse paper, thread, strings, colors, drugs, lacquer, and many other articles in small quantities. The communication by water with Shanghai is particularly good and the train service is efficient. As one of the principal articles of export, tea should be mentioned, though it comes from Anhwei Province. The gross value of the trade of the port was \$12,823,136 in 1913, \$22,351,082 in 1918, and \$24,972,213 in 1919.

Ningpo is in the Province of Chekiang and was one of the ports earliest opened to foreign trade. It has an estimated population of 255,000. It has two cotton mills, one of which was started in 1896 and the other in 1907. The tea trade has been deviated from this port to Shanghai. The gross value of the trade of the port in 1913 was \$19,388,587, in 1918, \$36,366,194, and in 1919, \$39,115,609.

Wenchow is one of the ports that was opened to foreign trade in the very early days. The city is situated in Chekiang Province, and is one of the most important towns of the Province. It has an estimated population of 125,000. There is a considerable native export trade in tea, bitter oranges, tobacco, timber, charcoal, and bamboos, but manufactures do not flourish. The most prosperous firms are those engaged in the exportation of timber and bamboos. The gross value of the trade of the port for the three years under consideration was \$2,751,057 in 1913, \$4,188,046 in 1918, and \$5,619,417 in 1919.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55g

December 29, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.	Antung district—(Continued).	Page.
Manchuria:		Imports.....	18
Transportation and communica- tion.....	1	Metals.....	20
Seaports.....	2	Exports.....	20
Agriculture.....	2	New enterprises.....	22
Forestry.....	3	Real estate.....	23
Industries.....	3	Industries.....	23
Foreign trade, 1917, 1918, 1919.....	4	American opportunities.....	26
Japan's share in Manchurian trade.....	4	Dairen district:	
Mukden district:		Foreign trade, 1918, 1919.....	28
Trade through port of New- chwang, 1918, 1919.....	5	Imports.....	29
Import trade.....	6	Shipments by rail to interior.....	32
Exports.....	10	Exports.....	35
Mukden fur market.....	11	Declared exports to United States.....	37
Bristle exports.....	12	Tonnage of port, 1918, 1919.....	38
Conditions for export trade.....	12	Harbin district:	
Declared exports to United States.....	13	Trade conditions, 1919.....	39
Local industries.....	14	Railway and river traffic.....	40
Antung district:		Foreign trade, 1913, 1918, 1919.....	41
Foreign trade, 1912, 1918, 1919.....	17	Import conditions.....	41
Through and local trade.....	18	Trade with United States.....	42

MANCHURIA.

By Consul General Albert W. Pontius, Mukden.

Manchuria comprises the three Chinese Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang. It has an area of about 363,000 miles and a population approximating 19,000,000, of which 90 per cent are Chinese. The four consular offices for Manchuria are located at Dairen, Antung, Mukden, and Haybin.

Transportation and Communication.

Manchuria is traversed by the following railway lines: South Manchuria Railway (Japanese), 700 miles; Chinese Eastern Railway (Russian), 1,074 miles; and Chinese Government Railways, 465 miles, of which 134 miles are managed by the Japanese. Thousands of Chinese carts are engaged in hauling huge quantities of native produce to these railways for conveyance to seaports. During the open season the Liao, Sungari, and Amur waterways furnish cheap haulage by junk. In normal times a considerable number of steamers owned by Chinese and Russians ply regularly on the Sungari and Amur Rivers. In the coastwise trade steamers have largely supplanted the sailing junk.

Postal and telegraph services are conducted by Japanese in the Kwantung Province and the South Manchuria Railway zone, by Russians in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, and by Chinese in

the rest of the country. The Japanese have 198 post offices and the Chinese 335. Telegraph and telephone systems now extend to about 2,400 miles.

Seaports.

The chief seaport is Dairen, now a port of call for steamers bound for Europe and America. The second port of importance is Newchwang, located in the Mukden consular district. It is open for navigation from April to October, inclusive, and steamers direct from Europe and the United States visit the port occasionally; but shipping trade is confined largely to ports of China and Japan. Harbin has railway connection with Vladivostok, Dairen, and Tientsin. Antung is also a prominent port of transshipment to Manchuria for Japanese railway-borne cargo, and has regular steamer connection with near-by coast ports.

Banking and Currency.

The six large banks operating in foreign exchange in this district are: Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Chosen, with branches at Dairen, Newchwang, Antung, Mukden, and Harbin; the Russo-Asiatic Bank, with branches at Dairen, Newchwang, and Harbin; the International Banking Company, with a branch at Harbin; the Bank Industrielle de Chine, with a branch at Mukden; and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, with branches at Dairen and Harbin.

The Bank of Chosen (Japanese) issues gold yen notes having official Government backing, which are current throughout this district. The several score native banks do not handle foreign exchange. Some of these are Government banks, some are joint undertakings by the Government and the people, and some are purely private institutions. Each of the three Provinces has a provincial bank, which handles state money and has privilege of note issue.

The currency throughout Chinese-controlled Manchuria is in the same unsatisfactory condition as in other parts of China, there being no standard coin nor any fixed rate between numerous moneys current. The value of each is determined from day to day according to credit of issuer, denomination, demand for it in the market, etc. The ruble has depreciated more than any other currency, the Japanese yen alone maintaining really sound value.

Currency of the following equivalent is negotiable: (1) Chinese currency—such silver as the sycee, one dollar, and subsidiary coins; copper in old cash, one-fiftieth and one one-hundredth of one-dollar coins; notes issued against new silver coins and old copper cash. (2) Of foreign currency—such silver as the old Japanese yen, Japanese subsidiary coins, Russian subsidiary coins, Hongkong dollar and Mexican dollar; notes issued against such currency, consisting of silver-standard notes from the Yokohama Specie Bank and various foreign banks of Tientsin and Shanghai; gold-standard notes from the Bank of Chosen and Bank of Japan; and in normal times the Russian ruble notes.

Principally an Agricultural Country.

Manchuria is primarily an agricultural country, and owes recent economic development chiefly to agricultural products. It is rich in great, level, fertile plains, adapted for agriculture on an extensive

system. The total area of arable land is roughly estimated at 20,000,000 acres. The cultivated area in South Manchuria is estimated at 5,000,000 acres, and the number of people engaged in farming as close to 2,700,000. About 90 per cent of the cultivated land is taken up by soya beans, wheat, millet, and kaoliang (tall millet), these four being cropped in rotation.

In all Manchuria nearly 4,900,000 acres are devoted to cultivation of beans, with an annual production of 100,000,000 bushels. About 70 per cent of this production is exported either in original form or in oil or bean cake, annual shipments being estimated at 1,000,000 tons for beans and bean cake and 120,000 tons for bean oil. Soya beans and their by-products constitute about 75 per cent of the export values of the country.

Kaoliang is used as a foodstuff and for brewing native spirits. Its estimated annual production is 165,000,000 bushels, with a normal brewery product valued at more than \$7,500,000. Millet is also a staple food product, especially in North Manchuria. Maize is grown chiefly in Southeastern Manchuria, where it takes the place of kaoliang and millet as a food product. Wheat is grown abundantly in North Manchuria, and many flour mills are found in and about Harbin. The sugar beet is cultivated to a small extent; but it is well adapted to Manchurian soil and has a promising future.

Manchuria is rich in lands easily convertible into good grazing ground, but stock farming is conducted only on a small scale. Recent statistics give the number of cattle as 1,000,000, horses about twice that number, and sheep 600,000. As elsewhere in China, only pigs are numerous, being raised by most Chinese households and totaling more than 5,000,000.

Forestry Area.

A large part of South Manchuria is level and destitute of trees, but in the basin of the Yalu the forest area is estimated at 715 square miles and in its tributary (Hun) basin at 480 square miles, the trees being mostly pine and cypress. In North Manchuria nearly half the region is covered with forests, those along the Changpai and Hsingan Mountains being particularly rich. Forests convenient to transportation have been sadly depleted, but those in remote regions are as flourishing as ever. Chinese authorities have been utterly neglectful in afforestation work, but Japanese authorities in the Kwantung territory and other places have done excellent work in this regard.

Importance of the Mining Industry.

Manchuria is rich in minerals such as coal, iron, gold, lead, silver, and asbestos, but the only large mines worked in 1919 were at Fushun, Penhsihu, and Anshanchan. The Fushun coal mine is worked by the South Manchuria Railway, employing about 18,000 men and producing approximately 7,000 tons per day. The Penhsihu coal mine is operated by a joint Japanese-Chinese company, with a daily output of 1,000 tons; this mine also produces iron, the daily output amounting to 260 tons. The coal mine at Yontai is operated jointly by Chinese and Japanese, with an annual output approximating 100,000 tons. Although there are valuable coal deposits throughout Manchuria, the fact that transportation is controlled by Japanese makes it practically impossible for Chinese to operate on a paying basis any of the smaller mines in the vicinity of the Japanese rail-

way zone. Realizing this fact, certain Chinese in Mukden, with Government support, have engaged the services of American and Chinese mining experts with a view to opening and developing as many mines as possible along the Peking-Mukden line (Chinese Government Railway) to be entirely under Chinese control. The Anshanchan iron works were developed by the South Manchuria Railway and are at present operated jointly by Japanese and Chinese. The mine at this place is excellent, and when the project is fully developed an output of 1,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum is anticipated. Gold is found almost everywhere in North Manchuria, but its mining has been little developed. Alluvial gold is found along the banks of the Amur River.

Manufacturing Industries Promising.

Outlook for the manufacturing industry in Manchuria is especially promising; owing to abundance of coal, labor, and raw material. Much progress has been made in the manufacture of agricultural products, especially bean oil, bean cake, wheat flour, glass, paper, tobacco, matches, pongee, and sugar; also in brewing and tanning.

Manufacture of bean cake and bean oil is the most important industry, in a good year shipments aggregating approximately 125,000 short tons of oil valued at more than \$26,000,000, and 1,250,000 tons of cake valued at \$44,000,000. The brewing of native wine ranks next in importance. Flour mills are located mostly around Harbin, in North Manchuria, for easy access to the wheat districts.

Trade Statistics.

The total net trade in 1919 for the whole of Manchuria, as included in customs statistics of Dairen, Newchwang, Hunchun, Lungchingtsun, Antung district, and Harbin district reached \$482,438,676—in point of value the largest amount ever shown and constituting an eloquent argument for the opportunities this region presents to American merchants.

It should be borne in mind that these figures represent values rather than quantities, the high prices prevailing during the past twelve months making comparisons with previous years somewhat misleading as to actual material handled in trade.

For comparison, the figures for the last three years are given below:

Item.	1917	1918	1919
Total net importation of foreign goods.....	\$116,169,316	\$127,292,793	\$202,676,923
Total net importation of Chinese goods.....	24,370,924	42,224,907	55,668,595
Total net exports, local goods.....	130,693,949	149,251,197	224,093,153
Grand total of trade.....	271,144,059	318,773,897	482,438,676

Japan's Share in Manchurian Trade.

The hold of Japanese merchants on the trade of Manchuria grows stronger each year, the boycott having had practically no effect in this locality. The total value of Japanese manufactured goods imported into Manchuria during 1919 exceeded \$65,000,000, a large increase over the previous year, due probably to advance in price of silver.

The policy of the Japanese in relation to trade with Manchuria is a close partnership between the Government, trading concerns,

banking institutions, and railways, this condition no doubt being responsible for the contention of foreign firms that the slogan is "Manchuria for the Japanese." Under the circumstances, American merchants wishing to compete with the Japanese must employ Japanese trade tactics, adapting their methods to the customs of the country and dealing with the Chinese in the accustomed way.

American firms will be interested in methods of import-trade development adopted by one Japanese firm interested in the sale of engineering lines. The firm has numerous traveling representatives covering this entire field who are equipped with comprehensive and profusely illustrated catalogues printed in both Chinese and Japanese, many of the cuts being from catalogues of American and British manufacturers. Because of the lack of precise technical terminology in the Chinese language and the ease with which the cut and page number can be located, these catalogues are of immense advantage among prospective customers whose acquaintance with any foreign language is the exception rather than the rule. In range of articles covered the catalogue is comparable to one from any large American mail-order house.

A large share of importations into this district has consisted of equipment for the plant of the Anshanchan iron mine by the South Manchuria Railway, estimated expenditure for 1919 reaching nearly \$6,500,000.

Prominent Japanese and Chinese contractors engaged in development projects in Manchuria have formed the East Asia Engineering Company, with a capital of 5,000,000 yen. They expect to begin operation early in 1920, handling first the construction of the Supingkai-Chenchiatun Railway.

The South Manchuria Industrial Development Company was also organized during the year under the auspices of the Mitsubishi Company, with head office at Mukden. Its activities are to include financing of industrial, mining, and agricultural projects in South Manchuria.

The Japanese, with cooperation of important native interests, succeeded in floating a company for the cultivation of arable lands in South Manchuria, more especially rice.

The growth of Japanese influence in North Manchuria was especially marked during the year, due chiefly to introduction of the gold yen and to Japanese commercial and financial activity. Japanese real-estate holdings in Harbin have greatly increased. Japanese firms are heavily interested in handling soya beans and bean cake, and practically control the export of soya-bean oil. The principal electric lighting plant in Harbin became the property of Japanese, and a Japanese company has been negotiating for construction and operation of an electric street railway. A number of steamers on the Sungari River are now the property of Japanese.

MUKDEN.

Trade Through the Port of Newchwang.

The net value of the trade of the port of Newchwang in 1919, exclusive of reexports, was \$56,182,808 as against \$35,775,876 in 1918. Of these totals, importations of foreign goods constituted \$15,384,367 in 1919 and \$10,987,016 in 1918; importations of Chinese goods,

\$16,030,056 in 1919 and \$13,394,522 in 1918; and exports, \$24,768,385 in 1919 and \$11,394,338 in 1918. The total revenue in 1919 amounted to \$1,015,888, representing an increase over 1918 of \$412,840. Collections were from the following sources: Import duty, \$315,654; export duty, \$543,431; coast-trade duty, \$89,364; tonnage dues \$31,868; and transit dues, \$35,571.

It is gratifying to note that one of the impediments to trade which handicapped Newchwang in its competition with Dairen—the rate discrimination of the South Manchuria Railway against the port of Newchwang—was removed in part during the year, owing to the efforts of a deputation of local Japanese merchants which went to Japan in this connection. By this arrangement freight to Newchwang pays on a sliding scale according to distance, and Dairen obtains a somewhat less favorable rate than heretofore.

The future of Newchwang is indicated by recent Japanese developments at the port. Land purchases worth \$1,000,000 are reported to have been made, and several companies with a capital of more than \$1,500,000 floated for exploiting banking, steamship, warehouse, land, and building interests. In the opinion of local merchants prospects were never so bright. The Chinese Peking-Mukden railway continued to show little interest in the development of the port beyond maintaining a twice-a-day train service. Shortage of freight cars and high rates, with no guarantee of safe carriage, are constant sources of complaint.

Shipping.

The total tonnage entering the port of Newchwang in 1919 was 415,223, representing 480 steamers and distributed as follows: American, 1 steamer with a tonnage of 5,028; British, 71 with tonnage of 86,567; Dutch, 4 with tonnage of 7,914; Japanese, 288 with tonnage of 220,599; Chinese, 115 with tonnage of 94,049; and Norwegian, 1 with tonnage of 1,066.

The Import Trade.

Importations of cotton goods increased under certain headings, notably American sheetings. English jeans also showed an increase, likewise velvets and velveteens, and Indian cotton yarn. Japanese cotton goods, excepting gray shirtings, showed a marked falling off, due probably to the quietly sympathetic attitude of local native merchants on the boycott question—a condition evincing growing interest of the people in public affairs.

American kerosene oil, of which there was no importation in 1918, entered during 1919 to the extent of 5,130,000 gallons, being the largest importation since 1915. Of Sumatra oil, 3,241,000 gallons were imported—an excess of 200,000 gallons over 1918. Japanese oil, which appeared in very small quantity in 1918, disappeared from the market during 1919.

In spite of bad financial conditions and poor crops in some sections of this district, there was a prosperous import trade, due chiefly to favorable rate of exchange. No failure was noted among large business houses. There was a large demand for beans and cereals, and the handicap of a short crop was made up by higher prices. With no prominent development in manufacturing industries in Manchuria, the population is dependent on importations of foreign manufactured goods in practically every line.

The numerous advantages which Japanese merchants enjoyed during the war and their careful study of requirements of the people has given them a firm foothold in the trade of this district. The boycott against Japanese goods, while strongly affecting trade elsewhere in China, was hardly noticeable in North Manchuria. While inquiries for cotton yarn, piece goods, dyes, iron and steel, and machinery are numerous, considerations of price and time of delivery weight heavily in favor of Japanese firms, excepting for machinery.

In many lines Mukden and vicinity is still a 'secondary market, local Chinese firms preferring to secure their supplies from larger firms in Shanghai and Tientsin. Industrial development has received considerable encouragement, and plans for several flour mills, bean oil mills, and sawmills were negotiated during the year.

Imports of American Goods.

The year 1919 witnessed a promising increase in American activities in this district. Although the major portion of import trade is in the hands of Japanese, not all goods so handled are of Japanese origin. For example, there has been a marked increase in sale of motor cars in Mukden, mostly of American manufacture—not a few of which were imported by Japanese firms. During the year 1919 the South Manchuria Railway imported American steel and railway cars valued approximately at \$5,500,000 for the use of the newly constructed Ssu-cheng railway line. Japanese firms also imported during the year American cigarette-making machinery and supplies to the amount of \$400,000.

Cotton Piece Goods—Imports Largely Japanese.

Cotton piece goods are a staple import from abroad, in a good year approximating \$20,000,000 in Manchuria, of which this immediate locality consumes about one-third. Formerly piece goods of British manufacture dominated the market, with a few good-selling brands of American cloth always obtainable. Now, American piece goods are conspicuous by their absence, largely through failure to support the recommendations of local importers and through absence of an energetic trade policy. Most of the British piece goods on the local market are old stocks imported from Shanghai. Moscow prints, which formerly held a prominent place, have entirely disappeared.

War conditions gave Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of which they took full advantage; and now, with the exception of certain well-known brands or chops and a few fancy piece goods, such as italians, poplins, prints, etc., which Japan has been unable to produce in first-grade qualities, the Japanese manufacturers control about 85 per cent of the piece-goods trade, having practically ousted all competition. In fancy piece goods, however, although the Japanese article appeared on the market at a price some 30 per cent lower than the European article, practically no sales were made.

Piece goods being an important staple in Manchuria, even in times of bad harvests, a steady demand will always be experienced—granted prices are within the reach of the people. The most popular marks are:

Sheeting, "Dragon Head"-----	Toyo Cotton Spinning Mills.
Shirting, "Soldier and Sword"-----	Toyo Cotton Spinning Mills.
Drills, "Dragon Head"-----	Toyo Cotton Spinning Mills.
Jeans, "3 Elephants"-----	Toyo Cotton Spinning Mills.
Jeans, "Red and Blue Butterfly"-----	Kanegopuchi Spinning & Weaving Co.

These materials are used by the natives in manufacture of clothing, those for outer garments being dyed either black or blue. Large quantities of drills are used in making army uniforms, the cloth being dyed gray. Piece goods termed Japanese Cotton Cloth also command a large sale for lining purposes, the most popular brand being "Crown on Elephant."

In addition to the foregoing staple brands, a considerable amount of sheetings, shirtings, drills, and nankeens manufactured in other parts of China are sold in the local market; but this class of goods has not yet seriously affected the trade in the foreign manufactured article.

In this vicinity are eight cotton-weaving establishments, fitted with hand looms and simple machinery of Japanese manufacture and using Japanese cotton yarn. Parti-colored fabric, including the well-known "patriotic cloth" and an inferior venetian, are produced. Each establishment, with about 100 workers employed 10 hours per day for 10 months in the year, has a daily output of 50 bolts of 80 yards by 28 inches. In addition, numerous small hand looms operated in family households turn out small quantities of an inferior grade of cotton cloth.

Of miscellaneous cotton goods in daily use among the Chinese, such as underwear, towels, caps, gloves, blankets, socks, and mufflers, fully 90 per cent are of Japanese manufacture, the only competition being from several small native factories, which are at a disadvantage from having to meet the cheaper quotations on Japanese goods.

Principal Articles of Import from Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the net quantity and value of principal foreign articles imported into the Mukden consular district during 1918 and 1919 through the port of Newchwang:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Aniseed, star.....pounds..	363,333	\$60,650	104,800	\$19,398
Bags of all kinds.....number..	1,011,062	188,035	623,590	169,452
Betelnuts.....pounds..	152,131	6,775	228,533	10,160
Bêche de mer.....do.....	22,500	10,812	37,733	16,076
Buttons, brass and fancy.....gross..	4,259	2,388	14,783	14,586
Candles.....pounds..	67,600	10,282	131,333	25,072
Cardamoms.....do.....	46,400	14,163	54,533	15,584
Casks, empty.....				21,445
Chinaware.....		42,702		64,456
Cigarette-making material.....		165,055		93,926
Cigarettes.....thousands..	44,952	133,301	408,443	1,464,042
Clocks and watches.....number..	6,016	11,700	6,463	13,526
Clothing.....		32,458		37,917
Coal.....tons.....	35	481	9,502	129,519
Cordage.....pounds..	2,933	1,820	89,466	11,990
Cotton, raw.....do.....	323,600	37,454	135,067	17,357
Cotton goods and mixtures:				
Blankets.....number..	4,622	4,662	11,504	10,033
Chietres and plain prints.....do.....	10,547	51,461	10,884	63,407
Crimps and crêpons.....yards..	7,581	1,781	10,088	2,360
Drills—				
American.....pieces..	60		9,455	
English.....do.....	811		40	
Japanese.....do.....	63,310	363,844	45,400	425,769
Other.....do.....	80			
Dyed cottons—				
Plainfast-black—				
Lastings.....pieces..	2,050	15,623		
Italians.....do.....	10,180	82,442	8,320	89,108
Venetians.....do.....	13,192	164,247	14,571	212,474

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Cotton goods and mixtures—Continued.				
Dyed cottons—Continued.				
Colored, plain—				
Lastings.....do.....	3,630	\$27,190	4,675	\$12,724
Poplins.....do.....	540	6,343	1,231	13,509
Italians.....do.....	1,470	9,870	948	8,790
Venetians.....do.....	1,757	20,326	465	4,769
Figured—				
Italians.....do.....	1,575	10,710	802	6,943
Lastings.....do.....	2,118	10,712	2,021	12,167
Poplins.....do.....	7,389	90,210	5,473	87,340
Venetians.....do.....	440	4,886	437	8,034
Cambries, lawns, and muslins—				
12 yards.....do.....	200	248	5,400	8,502
30 yards.....do.....			522	3,153
40 yards.....do.....	990	6,897	355	3,135
Coatings and suitings (unions).....yards.....	17,569	29,219	25,510	58,765
Canvas and cotton duck.....do.....	4,681	1,524	7,718	4,100
Flannelettes—				
Plain, dyed, and printed.....pieces.....	3,584	21,743	4,248	28,966
Yarn-dyed.....do.....			174	1,740
Handkerchiefs.....dozens.....	22,065	20,968	13,522	7,280
Jeans—				
American.....pieces.....	1,360			
English.....do.....	30,985	1,057,234	49,926	910,427
Japanese.....do.....	178,360		102,805	
Japanese cotton cloth.....yards.....	1,534,976	86,068	422,728	32,171
Plain cotton prints.....pieces.....	10,547	51,481	10,864	63,407
Printed crape.....do.....	1,248	5,910	400	2,299
Mosquito netting.....yards.....	19,187		29,054	
Sheetings, plain gray—				
American.....pieces.....	17,960		37,595	
English.....do.....		589,119	200	515,952
Japanese.....do.....	85,780		32,520	
Shirtings—				
White, plain.....pieces.....	47,872	331,012	33,517	275,173
White, figured.....do.....	1,786	10,150	3,976	38,725
Dyed, plain.....do.....	560	4,122	380	2,990
Gray, plain—				
American.....do.....	120		1,280	
English.....do.....	19,405	289,032	16,612	464,912
Japanese.....do.....	31,640		43,851	
T-Cloth, 32 inches.....do.....	1,220	5,574	1,860	10,188
Turkey-red cottons and T-cloths.....pieces.....	5,210	25,664	8,377	47,480
Turkey-red cottons, cambries, and shirtings.....do.....	5,050		8,377	
Towels.....dozens.....	27,608	29,638	14,472	17,917
Silk piece goods, artificial.....yards.....	27,306	12,444	29,404	24,815
Union and poncho cloth.....do.....	2,754	2,831	1,556	1,825
Velvets and velveteens.....do.....	90,031	43,352	137,721	93,494
Yarn-dyed cottons.....do.....	17,627	5,711	50,534	16,076
Cotton yarn—				
Indian.....pounds.....	1,748,800		3,519,600	2,160,303
Japanese.....do.....	2,030,400	1,189,681	1,018,800	
Thread, in balls.....do.....	9,466	8,556	9,333	8,324
Thread, on spools.....gross.....	23,180	81,854	28,124	134,172
Covers, bed and table.....number.....		4,280		8,442
Dyes, colors, paints:				
Aniline.....do.....		27,140		71,303
Indigo, artificial.....pounds.....	138,933	179,630	112,533	93,611
Indigo, vegetable.....do.....	1,211,200	119,006	879,867	59,903
Vermilion.....do.....	18,733	14,765	18,933	18,916
Unclassed.....do.....	584,533	28,973	472,400	40,301
Paints and paint oil.....do.....	241,487	20,821	290,267	30,282
Enameled ware.....do.....		14,621		30,379
Fish and fishery products.....pounds.....			147,066	42,481
Fruits, dried.....do.....	58,533	7,290	50,267	7,057
Furniture.....do.....		6,880		12,206
Gasoline.....gallons.....	26,050	10,825	10,985	8,121
Glass, window.....boxes.....	700	7,516	52	6,091
Glass and glassware.....do.....		10,609		9,588
Glue.....pounds.....	45,200	12,322	39,876	10,033
Gums and wax.....do.....	204,266	28,899	318,933	30,924
Horns, deer.....do.....		5,783		22,860
Hosiery.....dozen.....	3,242	3,891	3,217	5,988
Imitation fur cloth, silk, wool, or cotton.....yards.....	17,994	47,454	42,751	171,549
Isinglass.....pounds.....	4,800	3,378	17,066	14,098
Lamps and lampware.....do.....		3,035		8,741
Leather.....pounds.....	775,333	360,825	402,533	286,458
Looking glasses and mirrors.....do.....		4,118		4,294
Longgans.....pounds.....	78,666	9,523	42,133	6,379

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Machinery and parts.....		\$1,482		\$37,647
Machines, sewing and knitting.....		1,853		3,971
Matches.....gross.....	128,789	38,412	92,282	28,336
Match-making materials.....		66,314		47,390
Mats of all kinds.....pieces.....	59,220	9,229	43,530	7,276
Medicines.....		96,407		140,512
Metals and minerals:				
Brass.....		15,589		9,825
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles and tees.....pounds.....	3,200	234	298,000	16,979
Bars.....do.....	41,067	10,646	274,933	16,225
Nails and rivets.....do.....	259,066	23,786	349,066	29,653
Rails.....do.....			126,933	6,429
Screws.....do.....			20,267	6,230
Sheets and plates.....do.....	120,000	14,153	357,466	25,196
Iron and mild steel, old.....do.....	235,733	11,032	2,739,200	45,885
Iron, galvanized, sheets.....do.....		710	105,466	10,429
Iron, galvanized, wire.....do.....	37,466	3,543	57,733	5,702
Lead in pigs and bars.....pounds.....	28,066	3,054	29,466	2,406
Lead, tea and sheet.....do.....			26,400	2,537
Quicksilver.....do.....	1,466	3,028	6,933	10,941
Tin, in slabs.....do.....	16,935	8,222	47,333	26,158
Tinned plates.....	923,600	97,018	2,024,866	200,273
Milk, in tins.....dozens.....	1,846	5,500	5,017	13,580
Needles.....thousands.....	79,714	87,966	91,055	105,677
Oil, kerosene.....gallons.....	3,046,056	1,090,737	8,370,747	2,372,670
Oil, lubricating.....do.....	3,426	3,838	6,662	106,445
Paper.....pounds.....	1,784,133	153,622	1,260,666	159,237
Pepper.....do.....	362,600	66,351	198,266	33,263
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		18,685		63,767
Railway materials (sleepers).....pieces.....			103,689	248,437
Sandalwood.....pounds.....	62,400	8,375	74,533	7,714
Seaweed and agar agar.....do.....	393,333	11,787	814,366	21,959
Skins (fur).....pieces.....			5,458	18,776
Soap and materials for making.....		96,311		86,851
Soda.....pounds.....	358,133	22,001	422,800	10,081
Soy.....do.....	320,000	17,179	274,400	22,374
Stationery.....		10,584		15,520
Stores, household.....		41,243		49,341
Stoves and grates.....		1,919		3,124
Sugar:				
Brown.....pounds.....	12,813,333	472,347	11,280,266	512,785
White.....do.....	191,600	11,212	776,553	49,072
Refined.....do.....	13,181,466	1,016,652	10,473,000	779,291
Candy.....do.....	1,035,066	81,961	726,066	62,657
Telegraph and telephone material.....		31,870		12,954
Tin foil.....pounds.....	31,266	19,763	38,400	23,682
Tobacco.....tons.....	645		8,230	
Toilet requisites.....		80,387		77,438
Velvets and plushes.....pounds.....	587	5,831	148	2,765
Wax, paraffin.....do.....			365,466	44,067
Waters, aerated.....		14,967		21,539
Wines, etc.:				
Beer.....		111,094		71,009
Wines.....		23,271		41,566
Spirits.....		15,498		14,266
Woolen goods:				
Blankets and rugs.....pounds.....			715	1,156
Coatings and suitings.....yards.....	3,233	6,935	6,265	15,589
Long cloths.....pieces.....	1,651	14,044	990	14,093
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord.....pounds.....	9,200	22,882	8,400	24,993

Export Trade.

The value of Chinese goods shipped abroad was \$14,230,517 and of those shipped to Chinese ports \$10,537,868, both representing a large increase over 1918 values.

Export trade for 1919 opened very auspiciously. The few foreign buyers had bought heavily in anticipation of early withdrawal of war-time restrictions in the belligerent countries. Briskness of export trade was due partly to greater tonnage available, partly to increased demands by Japanese who acted frequently on behalf of American buyers for raw materials, partly to reduced freight rates to Europe, and partly to abundance of supplies.

The excellent bean crop of 1918 provided plentifully for the hugely increased demand in Japan for bean cake and bean oil. Shipments reached the high figure of 1913, and the keen competition resulted in several new mills being opened. With sufficient tonnage to Vladivostok, there was a good export trade in salt. The demand for dog-skin mats, bristles, ginseng, kaoliang, barley, maize, wheat, raw wild silk and cocoons was also good.

The Mukden Fur Market.

The outbreak of the European War eliminated German competition, and Leipzig as a world's fur center was superseded in 1918 and 1919 by Mukden, which became the largest buying place. Purchases in the local market during 1919 exceeded \$3,500,000 and comprised furs from all sections of Northern China, Manchuria, Mongolia, and especially from Siberia.

The market in Mukden is usually noted for red foxes, kolinskies, dog mats, and weasels shipped in for disposal. As a rule the better class of furs, such as sable, squirrel, white fox, ermine, and wolverine, can be bought best in Siberian markets; but high prices and the unsettled value of the ruble resulted in large quantities of these furs finding their way to the Mukden market.

The year 1919 witnessed great increase in buyers, principally for New York firms. Japanese firms also were active, but the business being more or less speculative and fixed profit never assured, they were very cautious and bought only on confirmed orders.

Fur buyers of the United States saw their opportunity early in 1919 and rushed orders to Mukden, causing the fur trade to reverse itself and go east to St. Louis and New York instead of west to Europe. Fortunes were quickly made—too quickly, for by the end of the year local prices had gone up out of all proportion. This was especially true of marmots and kolinskies, on which buying had centered and had early exhausted local supply. By summer the falling value of the American dollar in China and the doubling of local prices forced many buyers to return to the United States. Nevertheless, those who remained reaped added profit. But as the year closed the gold dollar so decreased in value that foreign buying became exceedingly difficult; and most of the new buyers who had come to Mukden in the early fall in anticipation of large profits were either forced to return or sit in idleness and wait for a drop in prices or exchange, or both.

The Bean Trade.

Although the bean trade which had hitherto attracted buyers to Manchuria was eclipsed by the fur trade in 1919, the crop excess from 1918 afforded such supply that exports of beans and bean products through the port of Newchwang in 1919 maintained its increase over preceding years.

Owing to constant gambling in beans and bean cake on the Dairen exchange in expectation of large foreign orders, the prices of Manchurian beans for the greater part of the year were higher here than abroad. The American market, which had made heavy purchases in 1918 for resale to Europe, overbought in the early months of 1919, and from that time onward any large shipments made were negotiated with Europe direct as in the past.

Bristle Exports.

Exports of bristles has now become an important trade of this district. Shipments to the United States during the year amounted to nearly \$500,000, handled largely by foreign merchants located in Newchwang.

Climatic conditions make the Manchurian bristle stiffer and straighter and therefore better than the South China product. These bristles reach Mukden and Newchwang from outlying districts in small quantities, tied with native string in bundles of various lengths, the bristles not clean, and requiring an allowance of from 10 to 25 per cent for foreign matter. They are sold in the open market, and the purchaser must have considerable experience and skill in estimating how the bristles will stand dressing.

Raw bristles are usually sold in baskets of two piculs each (1 picul equals 133½ pounds). Prices vary according to length and quality, the longer bristle being more valuable. The poorer grade is quoted at 40 cents per catty (1½ pounds) and the superior at \$2.75 to \$3.50. After purchase the bristles are washed with soap, assorted by sizes, tied with colored string in neat bundles about 2 inches in diameter, and wrapped in paper bearing the mark of the dresser. The sorting usually costs from 15 to 20 cents per pound. Large foreign houses find it pays better to do the dressing in their own godowns where waste is reduced to a minimum, and where a more even and better quality of product results.

The regular sizes dealt in are known as 55-case and 66-case lots, that being the number of bundles in respective cases. The 55-case lots contain bristles ranging in length from 2½ to 5½ inches, the assortment including 30 bundles of bristles four or more inches in length. The 66-case lots contain bristles ranging from 2½ to 6 inches in length, the assortment including 24 bundles 3 to 3½ inches, 11 bundles 4 to 6 inches, and 1 bundle 6 inches in length. Before shipment to the United States this consulate requires the bristles to be disinfected by a 40-per-cent solution of formaline, three ounces to the case.

As in the past, most of the bristles continue to be shipped to Tientsin for packing, baling, and shipping. The same is true for practically all wool and licorice. Exports from this district in these three items constitute the greater part of such shipments to foreign countries from Tientsin.

Conditions for Export Trade.

The increased prosperity of Manchuria on account of its good foreign trade is due more to cleverness of foreign buyers than to any cooperation from local exporters. The large native firms in this district do not buy beans, furs, bristles, etc., outright, but hold such goods in many small lots on behalf of owners and sell on commission. Consequently, the foreign buyer has to extend his purchases over a wide field; and if the order to be filled is a large one, a sudden fluctuation in exchange rate between the Mexican dollar and the small-coin notes may result in serious loss. In strong contrast to this practice, the big Chinese dealers at Tientsin buy outright in large quantities and the foreign buyer can easily secure a firm price in Mexican dollars, which he can seldom do here.

Owing to the quantities of raw products offered in the local market, it is to be expected that foreign buyers will come in increasing numbers; but if such increases for the coming year are to be proportionate to the past, native firms must cooperate with the foreign buyer and assist him in securing firm quotations. Otherwise these buyers must come, not with letters of credit to cash against documents, but with credits enabling them to buy outright and hold for future sale.

Details of Export Trade.

During 1918 and 1919 the leading exports through the Port of Newchwang were as follows:

Articles.	Quantities.	
	1918	1919
Beancake.....metric tons..	106,366	200,234
Beans:		
Black.....do..	6,206	9,933
Green.....do..	5,638	5,634
Red.....do..	371	252
White.....do..	1,180	2,385
Yellow.....do..	19,877	51,905
Bones.....pounds..	1,066,900	2,276,133
Bristles.....do..	333,333	211,066
Cereals:		
Barley.....metric tons..	9	1,496
Barley, pearl.....do..		31
Kaoliang (sorghum).....do..	6,363	679
Maize.....do..	2,960	16,854
Millet.....do..	1,928	5,459
Wheat.....do..	2,881	12,342
Coal.....do..	63,254	60,778
Fish, dried and salt.....pounds..	106,133	109,866
Ginseng, beard and refuse.....do..	85,733	106,066
Ginseng, Chinese.....do..	153,200	225,600
Ginseng, wild.....do..	351	740
Hair, horsetail.....do..	78,090	163,866
Horns, deer, young.....pairs..	1,766	2,181
Iron, pig.....metric tons..	9,370	2,372
Jadestone.....pounds..	135,200	107,866
Licorice.....do..	124,533	695,533
Medicines.....value..	\$272,375	\$291,538
Musk.....ounces..	457	961
Oil, bean.....pounds..	967,870	14,206,400
Oil, castor.....do..	323,866	1,615,733
Potash.....do..	641,333	234,533
Prawn and shrimp skins.....do..	291,096	218,400
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....do..	509,600	625,600
Salt.....metric tons..		26,669
Samshu.....do..	1,462	1,277
Seed, melon.....do..	274	1,423
Seed, sesamum.....do..	110	1,726
Silk:		
Raw, wild.....pounds..	226,133	418,133
Cocoons, wild.....do..	53,066	170,533
Waste.....do..	486,633	842,000
Skins (fur):		
Fox.....pieces..	2,376	5,445
Marmot.....do..	54,223	29,807
Raccoon.....do..	1,002	5,187
Weasel.....do..		18,602
Unclassed.....do..	32,755	139,577
Mats and rugs (dog).....do..	170,737	265,434
Tobacco leaf.....pounds..	261,333	255,496

Declared Exports to the United States.

The total exports to the United States during 1919 were valued at \$3,528,050. There were no shipments to the Philippine Islands or Hawaii.

The large increase over 1918 was due to the steady demand for bristles, hair, and skins, while higher values prevailing resulted from

the enhanced value of silver. Business was particularly brisk in bristles, horsehair, dog mats, red fox, kolinskies, Tibet robes, marmots, sables, and squirrels.

Details of exports from the Mukden consular district to the United States during 1918 and 1919 are revealed in the following table:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Bristles, pig. pounds.	272,835	\$377,292	223,222	\$496,274
Hair:				
Goat do.	7,634	5,743	14,471	11,046
Horse do.	233,951	164,549	267,977	167,048
Horse manes do.	18,371	6,864	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous do.				610
Personal effects do.				690
Skins:				
Assorted do.		481		33,623
Badger, raw number.	991	3,284	3,866	8,354
Bear, raw do.			74	1,667
Beaver, raw do.			551	18,944
Deer mats, dressed do.			2,573	2,217
Dog, dressed do.			48,693	81,232
Dog mats, dressed do.	55,749	84,878	274,160	345,715
Ermine, raw do.	1,275	2,002	19,725	34,510
Fitch, raw do.			9,223	2,903
Fox, red, raw do.	37,667	385,262	28,663	383,515
Fox, white, raw do.			581	22,424
Fox, dressed do.			305	4,936
Fox, tails do.	3,364	1,897	12,569	23,399
Goat, dressed do.			41,113	54,037
Hare, dressed do.			16,650	6,919
Hare, raw do.			20,658	9,563
Kolinsky, raw do.	261,016	263,016	136,243	186,014
Lamb (Tibet), dressed do.	1,720	11,976	11,279	18,497
Tibet robes, dressed do.			2,487	156,121
Lynx, raw do.	144	718	44	870
Marmot, raw do.	437,213	228,962	669,517	557,725
Marten, raw do.	132	1,096	167	2,558
Mink, Japanese do.	4,800	687		
Mudloons, dressed do.			21,451	54,208
Rabbits, dressed do.			17,002	7,128
Raccoon, raw do.	3,839	19,416	9,636	52,752
Sable, raw do.	1,105	68,006	3,932	80,776
Seal, raw hair do.			1,056	6,861
Sheep, dressed do.	884	1,753		
Squirrel—				
Raw do.	1,182,756	514,410	446,951	310,417
Dressed do.			28,475	16,781
Tails pounds.	135	571	602	2,038
Weasel, raw number.	63,500	21,601	35,581	22,399
Wolf, raw do.	1,684	9,004	930	7,677
Wolverine do.	1	21	73	534
Wool, sheep pounds.	23,147	7,459		
Total		2,181,616		3,528,050

¹ Included in above.

Local Industries—Brickmaking.

There are 30 kilns in Mukden operating seven months in the year, exclusive of winter. The larger kilns have a monthly output approximating 100,000 and the smaller ones 50,000, the average annual manufacture reaching about 13,000,000 bricks. The present cost is about \$8.50 per thousand at the kiln. Lack of sufficient capital obliges operators continually to negotiate loans at high interest in advance of the working season, and as a result the returns are often barely sufficient to meet expenses.

Match Manufacture.

The match manufacturing industry throughout Manchuria is controlled by Japanese with an invested capital approximating \$400,000.

Every effort of the Chinese to engage in this industry has met with failure. Factories are located one each at Mukden, Changchun, and Kirin, and two at Newchwang, the largest being at Mukden with a daily output of about 100 boxes each containing 50 cartons of 10 boxes each. The other factories are capable of turning out 60 boxes a day.

Beet-Sugar Making.

Enterprising Japanese have established a beet-sugar factory at Mukden with a capital of \$1,500,000. The management supplies beet seed to farmers, chiefly in the Kaiyuan, Suchiatun, and San Chun-tun districts along the South Manchuria Railway, and secures adequate guaranties that the crop will be sold only to this factory. The establishment operates chiefly during the winter months, and makes a sugar of ordinary grade. Upward of 1,000 laborers are employed, the production during the year reaching 3,000 tons. The cost of the sugar is \$25 per bag of 227 pounds.

Glue Manufacture.

There are seven establishments in Mukden and vicinity engaged in the manufacture of glue, with a total annual output of about 360,000 pounds, most of which is consumed locally. The material used is waste obtained from skins of domestic animals such as the pig, dog, horse, and cow, the waste from cowhides producing the better quality. The industry is active in the spring and autumn, the extremes of summer and winter interfering with manufacture. The Japanese have recently organized a factory at Mukden with a capital of \$100,000. The Chinese fear their own industry will suffer a severe setback from this aggressive competition which they are not in a position to meet, as the glue industry has never paid well.

Flour Trade.

Practically all the flour sold in this district in recent years comes from mills at Harbin, Changchun, and Tiehling, the amount sold in Mukden and vicinity being nearly 2,420 bags daily. On account of unsettled conditions in the North very little Harbin flour reached the Mukden market during the past year. Prices of native flour in the local market ranged from \$1.80 to \$2.75 per bag of 53½ pounds. During 1919 there were shipped to Mukden from the Changchun and Tiehling mills 800 carloads of 1,210 bags each.

Silk Filature Products.

A silk filature has been established in Mukden by an enterprising Chinese—Mr. Chang Yu-chen—who is a native of this Province and formerly engaged in the same work at Chefoo. While there he was advised by the American consul that, unless the method of manufacture was improved, foreign trade in wild-silk product could not be properly developed. On establishing his new venture in Mukden, Mr. Chang acted on this advice and did his utmost to produce a more satisfactory grade. He now claims that his efforts have proved successful, the wild silk produced in his local factory surpassing even the "Jonquil" of Japanese manufacture. The Japanese silk brings \$850 per box on the market, while the local product is sold at \$940. With a view to enlarging the production and creating a permanent industry, a prominent local Chinese is supplying \$1,000,000 as capital for the new concern.

The filature is still in its initial stage of development, the work being confined chiefly to reeling silk from the cocoons. A small quantity of silk and satin cloth is also produced. The plant employs 200 workers and when fully developed will give employment to 1,200. In the weaving section only 80 hands are employed, production being curtailed by nonarrival of machines. The output at present is small, being 5 boxes of reeled silk (133½ pounds each) per day.

Glass Manufacture.

There are four glass factories in Mukden, two operated by Japanese and two by Chinese. The product of the factories is confined almost entirely to lamp chimneys, with small quantities of miscellaneous glass dishes and ornaments. The material used is siliceous stone imported from Shantung Province. The output of the four factories during 1919 was 1,400,000 dozens of lamp chimneys valued at approximately \$260,000, and miscellaneous ware worth \$18,800.

Manufacture of Gold and Silver Ware.

There are 30 shops in Mukden and neighboring districts engaged in the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments. They consume daily about 150 ounces of gold or about 50,000 ounces per year, and approximately 360 ounces of silver per day or about 120,000 ounces per year. The articles manufactured are too many to enumerate, but finger rings, watch chains, earrings, bracelets, hair ornaments, and necklaces predominate.

Manufacture of Spirits.

One of the largest industries in Manchuria is the manufacture of spirits from kaoliang grain. The annual production of this grain is estimated at 165,000,000 bushels and much of it is used in the manufacture of kaoliang or native wine. There are 296 breweries located in this Province, their production during 1919 approximating 100,000,000 pounds. The present market price is 13 cents per pound. The Government levies a tax of 6 cents (local currency) on each unit of 1½ pounds (catty), from which the annual revenue amounts to about \$280,000.

[NOTE.—More recent and detailed information on specific items of Manchurian trade, including the Mukden district, may be found in COMMERCE REPORTS, under dates given below:

"Practice of handling bills of exchange in Manchuria," June 1, 1920, page 1258.

"Marketing the Far Eastern bean crop," November 28, 1919.

"Trade in cotton threads in Manchuria," July 1, 1920.

"Cotton prints in the Mukden district," August 28, 1920.

"Trade conditions in Manchuria," October 11, 1920.

"Trade in knitted goods in Southern Manchuria," July 3, 1920.

"Market for spectacles in Manchuria," July 10, 1920.

"Market for blankets in South Manchuria," July 10, 1920.

"Market for school supplies in Mukden district," July 26, 1920.

"Leather goods market in Mukden," July 28, 1920.

"Trade in cotton shirtings in Mukden," September 16, 1920.

"Leather trade in Mukden district," September 18, 1920.

"Cotton-sheeting trade in Mukden," September 20, 1920.

"Market for old newspapers in Manchuria," November 4, 1920.

"Market for photographic supplies in Manchuria," November 9, 1920.

"Trade in cotton yarn in Manchuria," November 10, 1920.

"Market for mirrors in Mukden consular district," November 13, 1920.]

ANTUNG.

By Vice Consul C. J. Spiker.

The extremely high exchange value of silver during 1919 greatly stimulated imports from gold-standard countries, while foreign demand for the principal exports of this district—silk products, beans and bean products, and timber—was sufficiently strong to counteract the deadening tendency which a high exchange value of silver usually exerts on export trade in China.

While crops in this district were from 20 to 40 per cent below normal, owing to drought, the increase in cultivated acreage and the greatly appreciated prices compensated for crop shortage and gave to the people a sustained purchasing power which resulted in very prosperous trade conditions generally.

As a result of these economic influences, there was a marked increase in the trade of 1919, being nearly double that of 1918. This healthy growth was strikingly reflected in the very marked building activity in the city of Antung, five large new firms, including four bean-oil mills, being established.

Foreign Trade.

Increase in net trade of the entire district for 1919 over 1918, expressed in haikwan taels, was about equally divided between imports and exports, there being an increase in net imports of 11,419,397 (nearly 47 per cent), and in exports of 9,790,436 (over 62 per cent). The increase in net imports over 1912 was 30,430,007 (nearly 550 per cent), and of exports was 19,640,437 (over 435 per cent). Net imports of Chinese goods increased by 1,306,779, being nearly 50 per cent over the net imports of 1918. Measured in United States currency the foregoing values and percentages would be greatly enlarged by the increased exchange values of the haikwan tael.

The total trade of the Antung district for 1912, 1918, and 1919 is shown in the following table, reexports of foreign goods being included in "gross" and excluded from "net."

	1912		1918		1919	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports:						
Foreign goods—						
Antung.....	\$3,387,877	\$3,199,298	\$23,923,049	\$26,111,321	\$44,548,391	\$43,465,223
Tatungkow.....	27,851	25,501	18,371	14,792	40,093	38,198
Chinese goods—						
Antung.....	772,752	724,061	3,225,412	3,156,883	5,658,394	5,372,060
Tatungkow.....	15,622	14,230			58	58
Total—						
Antung.....	4,160,629	3,923,379	30,148,461	29,268,204	50,206,785	48,837,283
Tatungkow.....	43,473	39,731	18,371	14,792	40,751	38,256
Grand total.....	4,204,102	3,963,110	30,166,832	29,282,996	50,247,536	48,875,539
Exports:						
Chinese goods, local—						
Antung.....	3,996,255		18,641,649		34,568,117	
Tatungkow.....	210,977		69,511		51,811	
Total.....		4,177,232		18,711,160		34,619,928
Total trade of district:						
Antung.....	8,126,884	7,889,634	48,790,110	47,909,853	81,774,902	83,405,400
Tatungkow.....	254,150	250,708	87,882	84,393	92,562	91,067
Grand total.....	8,381,034	8,140,342	48,877,992	47,994,156	81,867,464	83,496,467

NOTE.—Conversions into U. S. currency were made at the following values for the haikwan tael: 1912 at \$0.716; 1918 at \$1.193; 1919 at \$1.359.

Principal Articles of Trade.

At the port of Tatungkow, in each of the years under consideration, kerosene has been the chief article of import, while beans and bean cake have formed the most important items in the exports.

At Antung the chief imports for 1919 were cotton goods, iron and copper, bags, woolen and silk goods, cigarettes, and kerosene. The four chief articles of export were beans and bean products, cereals, wild-silk products, and timber. Of the transit trade for the interior, cotton piece goods and foreign sundries formed the bulk of imports, while cereals and wheat flour led in exports.

Through and Local Trade.

While the usefulness of Tatungkow as a treaty port is lessening with the passing of years, as shown by the preceding table, the city of Antung has been growing steadily in importance not only as a general port of entry and export but as a transit point for many products which pass to or from the interior. During 1919 the Chinese customs inaugurated a system of records which shows an annual value of through imports amounting to \$33,295,500 and of through exports reaching \$8,018,100—a total transit of \$41,313,600, or nearly 62 per cent of the rail-borne cargo. Local trade consumed one-fourth of these imports and three-fourths of the exports.

At the present time much of the traffic which was diverted to the railway, owing to shortage of shipping during the war, is now being sent by sea to Dairen, the chief port of entry for trade of Manchuria.

The gross direct trade through the port of Antung with foreign countries (principally Japan), including reexports of native goods, totaled \$71,371,890 in 1919. Ninety per cent of this was carried by the railways. Similar trade for the years 1912 and 1918 amounted to \$4,193,283 and \$40,067,777, respectively.

Imports.

The net value of imports into Antung in 1919 reached the record figure of \$48,837,283, an increase of \$19,569,079 over 1918 and of \$44,913,904 over the pre-war year of 1912. The large increase over 1918 may be attributed to a year of general prosperity with its attendant rising standard of living, and to the unusually high exchange value of silver which served as a great stimulus to buying from Japan with its gold standard of currency. Improved railway transportation, with one-third reduction of tariff on rail-borne goods, has had a marked effect on import trade since 1913.

Percentages given in the following statements of imports and exports are based on values expressed in United States currency, unless otherwise stated.

Increased Import of Cotton Goods.

In no class of imports for 1919 is the effect of favorable exchange shown more clearly than in cotton goods. During 1918 high prices and an unstable market resulted in very cautious buying by the Chinese dealers. But in 1919, when the gold yen reached an unheard-of low mark in the presence of Chinese currency, the Chinese market indulged in heavy buying, resulting in a total net import of cotton goods valued at \$26,833,678 as compared with \$15,880,203 in 1918.

The 1919 net value of imported dyed cottons (italians, venetians, lastings, and poplins) showed an increase of 255 per cent over 1918;

yarn-dyed cotton, 416 per cent; plain cotton prints, 275 per cent; sheetings (plain gray), 26 per cent; turkey-red cottons and dyed T-cloths, 495 per cent; T-cloths, 93 per cent; Japanese cotton crape, 181 per cent; flannelettes, 192 per cent; shirtings (plain gray), 110 per cent; foreign cotton yarn, 42 per cent; native cotton yarn, 189 per cent; and native cotton piece goods, 48 per cent.

Reappearance of American Cotton Goods.

While American cotton goods held the premier place in Manchurian trade a decade ago, the strong competition of Japanese mills has caused American and British piece goods practically to disappear from the market. The only American cotton goods listed as such in the customs returns are drills, jeans, plain gray sheetings, and plain gray shirtings. While there was no import of American drills, jeans, or shirtings in 1918, the returns for 1919 show a slight import of American drills to the value of \$29,395, jeans \$6,202, and shirtings \$1,108. American gray sheetings increased from \$1,997 in 1918 to \$123,515 in 1919. All these were imported by steamer from China (principally Shanghai), and were destined to Antung rather than interior points. The same is true of the small amount of British goods listed.

Imports of Metals.

The removal of war restrictions, coupled with heavy demand and favorable exchange, resulted in a very brisk trade in metals in 1919 as compared with 1918. Since 1912 there has been greatly increased demand for sheets and plates, nails and rivets, tubes, bars, rods, etc., due to heavy building activities and industrial expansion. The increase in importation of copper ingot and slabs, from 94 metric tons in 1918 to 1,247 tons in 1919, was due to demands of the Provincial mint at Mukden. Iron ore almost doubled its 1918 importation, rising from 14,929 to 29,473 metric tons. This ore is a pyrite or disulphide from Korean mines, and is shipped to Penhsihu for smelting purposes and to Fushun for manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Import of Foreign Sundries.

Importation of foreign sundries showed a general advance over 1918.

Bags of all kinds advanced by about 1,476,813 pieces, owing to heavy demands from exporters of beans and cereals. Because of disturbed conditions in the Siberian market, the import of boots and shoes decreased 36 per cent. The negligible import of 235 barrels of foreign flour shows a decrease of 27 barrels compared with 1918, while Chinese flour increased 44,098 barrels. In 1912 the import of foreign flour was 147,664 barrels, chiefly American; but the increased demand for war use and shortage of shipping in the Pacific resulted in its disappearance from the list of imports. Local demand is now amply supplied by native mills in Central and North Manchuria and at Shanghai. The advance in values of woolen goods over 1918 amounts to 20 per cent, and of mixed cotton and woolen 46 per cent, while foreign silk goods (practically entirely Japanese) show an increase of 360 per cent. Foreign rice (Korean) and paddy decreased by 5,177 metric tons, due to their high prices in Korea and Japan; native rice and paddy increased by 2,515 tons. A growing use by natives of the cigarette in lieu of the pipe is resulting in

a steady increase in cigarette imports. Large shipments from Japan for the military expedition in Siberia have also served to swell the totals for 1918 and 1919.

Kerosene Imports.

Imports of kerosene increased 906,695 gallons, in an effort to replenish stock depleted by the low imports of 1918. While the import of Sumatra kerosene was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of American, the latter maintained its premier place in local sales. The total sales of all brands was estimated at 1,400,000 gallons, American kerosene constituting 59 per cent and Sumatra oil the remainder. Japanese kerosene, credited with sales of 3,000 gallons in 1918, disappeared entirely from the market in 1919 while a second large American oil company entered the local field. The year was exceedingly profitable for the oil companies represented.

Export Trade.

The value of the export trade of Antung in 1919 reached the unprecedented figure of \$34,568,117, being an increase of \$15,926,468 over 1918 and of \$30,601,862 over the pre-war year of 1912. Of this total export passing through maritime customs, 76 per cent was of local origin, the remaining 24 per cent being transit trade.

Although a great amount of the wild silk and bean oil exported from Antung ultimately reaches the American market as a reexport from Japan, there was no direct exportation of goods of any kind from this district to the United States or the Philippines during the year 1919.

Export of Beans and Bean Products.

Although the crop for 1919 was reckoned at 30 per cent under normal yield per acre, the increase in acreage resulted in an export slightly in excess of that for 1918. The Japanese Government in Korea is urging Korean rice farmers to use bean cake as fertilizer; and this fact, with high prices for rice, is causing increasing demand for bean cake. Exports of bean oil in 1919 showed an increase of \$142,420 over the preceding year.

Cereal Exports.

In 1919 cereal exports showed the tremendous advance over 1918 of \$6,585,595. The Japanese Government encourages import of Manchurian cereals into Korea by granting special freight rates, etc., thus releasing much of the Korean rice for Japan. Under this arrangement the Koreans sell rice to Japan at high prices, purchase cheap Manchurian cereals for their own consumption, and pocket handsome profits. But owing to drought in the summer of 1919, the crops in Korea were poor; and this, with unusually high prices obtaining in Japan, resulted in greater demand for Manchurian cereals.

Silk and Silk Products.

Exports of silk and silk products in 1919 amounted to \$9,246,423, as compared to \$4,832,115 in 1918. The steady growth of the reeling industry in Antung is resulting in a marked decline in export of cocoons (formerly sent in great quantities to Chefoo for reeling), and a corresponding increase in export of reeled and waste silk. The export of filature reeled silk advanced from \$2,364,013 in 1918 to

\$5,536,974 in 1919. There was no export of filature reeled silk from Antung prior to 1915. The demand for filature reeled wild silk during 1919 was steady, with prices ranging from \$338 to \$675 per 100 pounds.

The decline in export of cocoons is shown in the following figures: 13,192,667 pounds in 1912, 12,851,866 pounds in 1918, and 5,841,200 pounds in 1919. The comparatively slight difference between exports for 1918 when the local reeling industry was strongly established, and those for 1912 when the filatures had not made their influence felt, is accounted for by the great increase in production of cocoons and the very poor crop of 1912.

Silk waste increased from \$84,217 in 1912 to \$259,441 in 1918, and to \$844,804 in 1919. As silk waste is composed of the tangled inner and outer threads of the cocoons, such export is likely to increase in direct proportion to the output of reeled silk. During the year a factory for spinning thread from such waste was put into partial operation, which eventually will convert much of the local waste silk.

Although the United States is the ultimate consumer of a great part of the local silk, there is no direct export. Prior to 1916, three-fourths of Antung's silk output went to Shanghai and other China ports—much of it for reexport to America—while one-fourth went to Japan. In 1916 this proportion was reversed, 90 per cent of the silk reeled in Antung being exported now to Japan.

Timber Exports.

Softwood timber exports increased from \$600,160 in 1912 to \$2,105,442 in 1918, and to \$3,372,320 in 1919, representing in square feet, respectively, 34,925,500, 41,076,707, and 48,085,202.

Hardwood timber exports in 1919 were 523,412 cubic feet, valued at \$339,692, being a decline from 1918 of 134,133 cubic feet but an increase in value of \$74,703. Exports in 1912 were 195,891 cubic feet, with a value of \$24,307.

Other Exports.

As a result of increased tonnage with a consequent rerouting of coal shipments to Dairen, 1919 coal exports through Antung show a decrease of \$169,801 as compared to 1918. The increase of \$1,998,525 over 1912 exports is due to the development of mines at Fushun and Penhsihu by the Japanese. The rapid industrial expansion in Manchuria, Korea, and Japan has resulted in heavy demands for Central Manchurian coal, causing a shortage in local supply several times during 1919.

Exports of Manchurian flour increased by only 13,682 barrels, the demand by the Japanese Siberian expedition and the unrest along the Chinese Eastern Railway reducing the amount reaching Antung for export. But there is every indication that, with restoration of peace, export of flour will greatly increase while its import through Shanghai will decrease. In view of present development of trade in native flour in Central and North Manchuria and in the Shanghai district, there is little likelihood of resumption of the formerly successful trade in United States flour.

The decrease in exports through Antung of iron manufactures, wool, and sesamum and other seeds is attributed largely to increased shipping facilities and cheaper routing via Dairen.

Reexports.

The value of reexports of foreign goods to foreign countries in 1919 reached the unprecedented figure of \$1,045,987, as compared with \$794,875 in 1918, and \$148,973 in 1912. The high amounts in 1918 and 1919 were the result of exceptional prices in Japan for certain goods. Ruling prices made reexport of such goods held in Manchuria a very profitable venture, even after paying freight both ways. This was particularly true of cotton piece goods, a large amount of which had been shipped into Manchuria for the Siberian trade. When this trade became more or less paralyzed by war conditions, holders of stocks in Manchuria reexported them to country of origin, where a very fair profit could be made.

New Enterprises in Antung.

The year 1919 was marked by the establishment in Antung of a number of new industrial and business enterprises, particularly by the Japanese, whose activity in these lines has continued throughout Manchuria.

In a general sense the tendency among Japanese has been toward promotion of stock companies of various kinds, while among the Chinese there has been great development of individual enterprises.

The Manchurian Mining Explosives Co., a Japanese firm capitalized at \$500,000, completed a plant consisting of about 30 buildings, and is now engaged in manufacturing black powder and other explosives which will be sold mostly to mines and quarries in Manchuria and Korea. The plant has an area of 55 acres, employs more than 100 workmen, and uses materials mainly of Chinese origin, although Chile saltpeter, sulphur, cotton threads, fuse and percussion caps are imported from Japan.

The Anto Yoko Waste Silk Spinning Mill, completed during the year, is now engaged in spinning silk thread from waste silk.

The Anto Hotel, with rooms in both foreign and Japanese style, also was completed in 1919 and supplies long-needed accommodations for foreign travelers in Antung.

The site of the Yalu Paper Mill (a Japanese concern capitalized at \$2,500,000) was surveyed and temporary office buildings erected, preparatory to building the main mill. It is reported that the firm will manufacture 50,000 tons of paper pulp yearly from Yalu timber.

Most of the buildings for the new electric power plant of the South Manchuria Railway were completed and a small part of the machinery installed. In addition, the Japanese have built a number of houses for railroad employees, including a large dormitory for unmarried men.

The Okura Copper Smelter (Japanese), organized during the war for smelting Korean ores and put into operation in 1918, suspended in the middle of 1919 owing, it is reported, to the fall in price of American copper, which made smelting profits uncertain.

Except for the establishment and operation of several new bean-oil mills and general firms and the enlargement of the Chamber of Commerce School for Boys, the Chinese have undertaken no large projects during the year; but there has been a steady increase in the number of small Chinese business firms.

Advance in Real Estate Values.

With the growth of Antung as a manufacturing and distributing center, there has been great advance in real estate values. The Chinese city is overcrowded and the year has witnessed the building of scores of small houses throughout that section and on the hill slopes back of the city. A number of large two-story and three-story business houses were erected by Chinese firms, and many of the old firms made extensive improvements in their property. Erection of several bean-oil mills and small silk filatures was also started.

Street improvements in both the Chinese city and Japanese settlement have been steadily carried forward. An attempt was made by the South Manchuria Railway to increase the water supply by boring additional artesian wells, but the drilling apparently tapped veins supplying existing wells and resulted in little, if any, additional supply.

Chief Industries of the Antung Consular District.

The Antung district is primarily agricultural, its industries being those dependent on products of forest and field. Among local industries, the reeling of wild silk, manufacture of bean oil and bean cake, and manufacture of sawed lumber are most important, while farming and lumbering are the chief industries of interior districts. All these industries are of pre-war origin and were stimulated to a greater or less extent by war-time conditions.

The Silk Industry.

Growth of the Antung silk trade has been rapid, particularly during the war, as shown by the following table:

Year.	Number of filatures.	Number of workmen.	Capital invested.	Year.	Number of filatures.	Number of workmen.	Capital invested.
			<i>Antung taels.^a</i>				<i>Antung taels.^a</i>
1910.....	1	260	20,000	1915.....	25	3,800	245,000
1911.....	2	390	26,000	1916.....	44	5,900	390,000
1912.....	3	500	50,000	1917.....	60	10,000	1,500,000
1913.....	9	1,900	135,000	1918.....	65	12,500	1,800,000
1914.....	15	2,300	150,000	1919.....	65	13,000	1,825,000

^a In order to show the true proportionate increases of capital, amounts have been expressed in Antung taels. Converted into United States currency these amounts for 1912, 1918, and 1919 are \$35,900, \$2,147,400, and \$2,480,175, respectively.

Of the 25 large filatures and 40 small ones operating in Antung in 1919, all except two (Japanese) were owned by Chinese and all are operated by Chinese. One of the large filatures operates from 250 to 1,200 reels, the twenty largest averaging 510 reels. Smaller filatures vary from 25 to 150 reels. It is estimated that there were 13,000 reels in operation at the end of 1919, nearly 11,000 being in the large filatures. Dependable estimates place the output of the 25 large filatures for 1919 at 1,437,333 pounds, an average of 133 pounds of silk per reel for the spinning season. In 1919 this season was but six months, owing to the poor crop of cocoons.

Equipment used in all filatures is of local make and driven entirely by foot power, boys and men being employed as reelers. The question of power drive has been agitated from time to time, but

as the owners believe the present method quite sufficient, there is little likelihood of change. Figures submitted by the local Silk Guild show 13,000 men and boys now employed in the silk-reeling industry in Antung, at an average wage of about \$8.50 per month with food and lodging, examiners and packers receiving about \$12.50 per month. The operatives are all Shantung men, most of whom migrate to Antung during the reeling season and return home for the remaining months.

Practically all locally reeled silk is exported to Shanghai or Japan, although a small quantity is used by local weavers of pongee silk. There were six small weaving establishments equipped with native looms operating in 1918, but with the marked rise in price of raw silk in 1919 their operations were suspended.

During 1919, the Anto Yoko Manchu Kemmo Boseki Koba, a Japanese company with a reported capital of \$500,000, completed a large factory for spinning waste silk. A Swiss expert has been employed to instruct in spinning processes, and when the mill operates to capacity a considerable amount of waste silk now shipped to Europe will probably be converted into thread at this mill. If this spinning proves profitable, it is planned to erect weaving rooms where manufacture of various pile fabrics will be undertaken. The mill is equipped chiefly with modern American machinery, a small amount being of Japanese make.

American Demand for Silk.

With continued popularity of pongee silk fabrics, there should be an increasing demand from the United States for Antung wild silk, unless American silk weavers refuse to work with what they claim is poor material—Antung reeled silk not being so rapidly worked as that from the white cocoons of Central and South China. The American Silk Mission, during its recent visit to Antung, suggested certain improvements in reeling which should result in much freer working of wild silk. These American demands must be met or new markets created if the local industry is to hold its own.

The Timber Industry.

Dependable estimates place the number of men engaged in Yalu timber trade at 65,000, of which 60,000 are employed in cutting and rafting logs and 5,000 as teamsters. The teamsters and their teams are hired for the cutting season, while raftsmen are paid an average annual wage of \$70, plus food and lodging.

The yearly output of lumber is dependent upon weather, a plentiful snowfall in winter facilitating the "snaking" of logs to creeks, while high water in spring and summer is necessary for rafting timber from the upper stretches of the Yalu and Hun Rivers to Antung. Early thawing of drag roads results in thousands of feet of timber being left in the cutting district. It was this which caused the Antung market shortage in 1919, but which will swell the 1920 deliveries if there is sufficiently high water.

The customs export statistics are not a true index of the timber industry, as the only exports considered are those made in foreign-style vessels. An enormous export traffic in timber, shipped by native junks, comes under the cognizance of native customs, but does not furnish statistics.

Following are estimates of actual production of timber (softwood, hardwood, and poles) in the Yalu and Hun River districts during 1912, 1918, and 1919, based on the amount rafted to Antung:

Year.	Number of rafts.	Total output.
		<i>Board feet.</i>
1912.....	4,000	200,000,000
1918.....	7,173	280,000,000
1919.....	5,000	208,000,000

From 1916 to 1920 the number of rafts averaged 5,500, with a content of 250,000,000 board feet. Of this amount, about one-fifth is consumed locally.

The industry has seen no marked changes since pre-war years, although there was a healthy increase in output following the sending of inspectors into cutting districts in 1912 and subsequent years, and an increase in prices and extension of markets when the war cut off the American supply.

Prices in 1919 were about 10 per cent higher than in 1918, due to low water and consequent late arrival of rafts; but demand was steady and buying brisk throughout the season. Oregon pine competed very favorably with Yalu timber in the Chinese market, with the result that foreign interests carrying both kinds of timber made no attempt to market the native product in Tientsin and Shanghai, where abundant stocks of American timber were held.

Sawmills in Antung—Number and Output.

While there were only two sawmills in Antung in 1912, the number had increased to 20 in 1918, with a total capitalization of about \$1,000,000 and employees numbering nearly 3,000. No additional mills were built in 1919. Because of high prices and poor exchange on gold yen, five of the small Japanese sawmills suspended operations temporarily.

Except for one small mill (Chinese ownership, capitalized at \$25,000, and employing 40 men), all mills are Japanese, the largest being the Yalu Saw Mill, with a capital of \$500,000 and 1,400 employees. There are only two large mills at Antung fully equipped with band saws, gang saws, planers, groovers, etc., the remainder being equipped generally with single band saws. Equipment in the large mills is of American and British make, but that in the small ones is generally of cheap Japanese manufacture. There is practically no prospect of supplying American machinery direct to these mills, although with development of this growing trade there is possibility of introducing American woodworking machinery through Japanese agencies in Japan.

While dependable statistics are extremely difficult to obtain, the output of local sawmills for 1912, 1918, and 1919 has been estimated to be 30,000,000, 50,000,000, and 40,000,000 board feet, respectively. The apparently small increase from 1912 to 1918 is accounted for by the fact that the two mills operating in 1912 were both of large size and equipped with American and British machinery, while of the 20 mills operating in 1918 and 1919 all but 2 were small producers.

Bean Oil and Bean Cake Industries.

At present there are 20 bean-oil mills in Antung, with an estimated total capital of \$1,077,000 and a daily capacity of 22,100 bean cakes (weighing about 62 pounds each) and 160,251 pounds of bean oil. These mills employ 1,100 men, paying to the great mass of laborers an average monthly wage of \$8 60 with food and lodging and to some of the expert workmen operating hydraulic presses, etc., as much as \$36.40 per month with food and lodging.

Of the 20 mills operating in 1919, 2 were equipped with locally-made hydraulic presses and the remainder with native hammer and wedge presses and hand-operated screw presses. All the mills are equipped with steam or oil driven rollers for crushing beans, most of the engines being of Japanese make with a few large engines of English make. The new mills are obtaining equipment in Dairen from a Chinese machine shop which specializes in bean-oil presses and allied material. Until the world trade in vegetable oils has settled into its new postwar channels, there is small likelihood of supplanting present equipment in Antung mills by more modern machinery.

The growth of the local industry since 1912 is indicated in the following table:

Year.	Number of mills.	Output: Number of bean cakes.	Year.	Number of mills.	Output: Number of bean cakes.
1912.....	11	800,000	1916.....	11	1,660,000
1913.....	13	1,025,000	1917.....	14	2,110,000
1914.....	14	1,315,000	1918.....	15	2,700,000
1915.....	14	1,470,000	1919.....	20	5,756,240

Working at full capacity, the local mills are estimated to consume 1,300,000 pounds of beans daily. Their average monthly output during 1919 was 479,687 cakes, with an oil content computed at present as 6.9 pounds per cake. The output is regulated according to market demand and supply of beans, production reaching its low mark during winter months when freezing of the Yalu prevents water shipment.

Bean Cake as Fertilizer.

The local bean-oil market was greatly stimulated by the war; and while local trade will probably suffer a setback from post-war readjustments, the trade in bean cake seems more certain, as Chosen (Korea) and Japan are using increasingly large quantities for fertilizing rice fields, the high prices for rice strengthening this demand. In urging its use by farmers, the Japanese Government estimates that Korea's rice output may be increased 40 per cent, thus assisting materially in solving Japan's food problem.

American Opportunities in Antung.

The only American firm located in this district in 1919 was a large American oil company maintaining an American representative in Antung. A large British oil company is represented by a British firm which, in addition to its oil business, engages in general import and export, shipping and insurance, being the only foreign firm in this district engaged in import and export trade aside from

the many Japanese. Of the latter, only one—the Antung branch of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—has facilities for carrying on correspondence in English.

It is apparent that facilities for representing American business interests by local firms are extremely limited. At present, a considerable amount of American machinery, metals, hardware, and a small amount of tinned foodstuffs are imported into Antung from Japan and Shanghai, and will probably continue to be so marketed in the absence of direct representatives in Antung.

The Japanese, who control the great bulk of trade with this district, enjoy certain advantages which will be difficult for American competitors to overcome. Chief among these are geographical proximity, special freight rates over Japanese railways, excellent banking facilities, and personal representation on the ground which is able to quote Antung warehouse prices. The only bank in the district now dealing in foreign exchange is the (Japanese) Bank of Chosen, which confines its foreign exchange business to paper drawn on banks in Japan and China only.

Local Chinese would welcome an American business house in Antung, should one—after a careful study of local conditions—decide that possibilities in local trade would warrant establishment of a personal American representative in this district.

[NOTE.—More recent or detailed information on trade resources of the Antung district is to be found in daily *COMMERCE REPORTS*, as follows:

“Wild-silk industry in Southern Manchuria,” June 4, 1920.

“Fall crop of wild cocoons in Southeastern Manchuria,” July 7, 1920.

“Spring crop of wild cocoons in Southeastern Manchuria,” October 13, 1920.

“Fall crop of wild cocoons in Southeastern Manchuria,” October 26, 1920.]

DAIREN.

By Consul Max D. Kirjassoff.

The year 1919 was prosperous for Dairen, although the abnormal rise of silver exchange undoubtedly affected export trade adversely. Establishment of new industries taxed the housing capacity of the city to the utmost. Building materials and labor were high, the price of land advanced to such a degree that building operations were not carried on to the extent that conditions necessitated, and rent rates almost doubled those of previous years. The money market was very tight and banks demanded high rates, advancing money on only the best of negotiable security. The South Manchuria Railway Co., which is engaged in so many branches of business as to be by far the preponderating enterprise here, apparently had a less successful year than expected. The huge loan, which it proposed to float for increasing capital, was not carried out, and in October the Company advanced its freight rates an average of 40 per cent. The Anshan Steel Mills on which a great deal of capital had been expended turned out, it is understood, a failure.

With unsettled conditions prevailing in Vladivostok, North Manchurian products normally destined for shipment from that port would have been diverted to Dairen; but the Chinese Eastern Railway was in such a bad state and used, moreover, for sending Japanese troops and army supplies into Siberia, that there was much congestion and holding up of goods. Merchandise could be sent

forward to the South Manchuria Railway only by Chinese carts in cold weather when roads were frozen, and quantities were necessarily very limited.

The statistics given in this report are from official figures supplied by the Chinese Maritime Customs. The rate of conversion into U. S. currency for the haikwan tael is \$1.193 for 1918 and \$1.359 for 1919, which means an advance by more than 23 per cent over the 1918 figures of trade, due solely to increased rate of exchange.

Trade of the Port of Dairen for 1918 and 1919.

The total net trade of Dairen for 1919 was \$286,406,581, an increase of \$88,578,302 over the 1918 figures of almost 45 per cent. The increase in gross value of the trade was almost 46 per cent, the figures for 1918 and 1919 being, respectively, \$216,666,278, and \$315,815,350. Total foreign imports increased over 49 per cent, while the gain in foreign net imports was over 48 per cent, the gain in imports of Chinese origin amounting to over 61 per cent. Of total foreign imports, over 90 per cent were from foreign countries and Hongkong and only about 10 per cent from Chinese ports, as compared with 88 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, in 1918. In reexports from Dairen, foreign goods increased about 60 per cent, while Chinese goods gained over 53 per cent—showing the growing importance of the port as a shipping and distributing point, not only for the Leased Territory and South Manchuria but for North Manchuria and even Siberia. Exports of local origin showed a net gain of more than 39 per cent, those to Chinese ports decreasing 35 per cent, while exports to foreign countries (exclusive of reexports) increased over 53 per cent.

The following table shows gross and net values of the trade of the port of Dairen during 1918 and 1919:

Imports and exports	1918	1919
Imports of foreign goods:		
From foreign countries and Hongkong.....	\$79,906,694	\$121,650,478
From Chinese ports.....	10,515,977	13,332,093
Total foreign imports.....	90,422,671	134,991,571
Reexports of foreign goods:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	4,695,337	9,551,943
To Chinese ports (chiefly Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, and Tsingtau)....	3,743,960	3,903,407
Total foreign reexports.....	8,439,297	13,455,350
Total net foreign imports.....	81,983,374	121,536,221
Imports of Chinese products (chiefly from Tientsin, Lungkow, Chefoo, Tsingtau, and Shanghai).....	23,630,417	38,114,011
Reexports of Chinese products:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	10,244,088	15,391,717
To Chinese ports.....	154,614	561,702
Total Chinese reexports.....	10,398,702	15,953,419
Total net Chinese imports.....	13,231,715	22,160,592
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:		
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	86,360,365	132,151,278
To Chinese ports.....	16,252,825	10,533,490
Total exports of local origin.....	102,613,190	142,709,768
Gross value of the trade of the port.....	216,666,278	315,815,350
Net value of the trade of the port.....	197,828,270	286,406,581

Direct Trade with Foreign Countries.

In 1919, as in the past, the bulk of Dairen's direct foreign trade was with Japan, almost 70 per cent of the imports coming from that country and over 70 per cent of the exports going there. Some of these imports as well as part of the exports undoubtedly should be credited to other countries, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact amount. If the trade with Chosen is taken into account, Japan's share of Dairen's foreign trade is almost 73 per cent of the whole. Japan enjoys almost a monopoly in the sale of cotton goods and purchases the bulk of bean cake.

The United States ranks next to Japan in direct trade with Dairen, its share of the gross imports for 1919 being a little less than 21 per cent, while its purchases amounted to almost 9 per cent of the exports. America's share of the total foreign trade was over 14 per cent, whereas in 1918 it was over 26 per cent. There was a gain of almost 93 per cent in direct imports from the United States, due to increased purchases of rails, locomotives, and other supplies by the South Manchuria Railway Company, and greater imports of kerosene, electrical apparatus, iron and steel manufactures, and machinery. Exports to the United States fell off over 61 per cent, owing to greatly reduced sales of soya-bean oil.

The United Kingdom followed the United States in value of direct trade with Dairen during 1919, and would undoubtedly have been a still better customer if exchange had not been so unfavorable.

The value of the direct trade with foreign countries is given in detail in the following table:

	1918			1919		
	Gross imports of foreign goods.	Exports plus re-exports of native goods.	Total trade.	Gross imports of foreign goods.	Exports plus re-exports of native goods.	Total trade.
British India.....	\$303,048	.....	\$303,048	\$2,357,524	.....	\$2,357,524
Dutch Indies.....	1,180,539	\$1,231,757	2,412,296	2,456,129	\$1,448,689	3,904,818
France.....	50,772	11,044	61,816	215,124	431,357	646,481
French Indo-China.....	3,017	.....	3,017	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	2,912,727	1,509,412	4,422,139	2,235,570	872,587	3,108,157
Italy.....	394	.....	394	1,134,906	.....	1,134,906
Japan (including Taiwan).....	57,021,993	57,081,327	114,703,320	83,537,311	103,616,160	187,153,471
Korea (Chosen).....	2,363,972	2,513,108	4,877,080	1,719,777	6,416,041	8,135,818
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	6,616	814,783	821,399
Philippine Islands.....	2,201	303,440	305,641	123,128	13,184	136,312
Russia, Pacific ports.....	155,984	.....	155,984	6,450	14,923	21,373
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.....	3,853	206,053	209,906	23,452	743	24,135
Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Aden, Algeria, etc.....	1,226	.....	1,226	7,854	8,813,923	8,821,777
United Kingdom.....	705,046	.....	705,046	1,869,840	7,334,610	9,204,450
United States (including Hawaii).....	13,160,997	33,305,381	46,466,378	25,353,004	12,840,691	38,199,935
All other countries.....	1,440,925	442,031	1,883,856	612,793	4,922,064	5,534,857
Total.....	79,906,694	96,604,453	176,511,147	121,659,478	147,545,995	269,205,473

Imports.

Cotton manufactures continued to be the principal item of import into Dairen. Gunny bags, railway cars, wagons, cement, electrical materials and fittings, machinery, matches, iron and steel manufactures, and kerosene, all show large increases, while there was a great falling off in the import of boots and shoes. Although im-

ports increased in value, there was not a corresponding increase in quantity.

The following table shows the quantity and value of Dairen's principal imports during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags, gunny:				
New.....number..	10,121,190	\$1,931,932	18,900,434	\$5,462,651
Old.....do....	4,331,208	361,698	3,100,869	294,986
Books, printed.....		84,936		124,824
Breadstuffs:				
Flour—				
Foreign.....barrels of 196 lbs..	18,112	170,570	6,640	70,805
Native.....do....	292,454	2,102,808	299,003	2,508,772
Rice—				
Foreign.....metric tons..	14,511	1,454,148	6,591	752,424
Native.....do....	16,648	1,234,567	14,988	1,505,454
Cars and wagons, railway.....		1,709,419		2,401,506
Cement.....barrels of 380 lbs..	119,847	560,430	325,515	1,361,630
China ware and earthenware.....		238,041		302,667
Clocks and watches.....pieces..	35,004	70,992	41,184	110,419
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared.....pounds..	252,409	170,920	121,724	55,627
Coffee, raw.....do....	6,012,093	1,011,317	9,706,189	1,978,606
Cotton and manufactures of:				
Raw cotton, native.....		100,890		191,293
Cotton cloth, Japanese—				
Imitation native—				
18 inches by 20 yards.....pieces..	1,185,855	1,839,142	1,279,043	2,954,978
14 inches by 12 yards.....do....	169,327	151,505	166,869	201,037
Striped, 27 inches by 20 yards.....do....	177,193	380,482	647,162	1,758,966
Cotton cloth, native, fancy.....do....	136,741	381,729	178,672	607,039
Cotton crape, Japanese.....yards..			3,885,653	734,004
Cotton prints, plain.....pieces..	235,661	1,144,254	482,030	2,678,052
Crimps and crépons.....yards..	1,033,119	246,501	136,120	36,257
Drills—				
Japanese.....pieces..	91,159	543,712	130,095	977,596
Other.....do....	210	2,651	178	2,177
Drills, dyed.....do....	107,523	761,954	177,291	1,395,035
Flannels.....do....	85,210	552,010	120,103	973,490
Jeans—				
30 yards—				
American.....do....	1,080	4,934		
English.....do....	5,074	26,816	6,102	34,084
Japanese.....do....	172,029	841,446	351,421	2,153,891
40 yards—				
English.....do....	9,906	70,197	6,243	48,444
Japanese.....do....	40,210	237,455	57,508	449,370
Jeans, dyed.....do....	39,123	190,975	91,795	760,303
Nankens, native.....tons..	339	340,124	50	576,577
Poplins.....pieces..	50,538	624,198	66,932	1,031,859
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
Japanese.....do....	248,911	1,391,658	420,886	3,220,270
Native.....do....	19,552	93,302	196,111	1,215,307
Foreign, n. e. s.....do....	6,234	38,757	4,265	30,140
Shirtings, foreign, plain—				
Gray—				
English.....do....	8,266	61,267	8,645	72,050
Japanese.....do....	69,192	411,079	189,452	1,510,781
White—				
English.....do....	43,682	301,732	53,088	432,890
Japanese.....do....	82,915	514,371	171,429	1,488,691
Shirtings, white, figured.....do....	5,328	33,372	10,539	96,535
T-cloth.....do....	45,426	177,078	40,666	203,561
Thread in spools.....gross..	99,180	532,448	130,846	444,549
Thread in balls.....tons..	21	38,627	23	51,370
Towels.....dozens..	190,866	149,893	178,258	180,698
Venetians—				
Fast black.....pieces..	7,823	97,343	7,912	115,374
Plain, colored, and figured.....do....	14,050	171,091	13,903	235,199
Yarn, foreign—				
Dyed.....		80,451		131,438
Gray, bleached, Japanese.....tons..	1,704	1,604,920	2,445	3,164,027
Dyes and colors:				
Anilins.....		82,923		45,187
Indigo.....tons..	181	35,826	366	153,089
Electrical materials and fittings.....		1,701,137		2,279,216
Fish, dried and salted.....tons..	2,611	223,828	73,420	571,201
Garters and ankle bands, pairs.....dozens..	369,135	236,294	436,985	348,797

a Excess of reexports over imports not included in total.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gasoline, benzine, etc.....gallons..	339,643	\$303,865	528,361	\$574,434
Glass, window, common.....boxes..	39,814	427,483	72,962	805,142
Gloves.....pairs..	323,666	86,117	357,388	96,783
Leather, and manufactures:				
Leather—				
Foreign—				
Calf, kid, colored.....tons..	87	643,987	32	280,282
Cow.....do..	156	168,657	302	530,961
Sole.....do..	580	744,585	375	437,063
Native.....do..	76	91,974	117	107,252
Manufactures—				
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	651,018	2,601,826	198,735	1,080,326
Machine tools.....		277,577		280,677
Machinery and parts.....		2,805,113		3,753,553
Machines, embroidering, knitting, and sewing.....		83,132		207,136
Matches.....gross..	1,137,793	422,167	4,504,571	1,703,004
Medicine.....		315,322		555,911
Metals and minerals:				
Copper.....tons..	822	579,942	2,527	1,431,227
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles.....do..	856	139,988	3,474	443,341
Bars.....do..	9,038	1,447,349	10,952	1,447,732
Beams and girders.....do..	695	148,969	1,145	175,077
Bolts, nuts, and washers.....do..	796	185,535	824	225,654
Fishplates and spikes.....do..	699	116,321	4,507	665,751
Nails, wire and cut.....do..	2,811	501,037	3,283	556,251
Pile and kentledge.....do..	4,791	587,055	6,067	499,736
Pipes and tubes.....do..	11,345	2,512,457	10,154	1,990,130
Rails.....do..	10,425	1,362,349	31,266	3,547,829
Sheets and plates.....do..	3,207	849,060	6,183	902,106
Iron, galvanized, sheets—				
Corrugated.....do..	291	85,756		
Plain.....do..	889	262,057	2,448	575,093
Iron, galvanized, wire.....tons..	1,171	247,988	819	181,163
Lead.....do..	748	183,209	1,161	217,174
Steel.....do..	10,345	2,771,203	3,731	824,065
Tin plates.....do..	740	197,337	1,955	432,119
Milk, condensed.....dozens..	34,542	74,176	40,090	107,876
Oil:				
Coconut.....gallons..	7,152	10,407	10,670	17,416
Engine and mineral.....do..	1,914,341	898,302	1,286,655	754,430
Kerosene—				
American.....do..	4,194,470	1,301,040	8,530,140	4,010,991
Japanese.....do..	702,750	250,946	217,360	149,228
Opium, Persian.....pounds..	37,081	477,646	19,300	308,658
Paints.....tons..	806	208,252	1,441	352,164
Paper:				
Imitation native.....do..	1,056	126,954	1,321	324,487
Japanese.....do..		254,018		175,503
Newspaper, old.....do..		62,270		273,052
Printing—				
Calendered.....tons..	473	133,846	1,813	695,324
Uncalendered.....do..	970	209,821	1,499	374,013
Straw board.....do..	705	58,902	579	68,791
Pepper.....do..	23	11,281	62	28,294
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		222,009		305,907
Piece goods, n. e. s.:				
Canvas and cotton duck.....yards..	353,321	109,594	783,022	423,529
Others.....do..		295,802		448,159
Potassium, chloride of.....tons..	46	29,701	69	28,763
Shooks for making casks.....		678,016		686,416
Silk and manufactures of:				
Foreign piece goods—				
Plain.....pounds..	7,193	68,031	39,077	505,836
Mixed.....do..	33,050	98,179	37,440	135,852
Native piece goods.....do..	165,067	1,382,410	122,900	1,171,534
Singlets and drawers.....dozens..	72,145	602,483	66,309	811,025
Soap, foreign.....do..		232,780		387,545
Soaps, cotton.....dozens..	75,401	138,685	112,941	175,085
Soda ash.....tons..	381	100,127	5,115	447,199
Soy.....do..	983	108,953	659	103,739
Spirits, wines, etc.:				
Beer and porter in bottles.....dozens..		290,053	201,883	488,350
Brandy and whisky in bottles.....do..		39,696		96,571
Sake in barrels.....do..		397,739		722,196
Stationery.....		328,204		508,686
Stores, household:				
Canned fish.....dozens..	64,921	85,196	17,573	35,568
Canned fruits.....do..	41,811	54,868	75,009	102,391
Canned vegetables.....do..	38,665	55,353	35,172	48,533

* Excess of reexports over imports not included in total.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar:				
Brown.....tons	1,154	\$35,275	1,738	\$176,991
Confectioners'.....do.	946	137,853	1,101	214,399
Refined.....do.	11,758	2,031,321	16,080	2,679,968
White.....do.	32,455	4,097,985	2,548	348,453
Tallow, animal, native.....do.	243	79,281	279	65,560
Ties, railway.....number	271,065	258,704	458,096	498,042
Timber, softwood.....board feet	17,894,741	853,397	15,609,995	997,058
Tobacco and manufactures of:				
Foreign tobacco—				
Leaf.....tons	281	84,590	803	320,683
Prepared.....do.	19	22,405	26	38,779
Native tobacco—				
Leaf.....tons	1,091	306,181	2,988	897,189
Prepared.....do.	130	68,380	200	108,341
Cigarettes—				
Foreign.....thousands	1,161,801	3,683,891	852,734	3,204,050
Native.....tons	889	1,727,830	852	1,162,593
Cigars.....thousands	1,764	31,567	1,718	46,629
Toilet requisites.....		114,690		205,057
Tools, hand.....		402,559		305,249
Trunks and suit cases.....		153,850		200,098
Waste, yarn, thread and rags.....tons	863	140,127	826	159,638
Wax, paraffin.....do.	933	224,403	1,386	379,634
Wool, manufactures of:				
Coatings and suitings.....yards	287,466	771,630	206,932	755,276
Piece goods.....		143,030		150,364
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord.....tons	5	17,866	20	132,027
Woolen and cotton mixtures, coatings and suitings.....yards	271,253	278,733	184,305	463,371
All other articles.....		21,579,397		46,644,357
Total imports.....		95,310,384		147,104,200
Excess of reexports over imports.....		95,275		3,407,387
Net total imports.....		95,215,089		143,696,813

* Excess of reexports over imports not included in total.

Imports Shipped by Rail to the Interior.

Comparison with the preceding table shows that merchandise forwarded by rail to the interior constituted about 70 per cent of the principal imports in both 1918 and 1919.

The following table gives the quantity and value of goods thus forwarded during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and ammunition.....		\$1,683,003		\$99,093
Asbestos.....		19,294		36,614
Bags, gunny:				
New.....number	11,440,137	2,183,693	14,617,081	4,211,298
Old.....do.	196,233	58,142	350,691	33,361
Duty free.....do.	12,690,916	1,059,818	14,293,654	1,359,756
Belting machine.....		31,918		79,495
Books, printed and music, engraved or printed.....		25,042		31,375
Broadstuffs:				
Barley.....bushels of 48 lbs.	35,400	64,615	19,431	49,604
Flour, wheat—				
Foreign.....barrels of 196 lbs.	10,473	98,627	1,713	18,144
Native.....do.	110,114	719,838	147,447	1,227,155
Rice—				
Foreign.....tons	4,900	490,997	2,183	249,234
Native.....do.	3,119	231,259	3,876	399,362
Building materials.....		203,991		451,431
Buttons, brass and fancy.....gross	150,089	63,290	194,484	54,019
Candles:				
Foreign.....tons	401	136,674	604	261,923
Native.....do.	358	150,543	168	80,451
Carpets and carpeting.....		16,851		24,379
Cement.....barrels of 380 lbs.	148,846	550,693	352,823	1,475,900

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemical products.....		\$208,456		\$270,695
China ware, coarse and fine (including crockery and earthenware).....		208,897		269,104
Cigarettes:				
Foreign.....		2,929,466		2,200,750
Native.....		1,665,688		949,269
Cigars.....		24,964		34,070
Clocks and watches..... number.....	23,991	48,657	26,890	66,996
Clothing, cotton, native..... tons.....	96	48,063	748	683,630
Clothing, hats, etc.....		807,377		1,309,110
Coke..... tons.....	566	14,855	349	5,345
Confectionery.....		66,155		101,619
Cordage..... tons.....	741	191,436	947	280,235
Cotton and manufactures:				
Cotton, raw, native..... do.....	102	45,038	117	73,309
Cotton blankets, foreign..... number.....	107,481	128,271	199,500	271,637
Cotton blankets, native..... do.....			41,809	49,290
Garters.....		160,593		177,000
Handkerchiefs, Japanese..... dozens.....	109,335	50,909	123,666	97,219
Piece goods—				
Chintzes and cotton prints..... pieces.....	259,128	1,274,750	471,237	2,617,173
Cotton cloth—				
Japanese..... yards.....	7,998,876	991,589	24,210,209	3,058,588
Imitation, native (machine-made), gray or dyed, Japanese.....		1,449,159		2,473,149
Striped, native..... pieces.....	134,495	375,459	172,573	586,929
Drills—				
Foreign, gray—				
American..... do.....			165	1,432
English..... do.....		1,396	42	473
Japanese..... do.....	76,469	453,742	110,643	826,076
Dyed..... pieces.....	115,867	821,062	180,867	1,423,172
Gray, native..... do.....	7,460	36,489	7,409	46,210
Ducks, native..... dozen.....			20,812	29,049
Flannel..... pieces.....	87,608	544,576	109,346	875,589
Italians, venetians and crape, plain, colored; poplins and lastings, plain..... pieces.....	114,566	1,091,367	232,781	2,536,299
Italians, venetians, crape, poplins, and lastings—				
Figured..... pieces.....	32,151	364,153	35,791	534,173
Plain, fast black..... do.....	36,242	339,939	66,556	710,336
Jeans—				
English..... do.....	6,356	37,533	4,620	29,740
Japanese..... do.....	219,010	1,094,422	338,596	2,146,078
Lawns, cambrics, and muslins, white, dyed, and printed..... pieces.....	12,176	42,644	27,812	126,194
Nankeens, native..... tons.....	348	348,595	731	843,330
Sheetings, gray, plain—				
American..... pieces.....	3,937	24,423	2,286	16,154
English..... do.....	346	2,611	1,534	10,670
Japanese..... do.....	226,232	1,265,511	368,601	2,810,271
Native..... do.....	20,194	96,356	189,315	1,173,378
Shirtings, dyed, plain..... do.....	13,342	99,165	20,436	160,802
Shirtings, gray, plain—				
American..... do.....	40	382		
English..... do.....	4,480	31,290	5,054	40,736
Japanese..... do.....	60,085	352,724	125,247	998,544
Native..... do.....	10,474	52,481	10,832	80,080
Shirtings, white..... do.....	126,790	818,575	203,701	1,748,750
T-cloth..... do.....	15,158	54,656	22,460	110,122
Turkey reds and dyed T-cloths..... do.....	51,125	201,884	233,307	1,118,025
Velvets and velveteens..... yards.....	219,429	104,487	172,569	114,807
Thread—				
Balls..... tons.....	10	29,511	23	59,579
Spools..... gross.....	92,923	498,858	112,901	383,582
Towels..... dozen.....	171,407	129,206	155,219	192,970
Yarn—				
Indian..... tons.....	186	145,553	140	139,264
Japanese..... do.....	1,576	1,539,787	2,017	2,650,985
Native..... do.....	374	360,305	4,124	4,209,758
Cotton wadding..... do.....	38	23,325	45	31,148
Covers, bed and table.....		89,644		169,054
Crucibles.....		14,145		22,559
Dyes, colors, and paints, artificial indigo..... tons.....	10	30,194	153	19,120
Electrical materials.....		417,320		1,003,398
Enameled ware.....		153,050		134,766
Explosives.....		74,345		112,860
Fish, dried and salt:				
Foreign..... tons.....	2,278	183,210	3,398	432,400
Native..... do.....	1,385	138,765	361	21,838
Furniture.....		262,501		376,060
Gasoline, benzine, naphtha, etc..... gallons.....	141,444	126,537	234,093	254,505

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, window..... boxes..	31,691	\$340,944	48,294	\$533,149
Glass and glassware.....		45,826		75,083
Gloves..... dozen..	77,211	65,982	59,703	66,197
Gluce..... tons..	34	20,221	23	13,182
Haberdashery.....		222,366		250,780
Hosiery..... dozen..	106,465	160,684	101,610	288,673
India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures.....		67,265		218,890
Instruments and apparatus, scientific, etc.....		36,575		61,810
Lamps and lampware.....		21,333		46,699
Leather..... tons..	601	1,112,642	10,560	1,018,746
Leather, manufactures of (not including boots and gloves).....		71,704		50,640
Looking-glasses and mirrors.....		69,153		70,546
Machinery and parts.....		2,033,404		2,609,779
Machines, embroidering, knitting, and sewing.....		50,336		200,906
Matches..... gross..	978,363	342,593	3,556,546	1,280,900
Match-making materials.....		70,088		67,696
Medicines.....		121,073		236,912
Metals:				
Brass and yellow metals (bars, sheets, wire, etc.,) tons..	23	16,498	116	78,577
Copper:				
Ingots and slabs..... tons..	779	546,364	1,797	931,065
Sheets and plates..... do..	33	24,233	166	128,915
Wire..... do..	153	122,360	264	210,184
Iron and mild steel, new—				
Angles, channels, joints, and ties..... do..	1,083	201,514	2,218	299,390
Bars..... do..	4,433	709,929	7,235	956,445
Bolts, nuts, and washers..... do..	460	113,016	596	154,942
Fishplates and spikes for railways..... do..	1,139	193,978	2,283	337,104
Nails, wire..... do..	1,829	322,585	2,752	466,153
Pig..... do..	365	44,815	1,730	114,202
Pipes and tubes..... do..	6,082	1,346,005	5,952	1,166,518
Rails..... do..	8,442	1,103,166	19,159	2,174,045
Sheets and plates..... do..	1,832	485,110	2,157	314,242
Wire..... do..	133	23,475	397	76,890
Iron and mild steel, old..... do..	3,685	290,251	7,146	358,931
Iron and steel manufactures..... do..	1,522	388,419		
Iron, galvanized, sheets..... do..	599	167,778	1,593	374,270
Iron, galvanized, wire..... do..	700	148,396	771	170,614
Lead, in pig or bars..... do..	212	42,519	339	65,515
Lead pipes..... do..	181	50,757	424	78,692
Steel, bamboo, bars, hoops, sheets, and plates..... do..	317	83,075	359	70,607
Steel wire rope (cast and wire)..... do..	201	100,368	352	124,282
Tin plate, plain..... do..	350	92,250	367	81,036
Milk, condensed, in tins..... dozens..	25,916	55,652	25,979	69,415
Musical instruments.....		15,205		21,559
Needles..... thousands..	227,096	250,606	408,237	473,794
Oil:				
Engine..... gallons..	856,275	387,211	1,353,351	773,978
Kerosene—				
American..... do..	4,761,105	1,705,779	5,403,015	2,466,777
Japanese..... do..	730,070	265,647	440,242	207,009
Vegetable..... tons..	2,553	51,107	3,122	125,164
Paints and paint oil..... do..	705	88,191	1,228	236,717
Paper.....		827,164		1,430,417
Peanuts..... tons..	1,379	82,396	1,926	132,254
Pepper, black and white..... do..	16	7,902	55	25,053
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		119,271		183,366
Photographic materials.....		44,653		65,521
Piece goods, canvas and cotton duck..... yards..	42,042	13,041	225,604	122,074
Printing and lithographing materials.....		25,521		40,381
Railway materials, n. e. s.....		555,221		1,330,302
Safe and strong-room doors.....		46,884		56,411
Scales and balances.....		23,114		40,940
Shoes and boots:				
Foreign..... pairs..	244,071	778,231	86,526	470,355
Native..... do..	78,638	70,682	37,828	31,856
Silk piece goods:				
Foreign—				
Silk..... pounds..	2,899	27,414	9,787	126,683
Silk mixtures..... do..	29,604	87,941	29,708	107,796
Native—				
Pongees..... pounds..	11,867	39,816	17,733	68,460
Other..... do..	120,667	1,010,566	90,100	862,432
Skins, fur..... number..	72,275	30,875	38,835	65,710
Soap.....		246,860		345,225
Soda..... tons..	1,283	209,078	3,956	401,873
Soy..... do..	720	72,236		99,687
Spirits of wine..... gallons..	28,818	16,153	25,599	19,822

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Spirits, wines, etc.:				
Beer and porter.....		\$104,630		\$200,431
Sake.....		136,233		252,490
Spirits, brandy, whisky, etc.....		81,128		165,552
Wines.....		128,097		157,780
Stationery.....		250,378		490,526
Stores, household.....		712,513		735,328
Stoves and grates.....		23,617		39,437
Sugar:				
Brown.....tons..	1,619	133,727	1,312	136,612
Candy.....do..	943	167,216	1,067	207,919
Refined and white.....do..	33,701	4,779,528	10,540	2,441,817
Tallow, animal, native.....do..	126	35,425	175	41,137
Tea:				
Foreign.....do..	299	107,636	384	114,189
Native.....do..	1,541	914,862	2,130	914,017
Telegraph and telephone materials.....		105,176		431,765
Ties, railway, sleepers.....		139,761		263,426
Timber:				
Hardwood.....cubic feet..	71,881	40,446	85,873	49,015
Softwood.....board feet..	1,839,485	87,781	3,068,669	196,006
Tobacco:				
Leaf, foreign.....tons..	228	68,538	739	295,372
Leaf, native.....do..	1,154	323,835	3,050	915,613
Prepared, foreign.....do..	7	8,917	76	113,422
Prepared, native.....do..	122	73,324	197	106,410
Toilet requisites.....		108,329		198,996
Tools, hand.....		199,535		258,634
Toys.....		81,664		113,036
Umbrellas.....pieces..	17,899	9,850	22,890	16,187
Vehicles.....		211,144		311,571
Wax, paraffin.....tons..	683	164,362	17,724	207,503
Woolenware.....		30,763		53,636
Woolen and cotton mixtures, union and poucho cloth.....yards..	73,558	75,469	13,268	21,425
All other articles.....		7,296,622		9,939,508
Total.....		66,205,457		100,745,908

Principal Exports.

The principal exports from Dairen during 1919, as in former years, consisted almost entirely of crude and raw materials. Bean cake, beans, breadstuffs, kaoliang, millet, wheat, pig-iron, wild-silk cocoons, perilla seeds, sesame seeds, and wool all showed large increases in both quantity and value. The export of bean oil to countries other than China showed a decrease of over 11 per cent in quantity and of 20 per cent in value as compared with 1918, this being due to smaller purchases by the United States.

The quantity and value of principal exports from Dairen to foreign countries and Chinese ports during 1918 and 1919 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bean cake:				
To foreign countries.....tons..	791,207	\$29,178,152	933,287	\$46,877,720
To Chinese ports.....do..	81,596	3,009,084	15,662	786,703
Bean meal.....do..	29,937	1,266,087	30,176	1,846,314
Beans:				
To foreign countries.....bushels of 60 lbs..	11,220,442	14,972,342	20,900,118	35,483,842
To Chinese ports.....do..	1,166,029	1,590,536	969,796	1,613,526
Bones, animal.....tons..	2,394	52,777	9,294	263,116
Breadstuffs:				
Barley.....bushels of 48 lbs..	28,036	24,062	394,028	520,490
Barley, pearl.....do..	3,078	6,961	5,011	14,199
Bran.....tons..	5,326	117,432	8,327	235,746

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Breadstuffs--Continued.				
Corn--				
To foreign countries..bushels of 56 lbs..	89,117	\$96,175	962,764	\$857,261
To Chinese ports.....do.....	326,476	315,718	88,550	78,846
Flour--				
To foreign countries..barrels of 196 lbs..	19,418	142,406	11,897	105,047
To Chinese ports.....do.....	13,744	101,143	5,709	50,408
Kaoliang--				
To foreign countries.....tons.....	4,564	168,318	30,001	1,027,433
To Chinese ports.....do.....	47,671	1,758,124	6,883	235,928
Millet--				
To foreign countries.....do.....	6,404	314,455	37,461	2,300,710
To Chinese ports.....do.....	558	27,386	271	16,619
Wheat.....bushels of 60 lbs..	972,260	1,461,482	1,051,924	2,778,145
Bristles.....tons.....	41	54,947	53	72,132
Cement, to Chinese ports..barrels of 380 pounds..	57,722	196,257	48,278	115,937
Coal:				
To foreign countries.....tons.....	438,900	2,879,844	225,475	1,676,120
To Chinese ports.....do.....	164,064	1,076,506	79,682	592,063
Coke.....do.....	2,174	19,452	1,838	17,061
Hair, animal:				
To foreign countries.....pounds.....	244,267	50,578	267,200	92,243
To Chinese ports.....do.....	81,867	23,119	184,000	54,380
Hempseed.....tons.....	3,446	151,964	8,571	455,968
Hide, horse, ass, and mule:				
To foreign countries.....do.....	547	221,374	310	161,789
To Chinese ports.....do.....	27	10,491	31	14,810
Licorice.....do.....	489	70,010	771	116,479
Machinery:				
To foreign countries.....do.....		137,493		24,463
To Chinese ports.....do.....		11,882		11,478
Manure.....do.....		42,397		36,247
Manure, sulphate of ammonia.....tons.....	6,704	806,362	12,543	1,726,028
Melon seed:				
To foreign countries.....do.....	271	41,914	1,176	172,635
To Chinese ports.....do.....	816	126,451	381	55,996
Metals:				
Iron--				
Old.....do.....	6,969	307,172	1,071	39,764
Pig.....do.....	27,998	3,360,901	78,676	6,286,968
Oil:				
Bean--				
To foreign countries.....do.....	122,604	27,079,258	106,816	21,663,886
To Chinese ports.....do.....	183	40,387	5,367	1,074,306
Castor.....do.....	1,251	263,245	559	112,855
Peanut.....do.....	189	39,834	710	137,451
Olive.....do.....	271	49,274	322	45,150
Peanuts.....do.....	950	75,343	3,589	336,971
Perilla nankinensis.....do.....	5,387	431,880	15,507	1,465,754
Salt.....do.....	116,493	700,410	88,537	572,050
Sesame.....do.....	441	43,357	9,977	1,309,785
Seedcake.....do.....	1,315	22,842	2,360	43,106
Silk:				
Raw, wild--				
To foreign countries.....pounds.....	98,267	322,532	54,000	103,716
To Chinese ports.....do.....	1,049,067	3,220,303	518,533	833,701
Raw, waste, to Chinese ports.....do.....	1,063,067	539,509	681,333	343,335
Cocoon, wild, to Chinese ports.....do.....	12,593,067	1,919,777	13,435,733	2,227,222
Soap.....tons.....		19,970		18,515
Sugar.....do.....			459	89,076
Timber, softwood, to Chinese ports..board feet..	1,299,662	62,365	591,862	61,915
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Leaf tobacco, to Chinese ports.....tons.....	73	19,102	73	19,944
Cigarettes, to Chinese ports.....do.....		401,529		186,179
Wool, sheep's.....pounds.....	1,710,133	373,588	3,476,667	1,152,731
All other articles.....do.....		2,750,931		4,083,501
Total exports.....do.....		102,613,190		142,709,768

There was an enormous reduction in shipments of soya-bean oil to the United States during 1919 as compared with 1918, the falling off being almost 68 per cent in quantity and over 66 per cent in value. Hempseed oil decreased about 74 per cent in quantity and 73 per cent in value, and castor oil also showed a small falling off; but there were gains in American purchases of peanut oil and perilla oil.

Decline in Shipments of Bean Oil.*

The decline in oil shipments is attributable to the high rate of exchange in Dairen and the low rate of exchange between the United States and Europe, much of the oil imported by the United States being shipped to Europe in the form of sauces, etc. Moreover, when armistice was declared large stocks of soya-bean oil were accumulated in the United States. Consequently, for the first three months of 1919 purchases were small and practically no shipments were made to the United States; but when American importers realized that cessation of hostilities did not mean immediate return to normal conditions, such as low freights, unimpaired purchasing power of European nations, etc., they again resumed purchase of soya-bean oil. Necessarily, as conditions in Europe gradually improve, American purchases of this oil for European consumption will tend to decrease; moreover, since a large proportion of America's importation of bean oil is used in manufacture of soaps, purchases will depend upon comparative prices of other oils. As shipping conditions improve tropical vegetable oils should decrease in price—to the detriment of soya-bean oil, unless meanwhile there is a drop in silver exchange or improved methods of shipping from Dairen. Erection of storage tanks from which oil could be pumped directly into tank steamers would bring the price down considerably for American consumers, who now pay not only for expensive tins or barrels but for leakage in filling and in transit. Bulk shipment also means smaller freight cost.

New Exports to the United States.

An interesting development in Dairen's trade with the United States is the greatly increased export of white beans in 1919 and the beginning of shipments of buckwheat, castor seed, hempseed, kaoliang, Kotenashi beans, maize, peanuts, and white sesame seed (totaling 27,372,323 pounds and \$1,083,318.69), as well as carpet wool and soya-bean cake. Export of coffee is simply a return to American sellers of goods sent out by them for the Siberian market, but which could not be delivered because of unsettled conditions and the extraordinary drop in value of the ruble. This also accounts for other returned goods.

Exports to the Philippine Islands showed a great falling off in 1919, the only shipments being sulphate of ammonia for fertilizer and a small quantity of coal. This reduction in coal export was due to increased prices and greater local demand.

The following statement shows quantities and values of exports to the United States during 1918 and 1919, according to invoices certified at this consulate:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
To the United States:				
Bristles.....pounds.....			2,563	\$7,050
Buckwheat.....do.....			340,191	12,650
Castor oil.....do.....	1,247,000	\$298,932	2,024,840	292,446
Castor seed.....do.....			6,036,580	381,031

* Information on "Vegetable-oil-bearing materials of Manchuria," including oil mills, as shown by trade through the port of Dairen is given in a report by Consul Kirjassoff in COMMERCE REPORTS for July 10, 1920, page 180.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
To the United States—Continued.				
Coffee.....pounds.			5,909,617	\$1,002,910
Hempseed.....do.			595,080	32,436
Hempseed oil.....do.	1,222,550	\$187,352	316,350	50,453
Horse manure.....do.	44,594	11,451		
Household furniture and personal effects.....cases.			67	2,422
Iron ore, Anshan.....pounds.			13,200	223
Kaoliang.....do.			10,887,680	391,859
Kotonashi beans.....do.			1,322,332	84,989
Maize.....do.			7,248,200	191,160
Peanut oil.....do.			1,455,440	232,953
Peanuts.....do.	1,439,111	221,072	902,260	85,835
Perilla oil.....do.	415,800	77,185	1,121,370	158,904
Red peas.....do.			14,607	1,263
Sheep wool.....do.			137,719	14,975
Soya-bean cake.....do.			8,816,181	242,587
Soya-bean oil.....do.			83,465,819	12,216,928
White beans.....bushel of 60 pounds.	1,667	9,847	16,842	71,246
White sesame seed.....pounds.			40,000	3,540
Total.....		37,301,400		15,477,689
To the Philippines:				
Coal.....tons.	41,590	218,517	150	2,265
Muriatic acid.....pounds.	28,800	1,914		
Red beans.....bushel of 60 pounds.	983	1,167		
Soy, Japanese.....gallons.	648	216		
Sulphate of ammonia.....pounds.	49,280	5,793	44,800	4,853
Sulphuric acid.....do.	160,000	6,238		
Vermicelli, Chinese.....do.	19,733	852		
Total.....		234,697		7,098
Returned American goods:				
Advertising matter.....cases.			4	50
Coffee.....pounds.			230,640	38,738
Empty cylinders, iron.....pieces.	24	300		
Leather.....feet.			307,229	90,717
Opossum skins.....bales.			4	4,000
Patent slides.....square feet.	9,001	5,310		
Razors and accessories.....cases.	94	56,838		
Safety razors.....do.	164	197,810		
Shoes.....pairs.			2,628	105,606
Total.....		260,318		237,111
Grand total.....		37,796,415		15,721,896

Tonnage of the Port of Dairen, 1918 and 1919.

As compared with two vessels with a total tonnage of 10,390 in 1918, there entered the port of Dairen in 1919 nine steamships totaling 33,013 tons. From sixth place in amount of tonnage entering and clearing at this port the United States advanced to fourth place, with Japan leading by a very wide margin and followed by the United Kingdom and China. The American steamer tonnage entering and clearing during 1919 was 963,668 tons, or over 25 per cent more than in 1918. The South Manchuria Railway Co. is planning to build new piers to relieve the port congestion.

Because of the few berths suitable for large ships like the United States Shipping Board vessels, it is essential that American ships telegraph to their agents here the sailing date from their last port of departure and their time of arrival in Dairen. Unless this is done no berth will be allotted, and cargo destined for the ship can not be sent to the pier ready for loading as soon as the vessel arrives—a cause in the past of expensive delays. This office is of the opinion that, as American lines place more ships on the Dairen run, it is essential that they have their own representatives here.

In addition to steamer tonnage, 8,731 sea-going junks entered at the port with a tonnage of 718,922, and 8,847 junks cleared with a total of 712,861 tons.

HARBIN.

By Consul Douglas Jenkins.

Harbin, as an important distributing center for Siberia, continued to suffer through 1919 from the trade stoppage due to political disturbances in Eastern Siberia, though to a less extent than during 1918.

Unfavorable Trade Conditions.

The anticipated brisk trade with Siberia, for which goods had been concentrated at Harbin, did not develop. The Russian ruble, for years almost the sole currency in circulation, fell so low as to reduce the purchasing power of Siberians and this brought about unreasonable restrictions on their foreign trade in an effort to bolster up exchange. The Chinese authorities made an effort to remedy the situation by introducing Chinese currency; but their unsecured paper notes found no favor with the public, and the price of silver made it impossible to draw enough Chinese silver dollars into the district. As a result, the Japanese gold yen became the accepted currency for practically all important business transactions.

Transportation was seriously disorganized and inadequate. The Chinese Eastern Railway, which is the principal single enterprise in this district, encountered almost insurmountable difficulties. The company was forced to transport large numbers of troops, for which it received little or no compensation, its rolling stock available for moving staple products was reduced to a low ebb, and the earnings of the company fell below expenditures. The poorly-paid employees became dissatisfied and resorted to strikes, thus adding to the disorganized conditions. Free movement of export cargo was also greatly handicapped by the failure of river transportation, due to abnormally low rainfall.

As a result of these conditions, it was impossible to ship goods in any quantity into Siberia and equally difficult to obtain hides, furs, and other raw materials. By the end of the year business with Siberia had entirely ceased and Harbin merchants were caught with large supplies of manufactured goods for which they could find but a limited market in Manchuria. Prices declined and failures were numerous, involving a number of Russian establishments, some 600 Chinese shops and larger concerns, as well as one American importing firm.

Encouraging Features.

In spite of this state of affairs, trade activities in the district showed certain successful features.

Failures among business firms were offset by the establishment of an equal number of new concerns, among them being two American branch banks and two important American exporting and importing houses—the total of establishments in 1920 remaining about the same as in 1919. Normally, however, there should have been an increase to keep pace with the growing population.

The demand for houses continued to exceed the supply and rents increased far above normal. Building activity continued on an unusual scale throughout the warm season in spite of the high cost of materials and labor.

Certain industries which were independent of the Russian market enjoyed a rather favorable year. Wheat and other crops were satisfactory. The production of soya beans, a most important item in the agriculture of northern Manchuria, was well up to its average of 800,000 long tons. The 25 oil mills operated at full capacity, producing 20,000 long tons of oil and 242,000 tons of bean cake and finding ready market for their output in Japan, the United States, and Europe. With one exception, these mills are owned and operated by Chinese.

Flour mills had similar favorable experience. Eighteen were operated in Harbin during the year. Most of the mills are owned by Russians, but recently Japanese have acquired an interest in some of the plants, and a few Chinese are active in the business. Several mills are fairly large, having a daily capacity of 18,000 fifty-pound bags; but the average capacity is about 2,000 bags per day.

Other industries in the consular district are lumbering, tanning, soap, and candle manufacturing, and the refining of sugar—the latter from beets grown locally.

Railway and River Traffic.

The volume of freight handled by the Chinese Eastern Railway affords an idea of the commercial activity of the district. The following statistics, in short tons, of certain imports and exports handled by the railway in 1917 and 1919 reveal the serious reduction in important trade lines during 1919 as compared with 1917, iron and steel manufactures and kerosene being the only exceptions among imports and wheat the single increased export.

Import traffic.			Export traffic.		
	1917	1919		1917	1919
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Boots and shoes.....	792	75	Beans, soya.....	495,330	215,713
Clothing, ready-made.....	1,034	128	Bean cake.....	131,898	106,939
Coal.....	123,071	102,842	Wheat.....	123,542	151,485
Dry goods.....	4,121	55	Lumber and timber.....	47,368	19,104
Groceries.....	5,182	1,013	Miscellaneous, including furs and skins.....	54,867	14,583
Iron and steel manufactures.....	9,790	33,931			
Kerosene.....	6,890	9,570			
Tobacco.....	1,143	780			

Statistics on the volume of river traffic are not available, but it is known that there was a corresponding reduction in 1919 as compared with 1917.

Foreign Trade.

The comparative net trade of the Harbin district for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919, excluding reexports of imported goods, is shown in the following table compiled from the official Chinese statistics of Maritime Customs, with conversions from the haikwan taels as noted:

	1913	1918	1919
Imports, foreign goods.....	\$14,397,771	\$5,788,583	\$18,418,118
Imports, Chinese goods.....	4,600,195	12,446,787	12,105,820
Total.....	18,997,966	18,235,370	30,523,947
Exports, local Chinese goods.....	17,113,821	14,509,407	20,012,454
Total net trade.....	31,111,737	32,743,777	50,336,401

NOTE.—Haikwan taels in the above table were converted into United States currency at the following rates: 1913 at \$0.7415; 1918 at \$1.193; 1919 at \$1.359.

The foregoing figures represent the net trade passing through the customs offices at Aigun, Sansing, Manchouli, Suifenho, and Harbin River. The increase in total net trade compared with that for 1918 was due in part to large importations of foreign manufactured goods at the customs offices of Suifenho and Aigun, and to increased shipments of produce from the offices at Manchouli and Sansing.

Declared exports to the United States from this district for 1919 totaled \$1,774,069, furs constituting 80 per cent. Of the remainder, the most prominent items were hides, sheepskins, wool, sheep casings, and platinum.

Import Conditions.

The import business is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners—principally Russians, with some American and other business houses. None of the Chinese firms, so far as this consulate knows, imports on its own account. Some of the Russian firms are well established and have excellent facilities for reaching consumers; but numerous small brokers merely take orders to be filled in the United States or elsewhere and secure advances thereon through the banks. As transactions of the latter sort frequently lead to serious losses, especially in present unsettled times, American firms should be careful to obtain thorough and complete credit information through the American banks here before undertaking to ship goods to this market.

Before the war it was customary to grant credits of 30 to 90 days or even longer to well-established houses. In certain cases this may still be advisable, but on the whole it would probably be safer to curtail credits as much as possible or at least to insist upon sufficient advance payment to cover losses that might result from failure of the purchaser to accept goods upon their arrival. This occurs not infrequently.

The principal imports from foreign countries include cotton and some woollen manufactures; gunny bags; boots and shoes and other leather goods; chemicals, medicines, and dyes; electrical materials; iron and steel manufactures, including hardware; woodworking and wood-handling machinery; railway materials and steel tools; flour-milling and bean-crushing machinery; matches; canned goods, in-

cluding fruits and vegetables; illuminating and lubricating oils; sugar; tea; soap and perfumery; tobacco, including cigarettes and cigars; wines and liquors; automobiles (passenger only); trunks and suitcases and notions.

Trade with the United States.

While Northern Manchuria affords a limited market for certain manufactured goods, the bulk of American material brought to Harbin is really destined for the Siberian trade. Under these circumstances there can be no great demand for American merchandise until conditions in Siberia become settled and trade with the Russians can be resumed. Owing to its railway and river transport facilities and its comparative nearness to these markets, Harbin offers peculiar advantages as a distributing point for both regions.

However, this consulate is not of the opinion that general import and export houses in the United States can hope to develop business in Harbin unless they establish their own branches here. Competition is very keen and the Russian, American, and other concerns already established are well equipped to carry on foreign trade. The consulate believes that these firms, especially the American rather than the foreign importing houses, should be utilized by American manufacturers in the absence of other American selling agencies or branches in Harbin or elsewhere in China.

Shipments to Harbin may be made on through-bills-of-lading to Dairen, Manchuria, or Vladivostok, Siberia. Goods should not be routed through the latter port, however, unless conditions in Russian territory are known to be more or less quiet. From Dairen and Vladivostok goods are transshipped by railway to Harbin. Such transshipments are usually effected through forwarding agents, of whom there are many in both ports. To prevent damage and delays at points of transshipment, particular care should be given that cases are of heavy material, well strapped and braced, and their marking clear.

The Chinese Post Office has announced an arrangement by which postal parcels from the United States may be forwarded direct to Harbin, an additional charge of 50 cents (Mexican) per parcel to be collected from the addressee for expense of shipping from Mukden to Harbin. This arrangement should facilitate mail-order business with the United States.

The two American branch banks opened in Harbin in 1919 will strengthen American influence in the district. These, with the two important American exporting and importing houses lately established and an American Chamber of Commerce recently organized, should greatly facilitate the introduction of American goods. When conditions return to normal, the opportunities for extending American trade in northern Manchuria will undoubtedly be on a much better basis than at any time in the past.

Among articles of American merchandise imported into this district are machinery for flour and other mills, railway equipment, boots and shoes and other leather goods, chemicals, drugs and medicines, cotton goods, stationery and other office supplies, hardware, soaps and toilet articles, notions, a limited quantity of canned fruits and vegetables, automobiles, and some ready-made clothing.

Declared Exports to the United States, 1919.

The following goods were declared for export to the United States at this consulate during 1919 as compared with 1918:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bristles.....pounds..	9,662	\$13,423	3,849	\$4,816
Carpets.....square yards..			1,555	4,973
Furs.....pieces..	1,089,134	603,564	1,544,563	1,435,416
Hair, horse.....pounds..	1,121	10,051		
Hides and skins.....pieces..	6,540	4,905		
Ox and cow.....do..			10,186	100,347
Goat.....do..			790	276
Sheep pelts.....do..			116,855	87,651
Dressed.....do..			6,204	3,102
Leather.....feet..			4,650	2,814
Platinum.....				16,342
Sausage casings:				
Cases.....			29	45,176
Rins.....	231,904	23,924		
Sheep wool.....pounds..	469,135	151,046	212,796	64,153
Total.....		800,980		1,774,069

Returned American goods, consisting of ammonia cylinders, coffee, furs, and leather, amounted to \$143,307. There were no declared exports from this consular district to Porto Rica, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands.

The principal exports from Northern Manchuria are soya beans and their oil, wheat and wheat flour, hides and skins, wool, bristles, lumber, and packing-house products. While many of these articles ultimately find their way to the United States, they do not appear in the declared exports of this consulate, being assembled and shipped from Tientsin or other ports in China.

[NOTE.—More detailed and later information concerning trade resources of the Harbin district is published in COMMERCE REPORTS for 1920, as follows:

"Oil-bearing seeds and nuts and their products in North Manchuria,"

Apr. 10.

"Prospects of Harbin as a trade center," Oct. 13.]

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55h

December 30, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Foreign trade, 1919.....	1	Matting trade.....	27
Chief imports.....	2	Trade in sundries.....	27
Chief exports.....	16	Shipbuilding.....	28
Canton Delta trade.....	22	Paper factories.....	28
Shipping.....	24	Agricultural products.....	30
Port dues and duties collected.....	25	Trade with United States.....	32
Silk trade.....	25	Conditions for import.....	34

CHINA.

CANTON.

By Vice Consul Walter A. Adams.

The Canton American consular district is divided, commercially, into two distinct territories. The foreign commerce of the main territory, consisting of Kwangtung west of longitude 115°, Kweichow, Kwangsi, and a small part of Yunnan, passes through Canton and is directly under the eyes of the Consulate General. The commerce of the other territory, consisting of the greater part of Yunnan, passes through Haiphong, French Indo-China, by means of the railway which connects that port with Yunnan-fu, the capital of Yunnan Province. These two routes converge at Hongkong, the point of transshipment, where nearly all cargo to and from foreign countries is handled by the transoceanic carriers. How much the Canton Delta is under the commercial influence of Hongkong is evidenced by the fact that the currency of commerce here is the Hongkong dollar and the further fact that Canton's trade balance is settled mostly through Hongkong.

Foreign Trade, 1919.

The outstanding features affecting the trade of this district during 1919 were the high though fluctuating exchange value of the Hongkong dollar, unsettled internal conditions, the persistent Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, and the gradual easing of the ocean-going tonnage situation at Hongkong.

Because of the shrunken purchasing power of the various currencies, comparison of present-day money value of trade with that of normal pre-war years can not be taken as an accurate measure of the expansion or contraction of commerce. By making due allowance, however, such comparison may roughly indicate the broad tendencies of trade. Statistics obtained from the Chinese

Maritime Customs show that the net value of the trade of the port of Canton for the year 1919 was \$201,068,311 as compared with \$123,148,711 for 1918 and \$80,845,840 for 1913, the last normal pre-war year. The value of the foreign imports for 1919 was \$42,736,900, and the value of the exports of native merchandise to foreign countries and Hongkong was \$87,715,592.

The gross and net values of the trade of the port of Canton for 1913, 1918, and 1919 are shown in the following table, conversion of the haikwan tael into United States currency being at the rate of \$0.72 for 1913, \$1.193 for 1918, and \$1.359 for 1919:

	1913		1918		1919	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports of foreign goods:						
From foreign countries and Hongkong.....	\$22,889,678		\$33,661,156		\$42,294,681	
From Chinese ports.....	127,056		390,769		442,219	
Total foreign imports.....	23,016,734		34,051,865		42,736,900	
Reexports of foreign goods:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	133,325		697,854		802,733	
To Chinese ports (chiefly to Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, and Wuchow).....	369,938		839,545		1,072,424	
Total foreign reexports.....	503,463		1,537,399		1,875,157	
Net total foreign imports.....	\$22,513,271		\$32,514,466		\$40,861,743	
Imports of Chinese products (chiefly from Darien, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, and Ningpo).....	15,239,759		22,613,829		65,749,968	
Reexports of Chinese products:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	687,791		135,361		179,169	
To Chinese ports.....	94,766		1,033,029		1,598,464	
Total Chinese reexports.....	782,557		1,168,390		1,777,633	
Net total imports of Chinese products.....	14,457,202		21,415,439		63,972,335	
Exports of Chinese products of local origin:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	33,587,454		60,035,318		87,715,592	
To Chinese ports.....	4,287,913		9,183,488		8,518,641	
Total exports of local origin.....	37,875,367		69,218,806		96,234,233	
Gross value of the trade of the port.....	\$2,131,860		125,894,509		201,721,101	
Net value of the trade of the port.....	80,845,840		123,148,711		201,068,311	

In response to trade demands for currency, gold and silver in sycee and coins were imported in 1919 to the amount of \$13,379,627, while exports totaled \$1,435,888.

Chief Articles of Import.

The quantity and value of principal articles of foreign goods imported through the port of Canton during 1913, 1918, and 1919 are shown in detail in the following table, conversions as in preceding tables:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS.						
Shirtings, gray, plain:						
7 pounds and under—						
American.....pieces.....					50	\$196
English.....do.....	21,297	\$32,013	10,844	\$32,731	21,097	82,285
7 to 9 pounds—						
English.....do.....	73,924	133,724	20,336	93,889	34,166	193,619
Japanese.....do.....	100	211	520	2,090		
9 to 11 pounds—						
English.....do.....	18,787	43,015	26,242	161,856	20,919	162,052
Japanese.....do.....			826	4,592	4,043	28,296
Over 11 pounds—						
English.....do.....	150	436	5,950	42,590	1,503	13,604
Japanese.....do.....			7,670	51,150	2,640	21,060
Over 110 threads per inch, 12.5 to 15.5 pounds—						
English.....pieces.....					190	2,040
Japanese.....do.....					550	5,382
110 threads or less per inch, 11 to 15.5 pounds—						
Japanese.....pieces.....					120	1,142
Sheetings, gray, plain:						
7 to 9 pounds, English.....do.....			60	261		
9 to 11 pounds, Japanese.....do.....			450	2,362	120	818
11 to 12.5 pounds—						
English.....do.....			1,080	7,564		
Japanese.....do.....			7,670	48,222	300	2,381
Shirtings, white, plain:						
American.....do.....					80	286
English.....do.....					124,678	1,225,042
Japanese.....do.....	252,837	751,836	135,928	1,123,783	550	4,702
White Irishes.....do.....			160	1,107	11	82
Shirtings, white, figured:						
Brocaded, striped, spotted.....do.....	2,583	8,936	4,616	35,079	78	722
Mercerized.....do.....			8,966	101,239	6,294	76,563
Drills, 12½ pounds and under:						
American.....pieces.....			14	86		
English.....do.....	847	2,756	919	5,448	646	4,267
Japanese.....do.....			90	465	70	406
Drills, over 12½ pounds:						
American.....do.....					30	276
English.....do.....	8,308	29,071	5,278	36,520	6,788	59,685
Japanese.....do.....			607	3,744	450	4,023
Jeans, 30 yards:						
English.....do.....	1,036	2,356	1,111	7,913	1,017	13,407
Japanese.....do.....			45	223	110	897
Jeans, 40 yards, English.....do.....	5,382	10,276	3,566	37,439	3,431	40,059
Jeans, white:						
Not over 31 inches by 32 yards, English.....pieces.....					727	5,928
31 inches by 42 yards—						
English.....do.....					656	7,488
Japanese.....do.....					40	408
T-cloths:						
English, 32 inches by 24 yards.....pieces.....	29,633	47,675	30,996	122,030	13,647	59,905
Japanese, 32 inches by 24 yards.....do.....			8,938	28,470	6,715	23,409
English, 36 inches by 24 yards.....pieces.....	7,850	16,334	2,493	11,807	690	4,061
Japanese, 36 inches by 24 yards.....do.....			805	3,073	805	3,501
T-cloths, gray:						
Not over 34 inches by 25 yards—						
7 pounds and under—						
English.....pieces.....					4,764	25,894
Japanese.....do.....					540	2,642
Over 7 pounds—English.....pieces.....					3,290	18,779
34 inches—37 inches by 25 yards—						
English.....pieces.....					495	3,223
Lawns, white:						
12 yards.....do.....	1,632	1,105	3,446	8,222	697	1,990
30 yards.....do.....			30	179	102	707
40 yards.....do.....			77	613	188	1,737
Muslins, white:						
12 yards.....do.....	15,327	10,043	711	1,612	2,374	7,324
30 yards.....do.....			1,230	6,970	713	5,814
40 yards.....do.....			2,394	18,089	718	7,640
Mercerized.....do.....	779	5,609	133	1,162	871	10,411

Articles.	1913		1913		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS—continued.						
Muslins, white, plain, or figured, not over 30 inches by 20 yards.....					303	\$2,471
Lenos and balzarines, white, 30 yards.....	52,976	\$82,007	26,843	\$103,437	31,800	139,852
Printed cottons:						
Muslins, 30 yards.....	do		28	160		
Art muslins.....	do		168	112	376	155
Chintzes, not over 30 yards.....	60,465	16,212	27,743	139,008	19,661	131,372
Crape, not over 30 yards.....	90	177	13	67	1,112	6,287
Crimp cloth.....	do		17,055	3,055	21,003	4,330
Drills, furnitures, and twills, not over 30 yards.....	do		77	339	335	2,030
Reversible cretonnes.....	yards	54,427	7,336	1,774	110	53
Duplex prints.....	do		45,142	7,379	21,815	3,167
Sateens, reps, etc.....	pieces	66	479	3,457	571	5,224
Duplex or reversible, prints, shirt-ing weave.....	yards				23,910	4,539
Dyed cottons:						
Italians, plain, fast black.....	pieces	10,997	35,912	378,303	27,449	335,729
Venetians, plain, fast black.....	37	40,618	1,131	21,764	1,661	33,624
Poplins, plain, fast black.....	do		133	1,428	30	440
Beatrice twills, plain, fast black.....	pieces		1,918	14,232	22	204
Italians, plain, colored.....	pieces	36,707	535	5,636	3,425	41,891
Venetians, plain, colored.....	do		34	654	1,559	31,568
Venetians, welt face.....	do				6,290	64,111
Poplins, plain, colored.....	do		1,369	14,679	1,811	26,581
Crape, plain, colored.....	do		625	4,377	43	247
Sateens, plain, colored.....	do		5,753	37,543	5,636	45,990
Ponzees, plain, colored.....	do		70	389	8,511	51,707
Twills, Beatrice, plain, colored.....	pieces		1,999	14,977	5,123	44,558
Oatmeal crape, plain, colored.....	pieces				149	1,317
Poplins, plain, colored, not over 33 inches by 33 yards.....	pieces				2,697	48,380
Sateen stripes, plain, colored.....	pieces				3,981	31,379
Satin drills, plain, colored.....	do				2,848	23,996
Corded drills, plain, colored.....	do				333	2,942
Merinos, plain, colored.....	do		684	6,366	258	2,734
Reps and ribs, plain.....	do	6,232	275	1,794	143	1,011
Jeans, plain, colored.....	do		190	1,738	575	6,262
Italians, figured.....	do	184	19	136	3	
Venetians, figured, welt faced.....	pieces		5	55	128	1,314
Poplins, figured.....	do		1,824	52,543	11,313	147,594
Lastings, figured.....	do		31	231		
Sateens.....	do		67	453	2,382	19,423
Reps and ribs, figured.....	do		629	4,952	87	709
Drills—						
43 yards.....	do	9,435	4,181	33,269	2,999	32,197
31 inches by 33-43 yards.....	do				1,113	12,705
khaki, 43 yards.....	do		764	6,079	1,234	14,657
Lenos and balzarines, 30 yards.....	pieces	2,145	111	1,894	563	3,214
Cotton broadades.....	do		13,444	107,459	8,999	84,891
Cotton cords.....	do		211	1,583	226	1,996
Cotton damasks.....	do		2,320	17,437	709	6,128
Cotton shirtings, Schreiner finish.....	pieces		15,877	73,681	8,064	81,525
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins—						
12 yards.....	pieces	21,404	2,2	693	600	2,120
30 yards.....	do		3,982	22,376	4,141	27,013
40 yards.....	do		9,697	66,730	7,409	64,962
Shirtings and sheetings—						
Plain, 36 inches by 43 yards.....	pieces	17,072	103	7,466	45	830
Hongkong dyed, 20 yards.....	pieces	1,160	496	2,561	360	2,299
Cotton cuts, 51 yards.....	do	367	27	8	9,000	3,302
T-cloths, 25 yards, over 31 pounds.....	pieces		230	1,273		
Alpacanos, 25 yards—						
31 pounds or less.....	do		171	863	398	1,938
31 pounds and over.....	do		1,238	7,783	930	5,644
Turkey-red shirtings, 25 yards—						
31 pounds and under.....	pieces	2,214	1,277	4,418		
Over 31 pounds.....	do	565	3,330	13,229		

Articles.	1913		1913		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS—continued.						
Cotton Spanish stripes:						
32 inches.....pieces.....			224	\$2,138		
64 inches.....do.....	5,795	\$19,610	2,194	20,940	1,036	\$9,855
Flannelettes, plain, dyed, or printed, 30 yards:						
English.....pieces.....	30,464	93,703	8,647	60,534	13,176	67,688
Japanese.....do.....	22,060	49,553	4,878	27,178	2,870	12,504
Flannelettes, yarn dyed, 30 yards:						
English.....pieces.....	9,993	18,268	9,360	52,859	3,373	29,996
Japanese.....do.....	17,317	32,022	38,183	189,154	6,043	35,265
Yarn-dyed cottons:						
Macana cloth.....yards.....			40,329	6,077		
Coatings.....do.....			5,083	1,130		
Poplins.....do.....			80,623	23,411		
Crape.....do.....			10,208	2,677	4,886	898
Crimp cloth.....do.....	8,669	624	5,251	866	1,074	242
Crimp cloth, Japanese.....do.....	43,395	2,187				
Drills.....do.....			7,080	1,403		
Shirtings.....do.....			240,314	50,179	129,076	33,411
Piques.....do.....			99,961	22,546	44,150	11,793
Suitings.....do.....			123,603	30,804	35,153	12,118
Vestings.....do.....			46,464	11,075	6,961	2,200
Zephyrs.....do.....			47,645	8,536	3,082	746
Unenumerated.....do.....			42,189	6,960	13,765	4,206
Crimps and crêpons.....do.....			57,996	10,345	5,244	1,070
Crimps and crêpons, Japanese.....do.....			13,274	2,436	5,150	911
Mosquito netting.....do.....	4,238	957	5,403	2,821	7,498	4,717
Japanese cotton cloth.....do.....	11,134	801	3,600	573		
Japanese cotton craps.....do.....			9,199	1,646	10,000	3,395
Chinese cotton cloth.....pounds.....			7,200	3,392	9,333	5,000
Velvets and velveteens, plain:						
22 inches.....yards.....	135,441	25,354	58,592	30,757	18,099	11,182
Not over 26 inches.....do.....	102	22			23,184	17,992
Fancy muslins.....do.....			40	33		
Cotton blankets:						
Jacquard.....pieces.....	41,223	10,685	960	1,167	597	1,830
Silk bordered.....do.....			10,646	12,110	2,474	3,512
Silk bordered, Japanese.....do.....			21,291	22,467	16,556	21,297
Cotton blankets.....do.....					250	23,568
Handkerchiefs, plain, dyed, or printed.....dozen.....	32,472	7,013	8,900	6,860	802	708
Handkerchiefs, plain, dyed, or printed, Japanese.....dozen.....			3,170	1,858	509	527
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, initialed.....dozen.....	78,815	18,788	30,056	18,871	17,678	11,170
Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, initialed, Japanese.....dozen.....			43,850	19,968	44,809	23,252
Handkerchiefs, dyed, or printed (not with drawn-thread hem):						
Not over 13 inches.....dozen.....					11,105	4,937
13 to 18 inches.....do.....					11,241	6,416
13 to 18 inches, Japanese.....do.....					50	29
Handkerchiefs, printed, unhemmed.....dozen.....					2,455	2,680
Towels:						
Honeycomb and huckaback—						
18 by 40 inches.....dozen.....	21,434	9,877	2,157	2,393	30	38
18 by 40 inches, Japanese.....do.....	1,732	599	3,180	2,732	420	410
Other kinds.....do.....			20,446	13,560	12,328	10,997
Other kinds, Japanese.....do.....	231,730	76,683	214,267	131,356	82,990	70,642
Turkish.....pounds.....					39,600	44,293
Umbrella, cloth.....yards.....			91,302	20,087	83,755	28,288
Cotton yarns, gray or bleached:						
Indian.....pounds.....	9,658,533	1,327,901	5,341,067	2,070,706	4,554,533	2,466,847
Japanese.....do.....	1,310,533	106,310	3,785,200	1,405,469	2,746,533	1,511,651
Other kinds.....do.....	15,733	2,735	13,003	10,998	04,833	45,861
On spools.....do.....			15,200	7,069		
On spools, Japanese.....do.....			2,000	984		
Dyed, mercerized, or gassed.....do.....	112,133	39,116	135,733	80,001	123,733	104,884
Dyed, mercerized, or gassed, Japanese.....pounds.....			230,400	143,185	4,525,733	102,757
17 to 45 counts, Indian and Japanese.....pounds.....					3,219,200	2,058,566
Bleached, gassed, or mercerized, Indian and Japanese.....pounds.....					46,000	36,054
Cotton thread:						
In balls, mercerized.....do.....	800	309	£4,133	70,261		
In balls, mercerized, Japanese.....pounds.....			24,533	27,365		

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS—continued.						
Cotton thread—Continued.						
On spools.....gross	1,173	\$1,658	41,863	\$121,535		
Sewing, on spools.....do					6,182,533	\$123,871
Crochet or embroidery.....pounds					33,000	39,715
Crochet or embroidery, mercerized.....pounds					48,400	51,070
Crochet or embroidery, mercerized, Japanese.....pounds					7,060	6,065
WOOL AND COTTON UNIONS.						
Alpacas, luster and orleans.....yards	197,450	35,158	88,539	54,707	51,785	33,002
Army cloth.....yards			8,026	11,316	9,587	20,708
Blankets and rugs.....pounds			4,786	6,001	13,471	7,195
Cashmeres and merinos.....yards			10,212	5,024	20,178	12,607
Coatings.....do			566	1,090	1,926	4,129
Flannel.....do	4,058	847	4,032	3,200	4,263	1,644
Flannel, yarn-dyed.....do			14,875	5,651	91,278	30,785
Melton cloth.....do	7,395	2,143			7,555	13,136
Spanish stripes.....do	2,965	1,004	29	33		
Shirtings.....do					8,843	7,752
Suitings.....do			33,527	43,014	26,561	43,533
Tweeds and serges.....do	89,501	23,048	14,302	18,470	12,093	20,877
Union and poncho cloth.....do	78,387	37,249		1,493	29,687	72,621
Unenumerated.....do	403,373	132,528	11,084	11,385	6,345	829
WOOLEN GOODS.						
Blankets and rugs.....pounds	139,597	52,265	69,363	117,725	31,462	69,147
Bunting.....pieces	208	921	209	3,150	201	3,141
Camlets, English.....do	2,443	27,212	717	23,669	851	37,724
Cashmeres and merinos.....yards	5,349	1,257				
Cloth, broad, medium, etc.....do	4,714	5,023	63	160	226	182
Coatings.....do			1,866	5,435	1,734	5,572
Flannel.....do	882	330	517	722	2,435	3,805
Flannel, yarn-dyed.....do			782	445		
Lastings, plain, figured, and craped,.....pieces	3,524	30,701	2,449	82,770	1,967	72,621
Long ells.....do	572	2,537	136	3,307	112	3,349
Spanish stripes.....yards	33,184	16,008	206	335	357	713
Suitings.....do			10,524	23,553	9,337	24,511
Tweeds and serges.....do	11,843	5,132	5,449	10,217	10,969	20,193
Vestings.....do			26	47	134	328
Woolen goods, unclassified.....do	50,579	25,372	349	554	2,547	3,521
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord.....pounds						
Berlin wool.....do	10,933	7,437	28,800	72,106	27,733	75,593
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.						
Canvas.....yards	53,207	10,727	16,139	5,438	2,982	1,267
Cotton duck, tailoring.....do	561,258	121,231	483,936	190,190	309,563	170,761
Crasscloth, fine.....pounds			933	863	7,333	2,305
Gunny cloth.....yards	3,754	216	840	193	1,440	325
Hessian cloth.....do	56,172	4,044	18,957	3,878	6,428	1,563
Canvas for tailoring.....do					9,885	2,510
Plushes and velvets:						
Silk seal (cotton back).....pounds	273	777	583	1,618	620	2,085
Silk piece goods:						
Plain.....do	255	192	2,044	13,939	723	5,234
Broadened.....do	3,035	8,226	301	2,047	1,215	8,751
Mixtures, plain.....do	820	2,894	612	2,841	52	381
Mixtures, broadened.....do			469	1,953		
Artificial silk.....yards			27,499	14,823	9,685	8,740
Silk pongee.....pounds			527	2,336	771	3,902
Waterproof cloth.....yards	1,878	478	421	748	849	2,545
Unenumerated.....do	44,439	11,424	15,896	11,292	35,893	13,275
METALS AND MINERALS.						
Antifriction.....pounds	1,067	347	7,200	3,678	8,533	4,784
Brass and yellow metal:						
Bars and rods.....do	5,467	827	32,933	11,985	28,033	8,005
Nails.....do	44,933	7,591	1,200	447	41,067	16,107
Screws.....do	133	101	400	336	1,867	1,502
Sheets and plates.....do	773,333	116,688	442,267	160,939	781,600	221,460
Tubes.....do	10,000	1,752	3,067	1,380	8,267	8,399
Wire.....do	24,267	3,415	56,533	22,776	63,867	18,201
Old.....do	113,067	7,483	106,400	17,176	199,600	33,048

Articles.	1913		1913		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
METALS AND MINERALS—continued.						
Copper:						
Bars and rods..... pounds..	2,263	\$391	4,400	\$1,929	4,400	\$1,396
Bolts, nuts, rivets, washers. do.	800	192	2,133	1,575	2,267	1,731
Ineots and slabs. do.	235,733	36,066	238,383	102,445	964,800	367,093
Nails. do.	2,533	495	667	378	3,733	1,579
Sheets and plates. do.	10,267	1,811	12,267	5,013	10,000	3,001
Tacks. do.	14,533	137	800	492	1,600	1,177
Tubes. do.	14,533	3,725	4,933	3,443	12,600	10,318
Wire. do.	60,400	10,990	28,667	13,338	1,867	593
Old. do.	17,067	1,176	32,533	6,445	75,333	15,124
Unenumerated. do.	800	50	2,000	1,286	400	272
Iron and mild steel, new:						
Angles. do.	785,867	12,137	41,200	3,071	61,867	5,084
Bars. do.	5,676,667	98,095	1,710,933	184,413	4,835,733	242,993
Bolts, nuts, and washers. do.	109,067	6,801	51,333	5,787	71,733	8,895
Chains, and parts of. do.	3,867	122	2,400	204	6,933	408
Cobbles and wire shorts. do.	406,867	5,534	698,467	36,203	783,200	30,493
Hoops. do.	469,867	10,996	85,200	8,793	92,800	5,459
Joints. do.	59,867	1,056	54,800	4,349	19,867	1,007
Nail-rod. do.	3,014,900	40,049	77,333	5,466	18,400	8,814
Nails, wire. do.	2,368,533	53,461	1,267,067	100,070	1,810,267	116,685
Pie. do.	764,000	7,589	40,533	2,078	837,467	29,618
Pipes and tubes, cast. do.	210,033	7,097	201,867	21,604	250,267	34,425
Plate cuttings. do.	988,267	10,673	250,133	17,770	791,733	51,081
Rivets. do.	34,933	945	15,467	1,356	43,667	3,380
Rods. do.			393,733	25,814	207,600	10,854
Screws. do.	22,933	2,163	25,600	11,827	61,467	19,734
Sheets and plates. do.	1,730,133	34,568	305,333	22,453	259,667	19,429
Sheets and plates, various kinds. pounds.			3,468	1,842	258,133	31,457
Tacks. do.	19,200	731	5,667	809	27,733	3,344
Wire. do.	288,667	7,481	56,267	4,767	94,800	6,393
Wire, various kinds. do.			89,133	12,154	6,267	1,059
Wire, unenumerated. do.	90,667	2,419	3,967	361	5,467	368
Pipes and tubes. do.			50,200	3,850	45,667	5,206
Scrap. do.	311,867	3,368	373,333	12,460		
Unenumerated. do.			16,933	1,032	22,267	1,408
Iron, galvanized:						
Sheets, corrugated. do.	210,133	6,624	2,133	493	14,667	1,832
Sheets, plain. do.	189,467	6,888	104,267	23,631	137,200	17,256
Tubes, welded. do.	93,867	5,432	56,400	7,515	49,200	6,469
Wire. do.	615,333	15,815	4,572	68,796	463,667	47,202
Wire shorts. do.	21,200	320	59,933	3,375	4,400	201
Iron and steel:						
Bars, corrugated. do.			276,933	17,329	241,900	18,005
Manufactures. do.	3,238,933	111,247	9,466	743	667	87
Lead:						
Pies or bars. do.	8,800	375	3,104,006	359,105	4,199,733	478,140
Pipes. do.	266	9	2,133	382	9,333	1,680
Tea and sheet. do.	3,333	165	23,067	3,441	14,667	2,268
Old. do.			270,267	13,835	191,200	11,576
Other manufactures. do.	120,667	8,063	3,600	315		34
Manganese. do.	1,200	71	65,200	2,766	125,333	7,305
Nickel, unmanufactured. do.	1,067	348	667	400	332,667	220,396
Quicksilver. do.			1,067	2,201	2,133	3,366
Solder. do.	1,200	226	400	61	6,933	1,795
Steel:						
Angles. do.			7,000	1,594	533	65
Bamboo. do.	111,333	2,923	55,733	11,858	45,333	5,929
Bars. do.	118,133	2,718	111,200	29,607	88,533	11,581
Sheets and plates. do.	30,533	701	6,657	1,312	18,267	2,396
Tool and cast. do.	49,867	4,449	400	147	15,467	3,022
Tubes. do.	8,800	502	32,967	6,608	12,667	1,828
Wire rope. do.	5,067	343	4,001	1,408	16,933	2,594
Unenumerated. do.			133	188	16,000	2,187
Tin in slabs. do.	34,400	8,482	9,333	8,398	195,409	146,235
Tinned plates:						
Decorated. do.	53,467	3,048	10,800	3,157	4,933	913
Plain. do.	4,491,200	161,519	4,113,600	873,499	4,902,133	441,191
Cuttings. do.			81,667	2,413	101,600	3,608
Old. do.	361,600	4,631	88,000	2,400	180,667	5,191
Wire netting and gauze. do.	50,533	2,498		4,246		9,017
Wolfram ore (tungsten). do.			10,667	3,818		
Zinc:						
Spelter. do.	70,933	4,596	57,603	8,828	93,333	14,270
Roller plates. do.	133	7	5,867	1,417	6,267	1,044
Sheets. do.	34,533	2,650	3,333	895	5,067	844
Old. do.			20,400	2,341	50,933	4,998
Unclassed. do.	95,467	5,787		5,027		1,791

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES.						
Acid, sulphuric.....pounds..	170,533	\$1,018			93,067	\$8,753
Agar-agar.....do.....	96,133	2,263	42,800	\$1,967	29,867	2,033
Ammonia, sulphate of.....do.....	2,708,533	92,002			572,400	37,322
Animals, live:						
Cattle.....number..	69	1,137	133	4,512	163	6,162
Horses, ponies.....do.....	51	790	45	1,672	35	921
Sheep.....do.....			7	36	171	1,733
Aniseed, second quality.....pounds..	34,400	1,698	17,200	917	7,600	624
Cartridges.....pieces.....	5,293,624	111,514	24,025	758	77,050	1,348
Asbestos.....pounds..		1,671	24,933	5,503	34,667	6,260
Aventurine.....do.....	122,400	19,749	37,333	18,591	22,533	8,641
Awabi, in bulk.....do.....	154,133	36,608	175,000	109,644	155,467	135,253
Bags, all kinds.....pieces.....	105,286	3,681				
Old.....do.....			57,619	2,948	42,465	2,108
Hand.....do.....			3,658	7,642	3,927	7,712
Bamboo shoots.....pounds..	210,800	9,919	163,733	12,856	134,133	13,496
Bamboo split, leaf, etc.....do.....	136,033	2,136	52,267	1,367	44,933	940
Beans and peas.....do.....	945,333	12,442				
Beans:						
Black.....do.....			44,400	1,164	75,867	2,328
Broad.....do.....			28,657	821	55,767	1,697
Green.....do.....			112,800	2,945	449,867	12,665
Red.....do.....			130,667	2,957	80,133	2,449
White.....do.....			103,200	2,790	103,867	3,286
Yellow.....do.....			560,233	13,225	181,867	5,561
Bedsteads and bedding.....value..		13,935				
Bedding, unclassified.....do.....				1,730		6,170
Bedsteads:						
Brass.....pieces.....			15	1,298	21	2,732
Iron.....do.....			697	14,528	908	21,215
Beeswax.....pounds..	31,067	4,594	29,733	12,338	24,800	12,439
Belling, machine.....value..		5,286		39,876		54,523
Belts, silk and cotton.....dozen..	7,981	5,236	201	420	92	190
Bent-wood chairs (Vienna).....do.....			60	1,809	56	1,867
Benzine.....gallons.....	16,717	3,611	3,050	1,267	110	68
Betelnuts, dried and fresh...pounds..	4,252	10,024	420,400	16,851	361,333	15,332
Boche de mer:						
Black.....do.....	28,667	5,855	6,400	3,250	4,400	2,427
White.....do.....	148,667	17,100	91,667	22,034	41,067	10,152
Birds' nests.....do.....	2,061	4,427	1,509	4,592	449	1,494
Biscuits.....value.....		8,730		12,423		21,375
Books:						
Chinese.....pounds..	23,067	5,605	21,467	8,634	50,400	24,092
Foreign.....value..		6,294		12,368		20,017
Borax, crude.....pounds..	63,467	3,354	63,467	10,898	79,467	10,801
Bottles, empty.....value..		9,827		29,648		30,637
Bottling materials.....do.....		2,911		15,770		16,229
Boxes, fancy.....gross.....	9,428	3,422	2,971	6,550	3,850	7,227
Braid:						
Llama.....pounds..	5,867	4,736	667	1,304	2,400	5,432
Other kinds.....value..				295		1,096
Brassware.....pounds..			12,267	5,604	1,200	733
Bristles.....do.....			117,200	66,233	25,200	13,635
Brushes:						
Tooth and nail.....value..				3,344		2,511
Unclassed.....do.....				1,298		1,336
Building materials.....do.....		38,522		15,464		192,127
Butter.....pounds..	16,133	4,229	27,200	14,429	36,533	25,642
Buttons:						
Agate or porcelain.....gross..			10,453	1,285	5,058	584
Bone.....do.....			1,337	550		
Brass.....do.....	17,755	4,730	3,318	2,295	982	63
Fancy.....do.....	76,609	23,789	36,334	14,329	31,504	18,961
Glass.....do.....			1,583	944	613	49
Calcium carbide.....pounds..			2,800	311	26,933	2,529
Calendars.....value.....				7,972		6,522
Camphor and imitation.....pounds..			133	45	4,267	1,173
Camphor, Baroos, refuse.....do.....			1	447	251	1,326
Candles.....do.....	7,467	598	14,267	1,786	15,733	2,574
Canned goods:						
Awabi.....dozen.....			1,269	3,017	157	378
Coffee.....value.....				224		807
Cream and milk.....dozen.....	64,866	82,033				
Cream, evaporated.....do.....			3,829	9,045		19,835
Fish, unclassified.....do.....			21	33	949	1,831
Fruits.....value.....				2,954		4,183
Jams and jellies.....do.....				2,070		3,351
Meats.....do.....				3,742		6,041
Milk, condensed.....dozen.....			56,427	161,560		145,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Canned goods—Continued.						
Oats.....dozen.....			4,599	\$17,123	8,151	\$23,829
Vegetables.....value.....				6,826		13,916
Caps and hats:						
Various.....pieces.....	356,229	\$61,016				
Felt.....do.....			101,982	37,361	44,227	21,804
Foreign.....do.....			34,135	8,730	5,354	2,469
Straw.....do.....			32,132	14,392	23,054	12,632
Unclassed.....do.....			114,017	17,614	33,728	13,065
Carborundum grains.....pounds.....			76,400	12,272	289,467	50,716
Cardamoms.....do.....	25,200	3,728	21,067	4,018	14,000	4,019
Cards, playing.....value.....				27,531		19,748
Carpets and carpeting.....do.....		1,198		2,881		4,532
Celluloid articles.....do.....				5,309		1,210
Cement.....barrels.....	278,354	53,106	30,855	115,399	48,322	190,903
Cereals:						
Barley, pearl.....pounds.....	363,200	24,825	121,333	17,455	179,600	17,005
Rice and paddy.....do.....	488,932	838,803	6,982,400	196,171	648,533	30,208
Sago.....do.....			192,400	8,696	116,267	5,909
Chalk.....value.....				1,180		1,447
Cheese.....pounds.....	2,667	658	2,933	1,185	3,066	1,177
Chemical products.....value.....		2,381		5,717		13,926
China roof.....pounds.....	120,133	8,693	118,600	22,327	44,000	10,176
China ware, coarse.....do.....	1,258,533	55,333	1,238,533	72,140	419,333	30,784
Chocolate, sweetened.....do.....	156,000	367	362,933	2,695	3,554	4,186
Cigarettes:						
1st quality.....thousand.....	12,420	65,547	26,923	257,530	21,091	220,703
2d quality.....do.....	120,165	212,836	305,514	1,462,729	264,464	1,508,138
2d quality, Japanese.....do.....			240	888	5,243	9,263
Cigars.....do.....	1,040	14,474	2,403	55,410	2,459	73,519
Cinnamon.....pounds.....	33,867	18,513	35,200	36,144	39,200	44,685
Cloaks.....pieces.....	52,790	47,618	24,056	36,401	11,632	23,303
Clothing.....value.....		8,836		21,491		146,170
Gloves.....pounds.....	47,333	3,692	25,533	4,960	26,533	6,026
Coal:						
English.....tons.....			250	7,871		
Hongay.....do.....	52,476	215,588	2,491	41,605	21,882	396,403
Japan.....do.....	22,341	90,079	15,696	309,170	25,026	435,333
Coal dust:						
Hongay.....do.....	33,565	98,819	4,350	66,271	6,774	91,820
Japan.....do.....			1,807	27,528		
Coal briquets, Asiatic.....do.....					829	16,899
Cocoa.....pounds.....			1,467	1,006	4,133	3,068
Coffee, in bulk.....do.....	2,800	508	2,919	403	2,964	576
Coke.....tons.....	60	660			38	1,438
Collars and cuffs.....value.....				2,819		3,293
Combs.....do.....				722		1,004
Comforters.....do.....				5,641		1,818
Compo.....pounds.....	158,533	35,510	18,533	9,247	19,733	11,256
Confectionery.....value.....		13,786		11,199		16,481
Corks.....gross.....	8,137	3,771	9,480	6,734	210	217
Cornelian stones, rough.....pieces.....	118,892	2,369	393,865	10,337	401,410	11,618
Cotton bedquilts.....do.....			1,215	2,675	882	3,457
Cotton fluff.....pounds.....			815,067	85,787	21,467	2,889
Cotton, raw.....do.....	28,933	3,905	311,600	71,619	10,400	3,573
Cotton, waste.....do.....	82,267	4,870	52,200	4,369	51,267	6,512
Covers:						
Bed.....pieces.....			20,729	25,251	8,675	12,746
Table.....do.....			8,129	5,938	4,073	3,202
Bed and table.....do.....	40,452	12,988				
Crucibles.....value.....		1,431		12,993		27,225
Cushions and pillows.....do.....				1,917		276
Cutlery.....do.....		1,703		3,775		5,072
Cuttle-fish.....pounds.....	3,460,400	308,456	1,501,800	297,694	825,200	215,901
Cylinders and drums.....value.....				1,090		6,951
Dental instruments.....do.....				4,465		7,850
Dyes, colors, and paints:						
Aniline.....value.....		139,696		135,111		255,326
Bark, mangrove, extract.....pounds.....			3,333	236	39,733	3,283
Bronze powder.....do.....	43,333	10,019	29,867	15,693	29,467	15,175
Cinnabar.....do.....	1,200	518	111,600	270,003	130,967	191,279
Cunao, or false gambier.....do.....	599,600	9,743	303,067	17,971	201,200	8,203
Gambier.....do.....	9,467	521	1,733	101	117,867	7,809
Green, emerald.....do.....	10,000	1,238	8,000	9,311	12,000	11,225
Hartal, or orpiment.....do.....	11,200	509	9,467	744	10,667	1,143
Indigo, artificial.....do.....	12,000	2,436	1,067	193	1,200	1,022
Lampblack and soot.....do.....			5,867	1,310	6,267	1,972

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Dyes, colors, and paints—Continued.						
Lead, red.....pounds.	10,933	\$509	13,333	\$2,126	21,200	\$3,317
Lead, white.....do.	29,467	1,529	50,000	7,152	8,677	15,795
Lead, yellow.....do.	29,600	1,375	533	98	1,867	606
Lead, refuse.....do.			350,267	14,210	472,400	29,064
Safflower.....do.	22,000	1,381	16,400	2,361	9,600	1,212
Sapan wood.....do.	28,533	1,480	2,400	61	2,800	63
Ultramarine.....do.			13,867	6,474	11,867	4,767
Vermilion.....do.	400	206	3,067	6,108	6,800	10,641
Vermilion, imitation.....do.	354,267	15,783	43,333	22,933	50,667	19,338
White, zinc.....do.	8,133	631	2,533	487	8,400	1,952
Dyes and colors, unclassified.....do.			20,933	2,133	106,400	8,566
Paints, unclassified.....do.	262,267	7,566	138,667	21,168	98,667	18,631
Crockery.....value.		11,942				3,357
Educational supplies.....do.						3,347
Eggs, fresh.....number.	1,747,967	8,997	1,554,700	13,080	452,150	4,311
Electrical materials.....value.		72,163				
Batteries and dry cells.....do.				3,220		8,913
Fans and accessories.....do.				51,803		55,478
Lamps and lamp ware.....do.				70,608		86,626
Meters and parts.....do.				2,115		4,222
Motors and parts.....do.				8,544		20,308
Switches.....value.				1,465		10,444
Wire.....do.				24,924		39,391
Unclassified.....do.				94,968		175,719
Electrical works.....do.						433,882
Electroplated ware.....do.		379		525		1,008
Embroideries.....do.				107		2,785
Emery cloth and sandpaper.....reams.	775	2,790	950	8,630	903	8,742
Enameled ware:						
Basins.....do and en.	12,494	24,729	12,809	50,986	7,788	26,355
Bowls, cups, saucers.....do.	8,307	14,686	15,251	45,917	6,807	20,272
Unclassified.....value.		9,507		17,001		8,390
Engine and boiler fittings.....do.		1,282				2,660
Face cream and powder.....do.				7,668		14,136
Fans:						
Fancy.....pieces.	75,192	950	600	55	592	133
Feather.....do.			70	8	40	6
Paper.....do.	52,461	1,448	56,862	1,576	12,292	606
Other kinds.....do.			480	29	106	5
Feathers.....pounds.	9,733	337	2,533	1,145	8,667	2,033
Felt.....value.				3,298		1,007
Files.....do and en.	3,335	2,850	2,271	5,277	6,822	21,800
Filters, removable.....value.				625		1,462
Fire brick.....pieces.	21,416	4,102	14,580	750	24,185	2,229
Fire clay.....pounds.	91,733	620	81,200	818	45,333	486
Firecrackers and fireworks.....do.	8,667	473	79,333	7,205	8,533	1,667
Fire extinguisher apparatus.....value.		84		4,413		1,581
Fish:						
Dried.....pounds.	65,600	3,776	1,081,000	116,135	808,833	109,904
Fresh.....do.	10,133	550	152,933	16,414	101,467	11,046
Salt.....do.	14,958,667	387,728	22,581,333	889,008	21,252,800	1,028,944
Fishery products, unclassified.....do.	522,533	19,966	882,000	50,141	1,067,733	49,140
Flasks.....value.				26,854		20,222
Flour:						
Potato, sage, yam.....pounds.			49,200	1,763	51,467	2,024
Wheat.....bushels.	290,622	1,228,071	12,146	87,626	55,911	446,661
Fruits, dried, preserved.....pounds.	228,133	5,352				
Chestnut pulp.....do.			18,533	1,250	7,600	612
Chestnuts.....do.			104,667	5,240	88,800	4,811
Dates, black.....do.			109,067	7,728	111,867	9,334
Dates, red.....do.			292,033	18,323	134,800	10,615
Lichees.....do.			48,000	6,164	16,000	2,811
Lungans.....do.			28,067	4,263	6,267	1,280
Nuts, white.....do.			231,600	9,826	241,600	10,636
Olives, pickled.....do.			6,133	387	4,533	272
Persimmons.....do.			166,267	12,581	213,333	17,463
Plums.....do.			197,333	17,765	151,733	14,480
Raisins and currants.....do.			249,200	65,010	218,000	44,452
Walnuts, in shells.....do.			78,400	4,180	44,667	2,736
Unclassified.....do.			158,067	7,889	75,733	8,743
Fruits, fresh:						
Coconuts.....pieces.			13,164	639	53,098	2,157
Mangoes.....pounds.			549,867	24,754	279,067	14,191
Oranges.....do.			43,600	754	70,667	2,184
Pears.....do.	226,000	3,658	980,800	26,147	662,133	20,189
Unclassified.....do.	402,133	5,815	175,333	3,062	194,533	4,065
Furniture and cabinetmaking materials.....value.		24,853		16,125		37,177

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Garlic.....pounds.....			88,533	\$1,438	177,733	\$5,323
Garter webbing, elastic.....value.....		\$41,101		19,189		7,606
Garters.....do.....				19,256		24,216
Gasoline.....gallons.....	7,948	1,545	32,321	19,742	46,084	28,551
Ginseng:						
American.....pounds.....	14,069	41,967	896	3,654	40	304
Japan.....do.....	10,552	8,088	7,804	9,131	3,593	4,472
Korean.....do.....	251	14,573	1,624	104,142	1,227	88,357
Chinese.....do.....	2,096	1,783	23,787	39,638	39,638	55,472
Wild.....do.....	55	3,381	40	5,876	45	27
Glass, beads.....value.....		6,237		12,349		2,775
Glass, broken.....pounds.....	2,109,200	19,616	1,407,467	13,193	1,641,200	17,148
Glass, plate:						
Silvered.....square feet.....	80,104	27,684	19,258	18,219	18,374	17,585
Unsilvered.....do.....	20,203	3,383	71,441	50,349	59,401	42,791
Glass, window:						
Colored.....boxes.....	854	6,517	404	15,635	164	4,646
Common.....do.....	19,498	43,239	8,809	88,488	8,717	106,972
Glassware.....value.....		14,694		20,361		20,371
Gloves and mittens.....dozen.....	15,421	5,733	42,970	28,123	21,404	14,638
Glue.....pounds.....	27,600	2,849	83,867	18,180	99,467	23,644
Glycerine, in bulk.....do.....				533		1,534
Graphophones and accessories.....value.....		13,131		16,115		21,055
Grease.....pounds.....			20,533	2,119	11,733	1,146
Grindstones.....value.....		935		2,028		1,417
Groundnuts:						
In shell.....tons.....	1,740	86,262	751	64,509	526	49,188
In kernels.....do.....	362	26,383	21,841	1,805,063	2,100	227,574
Gum:						
Arabic.....pounds.....	400	55	3,467	1,136	4,933	1,661
Copal.....do.....	667	55	2,533	837	6,133	2,077
Myrrh.....do.....	18,400	949	17,333	1,343	6,267	645
Olibanum.....do.....	32,000	1,567	18,267	966	19,733	1,356
Haberdashery, millinery.....value.....		28,372		2,859		10,750
Hairdressing requisites.....do.....				15,349		21,327
Hair, human.....pounds.....	37,467	5,996	39,467	5,909	5,067	863
Hardware.....value.....		39,282		43,265		32,816
Harness, saddlery (leather).....do.....		768		1,441		340
Hemp.....pounds.....	2,000	52	43,333	1,316	9,333	427
Hides, cow.....do.....	4,000	497	3,867	1,268	83,600	16,885
Hinges, iron and steel.....value.....				669		2,703
Honey.....pounds.....	29,733	1,189	8,800	643	8,000	685
Horns:						
Buffalo and cow.....do.....	37,267	2,650	31,467	2,619	41,733	3,831
Deer, old.....do.....	1,333	217	5,200	5,570	5,000	8,876
Hornware.....do.....	4,933	1,693	8,267	5,756	6,800	5,549
Hose.....value.....		5,181				
Canvas and leather.....do.....				14,484		12,810
India rubber.....do.....				1,364		2,304
Hosiery, unclassified.....dozen.....	38,678	8,361	31,739	17,765	14,226	11,951
India rubber, and gutta-percha.....pounds.....			533	493	2,000	1,676
India-rubber goods.....value.....		3,046		5,453		10,520
India-rubber tirings, solid.....pounds.....	12,067	5,489	10,267	6,619		6,619
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances:						
Medical and surgical.....value.....				11,137		26,464
Other scientific.....do.....		24,736		3,995		11,043
Organs, pianos.....do.....		5,740		5,975		11,405
Ironware.....pounds.....			51,333	6,961	88,133	13,145
Jadestone.....do.....	2,980	105,916	493,333	275,803	229,867	136,635
Jewels and jewelry.....value.....		1,852		15,261		49
Joss-stick powder.....pounds.....	316,933	6,710	174,133	6,241	59,067	2,467
Kinemetographs, etc.....value.....		7,520		1,520		6,052
Kitchen utensils.....do.....						999
Knives, pocket.....do.....				1,281		2,812
Labels, advertising matter, and postage stamps.....value.....		21,472		20,369		21,907
Lace, cotton, machine-made, 1 to 3 inches wide.....yards.....			39,771	3,350	6,969	7,363
Lacqueware.....value.....		3,910		9,184		9,932
Lamps and lampware.....do.....		17,785		57,386		53,324
Lampwick.....pounds.....	4,400	1,275				
Launches, boats, and lighters.....do.....				5,269		3,334
Leather:						
Calf.....pounds.....			133	335	1,333	5,479
Colored.....do.....			13,867	30,451	17,333	32,394
Cow.....do.....	5,200	1,112	2,800	1,300	1,467	779
Imitation, or oilcloth.....value.....				3,115		6,404

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Value.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Leather—Continued.						
Kid.....pounds.....				8071	533	82,830
Purses.....do.....	13,857	\$13,000	3,376	6,547	3,152	3,843
Purses, various kinds.....do.....			2,574	2,574		
Sole.....pounds.....	160,600	57,990	285,867	171,273	192,400	164,331
Articles unclassified.....value.....				6,421		3,544
Other kinds.....pounds.....		3,560	277	112	11,600	4,670
Lily flowers, dried.....do.....	513,660	22,178	498,533	62,642	310,800	46,967
Lime, chloride of.....do.....	294,400	7,231	638,600	41,976	567,223	35,278
Linoeum.....value.....				1,731		204
Liquid fuel.....tons.....	1,168	17,161	5,836	140,426	7,407	194,272
Licorice.....pounds.....	245,380	29,570	55,067	13,130	12,133	2,794
Locks and padlocks.....value.....				11,331		11,212
Mirrors.....pieces.....	87,165	3,664	192,604	9,662	101,073	6,694
Macaroni and vermicelli.....pounds.....	2,179,333	96,400	1,780,023	214,312	1,296,533	185,294
Machines:						
Textile, parts.....value.....		5,402		2,744		68
Other kinds.....do.....		73,808		93,551		186,011
Machines, sewing and knitting:						
Foot.....number.....	3,211	72,775	453	15,593	980	32,662
Hand.....do.....	573	5,894	586	19,512	88	1,980
Parts and accessories.....value.....		1,344		1,970		3,263
Manure, animal and chemical, pounds.....	2,924,933	51,012	285,300	4,473	275,733	9,273
Match-making materials:						
Emery powder.....pounds.....	6,490	418	11,390	1,875	33,323	1,470
Glass.....do.....	10,533	114	14,133	404	19,733	867
Labels.....do.....	583	41			11,600	1,470
Paper, packing.....do.....			57,690	4,571	67,447	6,043
Phosphorus.....do.....	1,467	504	17,733	23,439	24,133	29,568
Potash, chloride of.....do.....			286,400	101,515	377,447	121,627
Wood shavings.....do.....	988,933	11,408	2,062,603	63,394	790,133	33,242
Wood splints.....do.....	1,180,300	16,964	2,346,693	96,625	2,151,467	96,267
Unclassed.....value.....		7,098		6,590		8,563
Matches, Japan.....gross.....	452,967	86,433	337,351	182,556	331,867	196,172
Mats:						
Cair (door).....pieces.....	223	395	1,274	2,690	1,025	1,323
Formosa.....do.....	43	567	4,044	4,044	4,044	4,044
Rattan.....do.....	167	870	790	3,079	834	4,033
Straw.....do.....	137,240	20,750	146	31	8,798	1,537
Matted straw.....roofs.....	78	362	236	1,669	39	396
Meats, dried and preserved:						
Hams and bacon.....pounds.....	65,867	6,367	40,988	11,274	46,897	15,716
Pork hind.....do.....			7,477	1,374	470	60
Unclassed.....do.....			2,267	493	24,932	32,338
Medicines.....value.....		107,748				
Cod liver oil.....do.....				2,271		10,125
Quinine.....do.....				6,519		9,683
Worm tablets.....do.....				6,974	615	2,371
Unclassed.....value.....	2,492	1,046	1,533	570,571		512,686
Patent (disinfectants).....do.....				10,226		15,073
Molasses.....pounds.....	5,118,533	26,491	4,914,133	59,478	459,333	67,437
Moldings.....feet.....	274,439	6,910	18,744	1,096	4,807	178
Mushrooms.....pounds.....	309,067	20,524	496,533	233,755	274,700	189,331
Mussels, dried.....do.....	668,600	82,667	965,733	105,737	383,067	25,091
Naphthalene.....value.....				3,133		2,672
Needles.....mille.....		166,671		168,238	146,560	62,364
Oil:						
Castor, lubricating.....pounds.....	43,967	1,362	5,333	980	21,733	2,991
Coconut.....do.....	10,900	711	78,900	9,324	130,990	15,686
Engine, mineral.....gallons.....	125,923	25,366	312,130	201,094	256,972	120,136
Groundnut.....pounds.....	6,000	294	55,600	4,974	25,333	2,386
Kerosene—						
American.....American gallons.....	1,524,900	210,432			1,269,367	502,646
American, in bulk.....do.....	7,428,732	796,797	5,465,994	1,555,062	11,157,118	3,080,224
Borneo.....do.....			136,500	49,280	164,730	60,331
Borneo, in bulk.....do.....	4,383,404	436,927	1,316,227	339,817	1,725,613	530,086
Sumatra.....do.....	90,415	11,272	366,833	124,796	245,710	90,001
Sumatra, in bulk.....do.....	1,560,426	1,383,148	1,831,664	519,141	2,736,372	684,647
Lined oil.....gallons.....	3,028	2,494	2,366	6,596	2,440	6,694
Oilcloth for floors.....value.....		3,779		576		26
Oysters, dried.....pounds.....	14,967	2,167	60,000	30,781	50,400	15,976
Paper:						
Cardboard.....do.....			496,193	15,435	711,067	83,088
Cigarette, 2 by 4 inches, thousand.....	23,780	2,776	4,165	339		1,362
Colored.....pounds.....			41,867	6,771	25,533	4,176
M. G. Cap.....do.....			296,983	165,366	690,609	127,976
M. G. Cap, Japanese.....do.....				43,067		4,478
Packing.....do.....	379,733	12,943	283,067	34,066	294,133	20,346

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Paper—Continued.						
Printing—						
Calendered and sized, pounds.	665,600	\$31,280	388,133	\$56,710	146,933	\$22,250
Calendered and sized, Japanese, pounds.			39,600	5,096	67,467	10,218
Unclassified, do.	2,289,867	83,139	12,267	1,460	2,953,333	318,109
Tissue, do.			16,133	3,093	3,200	440
Wall paper, do.		1,211		2,883		870
Writing, do.	45,732	7,754	61,067	15,491	17,396	15,041
Other kinds, do.		95,173		9,007		75,995
Papermaking materials, value.				4,671		3,988
Pearls, false, do.				4,143		735
Peel, orange, pounds.			13,733	1,915		667
Pepper, white, do.	6,133	1,038	4,033	1,026	8,267	2,168
Perfumery, value.		6,924		29,248		40,977
Personal effects, do.		22,291		262,449		302,062
Photographic materials, do.		17,227		34,675		46,667
Pictures and engravings, do.		712		1,574		3,714
Polish:						
For shoes, do.		1,158		1,990		4,065
For metal, do.				1,940		2,839
Porcelain ware, do.				28,980		13,725
Potatoes, pounds.	14,267	127	107,600	1,790	100,533	2,051
Prawns, dried, do.	855,600	62,563	47,600	18,786	38,333	14,301
Preserves, do.	53,333	5,642	68,133	12,202	85,333	14,563
Printing and lithographic materials, value.		6,134			19,333	4,521
Carbon, black, pounds.						51,385
Ink, printing, value.		5,927		31,457		970
Type, do.				2,056		1,818
Unclassified, do.				6,439		16,163
Provisions, do.				3,316		3,206
Pumps and fittings, do.		9,692		2,189		16,187
Pachak, pounds.	16,000	2,598	14,667	12,699	18,533	772
Quartz powder, do.	416,533	8,996	20,533	773	5,733	35,557
Railway materials, unclassified, value.		8,579		822		
Rattan:						
Core, pounds.	1,012,000	31,150	426,933	19,710	193,290	11,288
Skin, do.	1,600	120	9,467	1,073	2,133	367
Whole, do.	5,197,467	159,976	4,294,667	266,291	649,400	485,928
Rattanware, value.		7,885		147		105
Razors, do.				3,697		3,457
Recreation requisites, do.				1,775		2,445
Rectified spirits, alcohol, gallons.			49,675	24,670	13,200	10,405
Rhubarb, pounds.	54,000	1,254	1,467	185	267	19
Roofing materials, do.				5,997		3,542
Rope:						
Hemp, do.	30,000	2,107	11,600	1,917	25,333	4,467
Manila, do.	18,133	1,617	21,733	4,939	33,733	7,799
Rugs and druggets, value.		2,256		2,943		114
Safes, do.		3,737		3,839		7,930
Salt peter, pounds.	90,000	3,220	290,533	41,191	2,742,400	251,567
Sand, red, do.	128,667	1,390	96,533	1,442	97,067	1,602
Sandalwood, do.	272,400	13,829	131,733	14,474	58,800	8,149
Sandalwood cuttings, do.	217,333	4,976	342,267	14,128	208,267	8,873
Saws, iron, value.				1,852		3,743
Scales and balances, do.		1,706		1,652		7,008
Sea blubber, pounds.	29,600	799	58,267	2,506	17,867	870
Sea shells, do.			62,400	1,200	11,733	376
Seaweed, do.	560,533	8,803	488,533	10,389	626,400	15,896
Seed:						
Apricot, do.	124,933	17,191	68,800	15,670	36,667	9,325
Lily flower (lotus nuts), do.	8,667	994	74,533	16,955	27,467	6,805
Melon, do.	228,267	14,633	215,600	25,855	189,333	30,866
Mustard, do.	267	9	3,867	209	16,133	974
Sesamum, do.	559,867	15,511	146,000	7,537	58,000	3,441
Sesamum, pulp, do.			79,200	7,338	26,933	2,951
Shark fins, do.	28,667	6,466	17,333	16,086	22,133	26,615
Shellac, do.	7,733	1,528	9,733	7,196	12,800	9,400
Shirts, dozen.	291	1,398	965	3,812	676	4,044
Shoemaking materials—						
India rubber soles, pairs.			15,308	3,493	18,663	2,680
Nails, pounds.					77,000	31,735
Unclassified, value.		2,795		59,421		4,464
Shoes and boots:						
Canvas, pairs.	1,854	1,135	2,335	2,068	2,092	610
India-rubber, do.	1,510	518	1,230	1,396	420	798
Leather, do.	21,356	10,406	4,676	11,586	3,912	11,637
Silk and cotton, do.	4,536	1,135	21,062	15,077	10,960	8,514
Other kinds, do.			28,964	17,708	16,812	12,905

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Values.	Quantity.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Shooks, for making casks.....	value.....			\$50,812		\$54,477
Shovels.....	pieces.....		955	765	4,414	4,209
Shrimp husk.....	pounds.....	197,867	120,267	5,806	9,867	3,398
Shrimp sauce.....	do.....	25,467	26,667	1,138	11,467	476
Shrimps.....	do.....		718,867	165,733	585,967	132,394
Sieves, brass-wire.....	sets.....	45,624	25,514	8,172	13,310	4,951
Silverware.....	value.....			2,226		6,387
Sinews, cow and deer.....	pounds.....	21,733	2,114	16,133	3,806	4,190
Singlets and drawers:						
Cotton.....	dozen.....	9,058	14,725	779	4,563	10,553
Cotton, Japanese.....	do.....	1,200	1,840	1,076	2,566	2,047
Cotton mixture.....	do.....	90,833	236,277	35,061	113,698	92,667
Cotton mixture, Japanese.....	do.....		22,181	52,676	15,891	28,841
Sweaters.....	do.....		1,415	13,010	106	1,899
Sweaters, Japanese.....	do.....		102	251		
Underwear, Japanese.....	do.....		15,162	79,803		
Wright's underwear.....	do.....	357	2,058	8,445	47,888	9,923
Straps.....	value.....			215	1,234	3,870
Skins (furs):						
Fox.....	pieces.....				2,185	2,164
Lamb.....	do.....		7,227	1,151	450	154
Lynx.....	do.....		409	1,562	252	1,435
Unclassed.....	do.....	209	7,023	7,463	759	462
Soap:						
Bar.....	pounds.....	1,428,800	1,179,867	165,421	1,124,000	137,486
Soft.....	do.....	4,933	52,808	587	9,200	1,104
Toilet and fancy.....	dozen.....	35,248		26,377	42,499	25,371
Unclassed.....	value.....			2,654		148
Socks, cotton:						
First quality.....	dozen.....	21,821	4,196	12,165	2,508	8,598
Second quality.....	do.....	63,836	62,864	89,995	11,102	13,733
Second quality, Japanese.....	do.....	2,380	53,829	57,796	6,335	6,027
Soda:						
Ash.....	pounds.....	663,400	440,800	29,833	2,143,467	99,406
Bicarbonate of.....	do.....	27,200	211,867	14,540	356,667	16,260
Caustic.....	do.....	136,933	24,667	4,265	265,667	18,291
Crystal.....	do.....	28,133	141,200	7,038	32,533	1,069
Nitrate of.....	do.....	1,818,133	47,123		378,667	24,701
Silicate of.....	do.....		9,467	672	51,200	3,126
Sulphate of.....	do.....	667	21,867	2,672	98,133	5,605
Spectacles and sunglasses.....	value.....			2,458		1,738
Spirits of wine.....	gallons.....		6,204	3,160	5,447	3,561
Stationery:						
Ink, writing.....	value.....			2,527		909
Unclassed.....	do.....			38,807		26,316
Stock—fish.....	pounds.....	1,268,533	452,533	36,966	378,138	28,909
Stores:						
Engineers.....	value.....			2,830		15,556
Household.....	do.....	42,533		37,921		41,811
Marine.....	do.....	1,268		18,310		50,592
Stoves and grates.....	do.....		2,047	2,548		4,913
Sugar:						
Brown.....	pounds.....	2,246,666	988,123	25,454	739,933	111,327
White.....	do.....	59,262,400	49,042,667	2,615,202	40,921,300	3,249,209
Refined.....	do.....	1,393,466	1,783,467	115,535	10,065,733	998,317
Candy.....	do.....	185,466	225,333	15,424	10,933	1,116
Sulphur, crude.....	do.....		445,333	27,215	1,045,467	39,977
Tanning materials.....	do.....		366	563		110
Tar.....	gallons.....	14,816	1,881	27,648	3,679	2,511
Tar, coal.....	do.....				16,704	2,007
Tea:						
Black.....	pounds.....	688,666	139,846	82,678	504,900	156,661
Green.....	do.....	400	71	168,063	356,133	110,678
Stalk.....	do.....	166,666	8,261	251,600	22,724	31,856
Ceylon.....	do.....			3,733	1,680	1,737
Telegraph materials.....	value.....		26,372	6,987		12,852
Telephone materials.....	do.....					5,696
Telescopes, spyglasses, and optical goods.....	value.....		4,427	892		1,651
Theatrical and processional effects.....	value.....		53,757	87,402		106,246
Thread, gold, imitation on cotton.....	pounds.....	7,333	9,023	2,933	12,598	527
Thread, silver, imitation, on cotton.....	pounds.....	23,066	21,743	6,000	3,723	8,723
Tiles.....	pieces.....			55,939	2,002	1,098
Tiles, unclassified.....	do.....			8,168	409	951

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Timber:						
Beams and logs..... cubic feet..	8,200	\$1,718				
Planks, hardwood..... do.	29,694	6,222	4,803	\$2,979	4,426	\$510
Planks, softwood..... square feet..	147,595	2,720	6,338	272	6,407	338
Planks, teakwood..... cubic feet..	235	179	406	1,345	2,903	11,836
Tinder..... pounds.			20,400	2,615	29,733	3,981
Tin foil..... do.	1,733	569	2,667	1,868	1,200	1,022
Tin-plate ware..... value.				2,198		3,362
Tobacco..... do.		1,428		3,784		3,414
Tobacco leaf..... pounds.	222,266	11,046	12,667	2,077	32,267	7,344
Tobacco, prepared..... do.	41,333	5,459	204,133	57,453	19,867	5,147
Tobacconists' sundries..... value.		1,655		3,494		1,971
Toilet requisites..... do.		21,272		13,959		12,965
Tools, hand..... do.		7,263		4,241		12,811
Tooth powder and paste..... do.				9,915		19,224
Toys..... do.		14,971		34,191		16,014
Traveling requisites..... do.		2,827		733		957
Trimmings..... do.				3,651		3,699
Trunks and suit cases..... do.				971		913
Turnips, salted..... pounds.			26,667	1,162	16,933	1,011
Turpentine..... gallons.	1,361	1,019	1,098	2,188	2,396	4,186
Twine..... pounds.	3,866	812	2,933	1,151	3,867	1,714
Typewriters and accessories.....		2,822		3,893		6,560
Umbrellas:						
Covers, frames, and parts..... value..		22,881		35,590		57,100
Frames..... do.			15,940	46,210	7,504	21,675
Handles..... dozen.					519	1,123
Cotton..... pieces.	189	112	9,307	8,882	8,150	8,763
Silk and silk mixture..... do.	140	101	297	851	329	962
Fancy..... do.	453	116	4,790	1,973	333	438
Paper (kittysols)..... do.	3,950	264	2,298	313	3,062	476
Varnish..... pounds.	20,533	2,211	19,333	4,234	75,700	13,533
Do..... gallons.	634	1,033	182	489	222	561
Vaseline..... value.		1,347		446		1,832
Vegetables:						
Dried, salted..... pounds.	81,600	3,607	53,333	4,848	32,400	4,703
Fresh..... value.		9,952		28,761		13,049
Vehicles:						
Rickshas, and material for mak- ing..... value.				7,591		788
Motor cars and parts..... do.		2,794		8,606		14,200
Motor cycles..... do.		937		123		1,617
Bicycles..... number.					35	2,778
Other kinds..... value.		312		408		848
Watches..... number.	208	482	328	1,305	37	113
Watchmakers' requisites..... value.		2,396		1,909		1,110
Waters, table..... dozen.	41,216	12,355	225	419	4,554	4,209
Wax:						
Japan..... pounds.	139,333	10,305	99,733	16,058	45,333	9,899
Paraffin..... do.			1,171,600	133,243	1,469,067	179,410
Vegetable..... do.					28,400	4,350
White..... do.	31,333	5,818	45,600	28,625	50,400	27,809
Wines, beers, spirits, etc.:						
Champagne and other sparkling, in bottles..... dozen quarts..	256	2,693	74	1,354	74	1,911
Still wines:						
Less than 14 per cent alcohol, bottled..... dozen quarts.	921	3,872	328	2,684	740	10,801
In bulk..... gallons.	5,398	2,504	2,499	1,836	3,694	9,590
14 per cent alcohol or more						
In bulk..... dozen quarts.	253	1,175	368	2,780	114	2,789
In bulk..... gallons.	131	177	663	1,360	143	1,127
Port—						
In bottles..... dozen quarts.	439	2,345	847	5,861	803	20,121
In bulk..... gallons.	45	68	312	413	1,642	13,300
Vermouth, in bottles..... doz. qts.	205	818	223	1,620	514	6,705
Ale and beer, in bottles..... do.	17,980	29,256	22,083	74,010	18,421	67,502
Porter and stout, in bottles..... do.	1,735	3,935	2,220	9,521	1,744	8,343
Sake, in bottles..... dozen.	188	239	240	595	291	1,079
Brandy, in bottles..... dozen quarts.			3,211	80,445	4,629	128,961
Gin..... do.			356	4,663	254	3,749
Whisky..... do.	1,147	9,382	1,038	19,652	1,096	22,603
Liquors, in bottles..... dozen.	277	1,972	47	913	316	4,895
Woodenware..... value.		1,198		4,628		8,165
Postal parcels, not otherwise classi- fied..... value.		28,225		163,046		179,323
Sundries, unenumerated..... do.		9,276		10,619		12,011

Chief Exports.

The largest single item of export from the Canton district is raw silk, its value comprising more than half the total. Leather, fireworks, cassia, and matting outrank the remaining items by a considerable margin.

A comparative statement of principal Chinese goods exported through the Maritime Customs at Canton during 1913, 1918, and 1919 follows:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS.						
Nankeens.....pounds..	696,933	\$271,220	268,933	\$161,114	223,333	\$153,634
Cotton cloth dyed in the piece.....do.....			849,733	513,098	715,600	402,181
Cotton cloth, fancy.....pieces..	1,793	3,267	1,960	4,276		
Cotton cloth, yarn-dyed.....do.....			496,133	267,883	627,733	413,661
Handkerchiefs.....do.en..	274	59	1,200	396		
Towels.....do.....	1,320	476	5,733	4,115	17,708	15,963
Cotton yarn.....pounds..	133	96	303,933	139,963	714,267	497,881
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.						
Canvas and cotton duck.....yards..			3,100	1,220		
METALS AND MINERALS.						
Antimony:						
Regulus.....pounds..			76,133	9,550	145,333	13,927
Ore.....do.....	30,400	448	470,400	10,900	38,933	1,343
Brass:						
Sheet.....do.....			267	92		
Wire.....do.....	9,067	1,729	7,733	3,518	6,400	3,091
Old.....do.....			15,600	3,517	41,200	10,166
Copper:						
Amalgam.....do.....			18,400	5,036	15,333	4,858
Old.....do.....			21,600	3,066	24,400	3,760
Graphite.....do.....			5,600	573		
Iron:						
Nails.....do.....			26,733	1,531		
Pis.....do.....	25,467	413	618,467	22,700	98,667	1,006
Plates.....do.....			1,600	116		
Wire.....do.....	4,267	151	21,733	1,810	25,867	2,236
Old.....do.....			5,911,467	89,145	180,400	4,279
Lead amalgam.....do.....	42,667	3,745	137,467	16,517	49,733	6,626
Manganese ore.....do.....			448,000	3,101		
Molybdenum ore.....do.....			1,337	1,409	933	750
Blithuth.....pounds..					14,267	8,173
Solder.....do.....	629,067	96,281	396,267	100,269	190,933	52,842
Tin:						
Clippings.....do.....	238,067	810	668,133	11,387	64,533	658
Compound.....do.....			26,667	3,325	44,400	6,076
In slabs.....do.....	174,733	22,620	666,667	356,747	13,467	7,879
Lining, old.....do.....			14,000	1,090	24,800	3,137
Old.....do.....			11,333	1,347		
Tinned plates, old.....do.....			35,467	1,476	30,533	1,218
Wolfram ore (tungsten).....do.....			11,638,133	4,371,394	3,645,467	557,492
SUNDRIES.						
Alum:						
Green.....pounds..	113,200	1,686	68,933	1,930	80,667	2,927
White.....do.....	667	11	51,200	2,415	44,533	2,556
Animals live:						
Cattle.....number..	77	1,740	30	1,111	73	3,138
Pigs.....do.....	60	55	388	987	661	2,346
Aniseed, star.....pounds..	933	134	11,867	2,394	3,867	814
Arsenic.....do.....	83,667	4,073	226,467	25,630	88,933	10,070
Bags:						
Grass and straw.....number..	2,386	58	57,319	1,904	46,905	1,843
Gunny.....do.....	1,493,971	70,029	2,223,660	204,874	2,807,307	296,850
Hemp.....do.....	38,790	2,022	5,013	208	51,192	5,151
Bamboo:						
Baskets and sieves.....do.....	150,273	7,726	114,884	9,685	169,978	17,159
Shoots.....pounds..	217,600	5,679	403,867	15,488	695,466	83,741
Small.....number..			190,079	738	245,268	2,094
Split, leaf, etc.....pounds..	2,929,600	37,502	4,240,733	96,362	2,721,333	74,668
Bamboo ware.....do.....	136,133	8,014	159,200	21,812	364,400	44,240
Bananas.....do.....			3,583,067	37,223	8,917,333	102,277

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Beads.....strings			26,800	\$1,928	26,762	\$7,368
Bean curd.....pounds	2,198,400	\$42,851	1,611,467	154,562	1,603,466	168,606
Beans, all kinds.....do	24,952,500	378,942	2,130,800	69,550	1,510,267	60,568
Betelnut husk.....do	219,200	847	121,733	1,015		
Betelnuts.....do	366,267	11,554	244,800	19,111	454,133	46,842
Beche de mer.....do	8,067	2,238	2,133	1,170		
Bird's nests.....do	14,479	814	429	1,306		
Bone ware.....do	14,173	10,061	22,667	26,130	31,067	38,727
Bottles, empty.....dozen	79,273	15,363			6,810	6,178
Books, printed.....pounds	620,500	154,272	503,333	236,596	596,400	314,013
Brass cymbals and gongs.....do			26,800	7,424	30,667	11,936
Brass foil.....do	97,600	30,181	87,867	58,110	117,200	85,667
Brass ware.....do	723,600	133,412	425,467	214,573	735,600	286,734
Bricks and tiles.....number	22,017	569	47,292	1,727	147,613	5,819
Bristles.....pounds	121,067	25,598	697,600	557,945	128,933	60,965
Brushes and brooms.....number	435,062	3,597	687,265	9,633	1,001,273	13,152
Buttons:						
Brass.....pounds	755,867	212,451	118,933	84,025	115,467	89,373
Cap, etc.....pieces	100,575	568	634,096	6,622	731,416	14,433
Carnphor.....pounds	39,600	11,948	40,400	21,078	254,667	265,119
Candles.....do			5,467	1,106	7,333	1,636
Canes, bamboo.....pieces	1,773,012	14,131	421,627	3,963	693,528	7,232
Cantharides.....pounds	6,267	1,349	23,867	15,571	40,733	34,142
Caps, all kinds.....pieces	26,043	1,992	269,660	26,814	122,350	17,360
Cardamoms:						
Inferior.....pounds	10,533	2,244	13,467	4,372	13,600	5,128
Superior.....do	42,267	53,613	32,267	65,687	40,133	92,760
Cassia:						
Buds.....do	512,800	69,517	429,200	59,217	511,600	80,407
Linen.....do	13,778,000	976,970	6,972,733	373,697	16,917,733	1,281,185
Refuse.....do	5,882,067	231,223	11,072,267	403,043	6,712,000	271,733
Twigs.....do	2,051,400	16,772	1,630,667	19,348	2,298,667	37,454
Cement.....barrels	71,865	128,110	3,415	11,076	3,131	12,367
Cereals:						
Barley, pearl.....bushels	1,147	2,133	608	2,077	665	2,517
Rice.....pounds					7,749,733	370,189
Wheat.....bushels					7,918	13,317
Charcoal.....pounds	421,467	3,550	408,667	5,431	311,767	4,225
Chestnuts.....do	100,333	2,829	98,667	4,944	62,667	5,808
China root.....do	909,600	12,555	895,467	14,342	812,733	14,501
China ware, coarse.....do	2,081,333	153,185	1,267,867	204,218	2,625,733	388,375
China ware, fine.....do	405,467	81,590	129,333	51,866	259,067	118,349
Chopsticks, bamboo.....bundles			7,040	299	11,788	397
Chopsticks, wooden.....do			6,023	1,935	10,835	3,695
Cigarettes.....pounds	56,533	29,787	110,267	88,861	239,067	246,538
Cigars.....pieces	285,550	1,391	8,835,507	18,877	13,604,293	25,909
Cinnamon.....pounds	3,600	1,890	7,733	4,570	2,133	1,477
Citrons, fresh.....do	92,267	2,141	108,333	4,121	166,667	8,596
Cloissonné.....value		734		3,907		6,266
Cloth, silk noil yarn.....pounds	38,133	26,600	7,733	7,765	6,400	6,639
Clothing:						
Cotton.....do	17,500	8,934	14,933	13,385	23,733	23,890
Embroidered and theatrical.....pieces	2,036	3,188	1,615	7,910	1,674	4,063
Old.....pieces	34,149	14,077	33,293	53,260	172,685	56,818
Silk.....pounds	35,867	151,637	15,467	125,434	12,400	107,732
Coal.....tons	559	2,301	8	112	45	613
Cockles, fresh.....pounds			408,000	3,589	426,333	4,470
Coconut shells.....pieces			663,973	1,365	1,049,300	2,470
Coke.....tons			27	812	11	311
Combs, toilet.....pieces	277,299	3,294	396,187	7,709	421,639	9,642
Compasses and sundials.....do	3,790	184	3,354	414		493
Cosmetics.....pounds	1,013,600	33,145	1,421,467	54,097	1,343,067	60,901
Cotton bedquills.....pieces			1,293	6,012	997	5,332
Cotton cord.....pounds	36,400	7,145	38,533	13,352	74,667	35,200
Cotton muslins, with embroidery.....pounds	8,067	45,644	933	10,028	1,033	11,783
Cotton:						
Raw.....pounds	53,200	7,796	215,067	60,913	384,400	125,502
Fluff.....do			72,800	7,570	73,333	8,737
Waste.....do			2,000	111		50
Covers, bed.....pieces			21,326	11,558	13,114	8,134
Curiosities.....value		12,053		1,521		2,390
Cushions and pillows.....pieces	80,076	6,280	35,952	8,723	55,973	2,537
Cutch.....pounds	28,533	984	6,267	444	12,267	936
Cuttle-fish.....do	400	43	6,667	1,223	10,000	2,427
Dates.....do	10,800	360	35,867	2,248	57,967	4,773

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Dominoes.....sets.	26,684	\$2,685	65,064	\$14,846	86,524	\$23,754
Dressing cases.....pieces.	4,596	2,939	6,040	4,929	6,285	5,096
Drums:						
Iron, empty.....do.					1,668	8,700
Leather (musical).....do.	13,857	2,715	11,026	2,596	13,326	5,576
Dyes, colors, and paints:						
Cinnabar.....pounds.			5,333	8,798	6,533	11,942
Dyestuff.....do.	9,667	194	58,000	3,123	31,467	2,691
Indigo, dried.....do.	38,267	2,938	33,467	8,599	3,600	10,811
Indigo, liquid.....do.	3,067	75	558,667	41,887	573,000	49,849
Lampblack.....do.			10,667	651	15,333	1,080
Lead, red.....do.	30,133	1,405	75,867	13,189	350,800	76,695
Lead, white.....do.	684,933	35,214	292,900	67,876	377,900	103,877
Lead, yellow.....do.	1,003,067	46,736	1,329,467	231,127	1,424,667	311,472
Nutmegs.....do.	21,867	2,846	2,533	322	7,367	1,140
Sapan wood.....do.			1,867	41	533	11
Turmeric.....do.	6,000	145	28,533	1,960	15,467	1,206
Vermilion.....do.	43,867	27,544	11,600	30,345	20,800	58,578
Paint, green.....do.	20,933	601	17,733	878	2,667	143
Paint, unclassified.....do.	82,800	4,306	106,067	8,759	141,200	12,662
Eggs, fresh.....pieces.			18,139,840	183,514	13,709,045	176,991
Eggs, preserved.....do.	18,880	188	172,510	2,368	214,950	3,597
Elephants' teeth.....pounds.	667	1,220	2,133	6,335		
Fan handles.....pieces.	208,110	1,180	386,814	4,413	122,705	1,813
Fans:						
Fancy.....do.	19,122	1,864	59,670	6,257	83,200	10,987
Feather.....do.	15,439	2,564	26,760	6,101	29,290	7,606
Feather, decorated.....do.	11,330	1,482	10,561	1,964	15,287	3,007
Gauze.....do.	4,160	258	4,170	292	752	167
Palm, decorated.....do.	326,428	7,479	836,616	23,398	746,242	30,380
Palm, trimmed.....do.	4,103,528	51,823	1,233,690	19,928	3,573,582	69,934
Palm, untrimmed.....do.	2,833,060	14,891	34,808	341	1,032,569	13,920
Paper.....do.	40,662	1,115	178,276	6,997	150,824	6,743
Paper, decorated.....do.	215,223	2,991	69,135	3,206	119,727	5,993
Silk.....do.	13,964	6,813	6,607	3,120	10,148	7,583
Feather dusters.....do.	195,571	5,107	131,396	7,539	148,998	10,884
Feathers:						
Duck, fowl.....pounds.	42,267	5,345	1,156,933	88,756	146,267	24,885
Peacock.....do.	534,933	618	335,333	1,286	330,400	1,504
Fibers:						
Hemp.....do.	13,067	1,083	6,267	1,167		
Ramie.....do.	1,067	133	81,600	9,242		
Firecrackers and works.....do.	8,638,000	1,110,341	4,101,067	1,224,904	5,891,067	1,799,482
Fire engines.....sets.	21	868	23	2,288	28	2,650
Flour:						
Bean.....pounds.			30,933	1,434	54,000	2,908
Lily-root.....do.			1,200	205		
Potato.....do.	107,867	3,545	142,133	5,794	119,333	5,417
Rice.....do.	256,800	9,333	144,533	8,136	264,933	18,311
Water-chestnut.....do.			72,933	4,351	105,867	5,538
Wheat.....barrels.			11,903	76,439	13,854	120,657
Flowers, artificial.....pounds.	1,333	856	933	1,095		6,640
Flowers, artificial, cloth or decorated.....pieces.	95,091	2,074	116	1,565	73	1,132
Fruit:						
Dried and salted.....pounds.	578,133	19,271	506,400	29,087	628,400	38,191
Fresh.....do.	13,909,067	98,136	9,334,533	149,041	6,592,667	104,720
Sirup preserved.....do.			34,800	2,370	35,733	4,084
In tins.....do.	15,562	809	40,480	4,067	110,491	12,341
Fungus.....do.	2,667	451	7,200	2,552	267	126
Furniture.....value.		66,629		69,217		101,103
Galingale.....pounds.	2,933	55	20,267	1,430	19,600	1,523
Garlic.....do.	10,943,200	170,780	5,543,733	214,283	3,596,533	162,027
Garters, native.....dozen	12,280	5,111	8,059	5,080	11,958	11,293
Gauntlets, straw.....pairs	33,530	513	24,060	230	333,591	3,855
Ginger, fresh.....pounds.	7,230,667	121,401	5,573,467	156,514	11,572,400	380,007
Ginseng.....do.	4,257	11,689	1,224	2,224		
Glass bangles.....pairs	913,200	105,137	366,400	50,714	509,333	126,307
Glass bangles, decorated.....do.	3,395,514	92,099	3,574,567	77,847	6,182,726	105,790
Glass or vitrified ware.....pounds.	400,000	43,077	325,867	75,989	665,733	169,514
Glue, cow.....do.	711,467	11,772	1,011,067	232,599	120,933	272,538
Goldfoil, imitation.....do.	16,800	6,788	25,200	20,421	27,333	25,033
Goldfoil, real.....pieces.	57,000	222	146,500	876	102,300	783
Gold ware.....pounds.	836	19,741	17	10,119	32	19,538
Grass cloth:						
Coarse.....do.	4,000	2,297	2,000	1,842	2,800	2,333
Fine.....do.	32,800	72,422	22,533	72,796	29,867	79,413
Drawn-thread work.....do.			1,867	19,328	933	10,274
Embroidered.....do.	6,333	38,431	667	6,361	2,267	25,708

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Groundnut:						
Cake.....pounds.			7,467	\$196		
In shell.....do.	9,789,467	\$245,097	32,533	1,383	32,800	\$1,551
In kernel.....do.	170,267	3,814	746,800	30,299	648,133	31,927
Gypsum.....do.	134,667	706	2,512,400	29,898	1,854,267	33,263
Hair, human.....do.	1,590,967	356,762	440,733	139,843	804,933	308,497
Hams.....do.	14,800	2,256	13,067	3,263	13,467	3,819
Hangings, fancy.....do.	6,299,867	24,674	3,063,600	39,096	2,872,933	46,065
Hartal, or ornament.....do.			1,333	131	933	94
Hats, straw.....pieces.	17,033	1,403	6,412	873	3,764	769
Hemp, twine.....pounds.	8,667	430	39,067	3,590	39,200	3,656
Hides:						
Buffalo.....do.			251,133	99,732	354,133	153,837
Buffalo and cow, salted.....do.	892,933	143,569	235,733	28,480	339,333	44,908
Cow.....do.			236,400	107,662	1,029,600	515,265
Refuse.....do.			49,600	3,005		
Honey.....do.	14,400	896	16,000	2,139	18,400	2,748
Horns:						
Buffalo and cow.....do.	98,400	5,776	112,667	10,051	126,267	10,330
Deer, young.....pairs.	1,052	70,214	346	39,600	324	40,279
Ink, Chinese.....pounds.	10,400	3,739	10,000	6,026	10,267	6,493
Inkstones, in cases.....pieces.	74,060	5,738	69,857	9,923	84,305	13,163
Instruments, musical.....do.	9,505	2,105	14,041	5,357	16,695	9,070
Iron pans.....pounds.			51,600	3,135	65,067	4,608
Ironware.....do.	1,403,600	10,371	287,600	20,706	275,733	25,949
Ivory ware.....do.	3,067	13,101	4,400	33,588	7,600	67,321
Jadeite.....do.	11,867	3,934	25,867	23,855	19,200	31,551
Jadestone ware.....pieces.	13,005	4,306	54,016	18,264	9,937	9,609
Joss ornaments.....do.	988,913	9,475	954,063	15,907	1,076,699	21,489
Joss-stick powder.....pounds.	2,997,467	17,899	1,441,067	15,561	988,000	13,038
Joss sticks.....do.	2,034,400	79,426	1,681,467	126,376	1,742,967	142,037
Kerosene cases, old.....number			75,270	5,891	124,887	11,663
Kerosene tins, empty.....do.	17,162	914	150,148	10,263	267,207	21,139
Knives and scissors.....do.	109,193	4,080	277,708	19,291	257,272	22,530
Labels, tickets, etc.....value		8,303		16,554		27,574
Lacquer ware.....pounds.	37,200	6,768	29,600	10,848	41,333	17,899
Lamps.....pieces	45,706	8,758	32,577	30,216	46,845	41,629
Lampwick.....pounds.	17,333	3,208	21,467	7,790	18,933	7,053
Lanterns.....pieces	10,174	1,234	9,194	1,976	35,952	7,000
Lard.....pounds.	10,533	751	61,067	9,152	104,167	17,891
Launches and boats.....value				809		3,501
Leather.....pounds.	6,113,067	1,830,098	4,604,200	2,240,430	5,532,400	2,961,113
Leather for trunks.....do.	139,200	39,222	154,533	85,498	158,400	95,411
Leather, gilt and parchment.....pieces	9,120	1,817	6,736	2,582	6,150	2,376
Leather portmanteaus.....do.			4,446	5,438	3,783	5,465
Leather ware.....pounds.	267	89	267	190		
Lichees, dried.....do.	827,200	155,282	532,000	162,032	129,600	50,672
Lily flowers, dried.....do.	1,467	65	26,933	3,959	18,000	3,330
Licorice.....do.	9,333	1,238	7,600	1,674	4,400	992
Lungans:						
Pulp.....do.	42,000	5,016	46,133	9,209	32,933	6,529
Dried.....do.	625,067	29,640	1,528,667	109,832	460,533	40,697
Macaroni and vermicelli.....do.	236,267	8,349	639,333	49,254	697,600	71,963
Machinery.....value		3,075		42,901		22,532
Marble slabs.....pounds.	74,133	2,676	153,333	8,862	313,200	17,845
Matches, native.....gross			8,085	3,954	575,511	343,446
Mats:						
Bamboo.....pieces.	10,294	3,803	8,297	5,685	7,299	5,662
Rattan.....do.	2,026	3,258	643	2,343	611	2,335
Straw, bed.....do.	2,763,851	667,059	53,918	111,655	1,528,778	849,326
Straw, packing.....do.	110,861	3,720	59,250	16,020	464,950	33,109
Matting.....rolls	157,259	878,637	21,542	215,877	98,715	1,115,155
Meats, dried, preserved.....pounds.	99,067	178,159	507,167	217,219	719,867	369,655
Meats, tinned.....tins.	12,747	3,183	692	167	2,386	615
Medicine:						
Oil.....pounds.	5,600	29,269	4,500	35,133	5,200	48,346
Pills.....do.	95,733	59,568	92,033	33,355	114,267	131,376
Powder.....do.	2,267	7,209	13,067	12,063	12,267	14,028
Tea.....do.	238,267	15,078	344,800	59,685	315,333	58,521
Other.....do.	4,124,000	182,395	4,491,467	365,992	4,795,867	433,633
Mirrors, with frames.....pieces.	268,503	13,880	114,477	19,616	162,290	15,623
Mirrors, without frames.....pounds.	7,733	1,203	11,767	2,552	10,533	2,414
Mother-of-pearl ware.....do.	1,600	4,468	2,267	11,050	3,600	19,803
Mushrooms.....do.	33,067	16,052	21,467	13,625	30,133	20,850
Musie strings.....do.	267	735	533	2,172	400	2,335
Musk.....do.	21	3,137	3	809		116
Oil:						
Bean.....do.	1,709,600	78,472	7,067	830	200,800	24,703
Groundnut.....do.	1,090,800	80,163	182,533	958,667	139,991	

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Oil—Continued.						
Sesamum seed.....pounds.	25,067	\$1,298	14,000	\$1,688	20,000	\$2,509
Tea.....do.	18,667	1,104	41,697	5,039	315,067	41,705
Wood.....do.	12,667	657	439,967	55,464	258,800	31,612
Oils, essential:						
Camphor.....do.	3,163	1,570	165	57	11,013	2,563
Castor.....do.	933	57				
Cardamom.....do.			13	120	1,067	84
Cassia leaf.....do.			4,060	5,520	552	809
Clove.....do.			184	719	267	988
Ginger.....do.	2,338	1,903	3,405	2,830	4,833	4,337
Gum benjamin.....do.			80	235	116	387
Lucraban seed.....do.			103	157	79	88
Peppermint.....do.	3,258	5,409	2,188	7,879	2,844	11,496
Rose.....do.			13	41	175	538
Sandalwood.....do.	248	1,005	111	396	141	807
Other kinds.....do.	7	57	22,284	4,659	26,999	6,335
Olives, fresh.....do.	31,867	737	83,067	2,938	54,267	2,312
Olives, salted.....do.	980,667	25,682	1,084,933	56,306	1,301,200	74,006
Opium lamps.....pieces.	4,771	863	5,003	1,261	2,557	738
Opium pipes and apparatus.....do.			40,319	1,203	41,853	1,401
Oranges, fresh.....pounds.	552,533	7,279	1,006,667	20,411	873,200	25,813
Ornaments.....pieces.	279,538	10,056	105,348	7,360	186,222	15,022
Oysters, dried.....pounds.	15,600	3,779	5,067	1,803	1,867	686
Paper, all kinds.....do.	1,489,467	142,649	2,205,867	290,075	17,243	324,547
Paper, bank-note.....value.						9,828
Peel:						
Orange.....pounds.	534,533	36,000	750,533	118,057	618,533	101,754
Pumelo, first quality.....do.	72,267	7,513	120,033	8,609	102,667	8,832
Pumelo, second quality.....do.	35,867	805	28,133	853	21,133	874
Pens, Chinese.....pieces.	228,001	2,080	398,096	5,903	499,475	8,867
Pepper, black.....do.			1,200	292		
Peppermint ice.....pounds.	501	3,039	328	3,367	247	3,059
Persimmons, dried.....do.	191,200	5,799	303,733	15,507	188,533	11,030
Personal effects.....value.		15,723		168,071		262,615
Pewter ware.....pounds.	17,733	4,725	13,867	7,403	10,067	8,968
Pewter ware, old.....do.			9,500	1,030		
Pictures, pith paper.....pieces.	11,879	1,054	5,213	1,922	9,776	2,164
Pictures and paintings.....do.	164,384	7,237	62,418	8,508	25,740	10,992
Pipes (tobacco), brass.....do.	8,894	4,662	15,616	17,355	19,043	24,682
Plants and shrubs.....value.		14,926		20,392		18,613
Plasters.....pieces.	60,015	875	91,723	1,816	90,298	2,077
Plums, dried and salted.....pounds.	147,067	3,253	179,867	8,468	162,133	8,309
Potash.....do.			76,983	2,437	126,067	4,407
Potatoes, fresh.....do.	1,112,000	6,884	730,000	7,772	1,187,533	14,476
Pottery and earthenware.....pounds.	1,237,733	22,457	1,179,600	37,361	1,301,200	45,093
Prawns and shrimps, dried.....do.	18,000	2,090	10,533	2,959	6,667	2,334
Preserves.....do.	594,933	47,445	451,467	66,577	372,400	64,933
Provisions, unclassified.....value.		3,566		3,803		2,298
Purses and pouches.....pieces.	33,280	4,867	72,939	9,814	139,326	37,654
Rattan core, pith, pulp, and skin.....pounds.	452,400	33,641	500,933	71,823	494,667	81,309
Rattan.....pieces.			13,173	9,890	36,728	25,612
Split.....pounds.	17,467	909	4,667	465	3,867	419
Whole.....do.			667	55	4,400	420
Unclassified.....do.			5,733	280	6,400	328
Rattan ware.....do.	70,667	8,215	56,800	13,699	92,133	25,621
Resin.....do.	245,733	5,988	547,600	22,008	385,333	17,609
Rhubarb.....do.	3,200	347	6,667	1,195	933	190
Ribbons, cotton.....do.			267	265		284
Rope, coir, hemp, straw.....do.	19,200	436	11,520	3,982	46,667	2,396
Rough.....do.	14,600	1,827	11,867	3,531	20,533	7,333
Rushes and reeds.....do.	237,067	3,837	131,200	2,646	86,667	2,168
Samsu.....do.	1,760,667	43,548	673,333	36,032	651,467	44,023
Samsu, medicated.....do.	870,933	65,539	562,000	72,691	524,933	74,995
Sandalwood ware.....do.	4,067	6,006	667	3,413	1,067	5,947
Sauce.....do.			320,000	13,152	435,600	20,560
Scales.....pieces.	19,760	7,956	24,868	11,437	30,912	16,460
Sea blubber.....pounds.			3,733	185	6,000	345
Sea shells.....do.			9,200	113	933	5
Seaweed and agar-agar.....do.			2,000	99	3,600	222
Seed:						
Sweet almond.....do.	3,600	606	1,333	426	2,800	634
Flower.....do.	28,667	1,574	28,533	3,170	107,733	14,653
Lily-flower (lotus).....do.	94,933	13,087	27,867	6,324	39,067	10,650
Lucraban.....do.			133	5		
Melon.....do.	486,667	33,501	470,467	59,118	404,800	54,046
Melon pulp.....do.	77,067	10,026	48,500	12,218	46,667	13,233
Olive.....do.	35,867	2,987	30,000	3,756	29,733	4,198

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Seed—Continued.						
Olive pulp.....pounds..	71,600	\$9,560	81,600	\$18,815	74,800	\$18,508
Rape.....do.....	20,667	714	21,600	1,472	17,200	1,159
Sesamum.....do.....	58,000	1,823	12,533	670	27,600	1,924
Sesamum pulp.....do.....			30,133	3,553	30,533	4,123
Seed-cake, tea.....do.....	68,400	1,272	46,267	982	31,200	781
Shark fins, all kinds.....do.....	2,667	1,091	3,600	2,528	1,600	1,671
Shoes and boots:						
Leather.....pairs..	6,035	2,609	2,153	2,522	4,155	7,790
Cotton.....do.....	124,117	63,386	127,373	119,436	144,243	151,075
Unclassed.....do.....	465	1,032	107,208	75,143	175,167	127,243
Shoes, straw.....do.....			110,405	13,039	75,322	10,134
Signboards.....pieces..	10,679	761	1,176	2,523	1,083	3,157
Silk:						
Raw, white, not reeled, not steam flature.....pounds..	211,600	554,871	184,933	1,052,818	231,067	1,474,228
Raw, white, steam flature.....pounds..	6,057,200	20,094,785	4,400,933	31,481,958	5,998,933	49,654,535
Raw, white, reeled.....do.....	86,000	236,858				
Raw, yellow, not reeled, not steam flature.....pounds..	5,300	10,175	28,000	111,425	40,800	175,123
Cocoons, whole.....do.....	424,533	239,139	419,333	441,304	107,333	134,824
Cocoons, pierced.....do.....	275,067	97,851	347,733	229,258	352,133	280,095
Waste.....do.....	5,284,000	1,979,193	5,730,800	3,663,222	3,633,733	2,797,022
Punjum books, reeled from refuse cocoons.....pounds..			44,933	29,619	18,533	14,081
Piece goods.....do.....	1,240,267	6,102,900	1,080,933	8,681,648	1,435,200	13,550,034
Piece goods, interwoven with gold and silver thread.....pounds..	6,267	26,995	2,400	12,921	7,867	51,626
Dra-n-thread work.....do.....			2,133	21,338	5,200	61,516
Embroidery.....do.....	70,133	515,925	14,133	162,667	18,000	236,008
Embroidery, old.....do.....	14,667	39,772	13,467	49,581	19,867	82,956
Pongee, Shantung.....do.....	133	289	133	601		
Silk and cotton mixtures.....do.....	144,267	216,360	73,467	184,561	67,467	187,220
Silk and cotton mixture, interwoven with gold and silver thread.....pounds..	7,467	15,602	6,000	23,105	4,800	21,078
Silk floss, Canton.....do.....	10,800	29,832	9,067	41,929	8,067	41,768
Silk fishing lines.....do.....			400	1,748	400	1,669
Silk ribbons.....do.....	4,267	18,478	1,067	7,598	533	4,131
Silk ribbons, interwoven with gold and silver thread.....pounds..	3,867	19,536	533	4,247	267	2,408
Silk thread.....do.....	30,400	97,350	16,933	79,554	15,867	85,337
Silk products, unclassified.....do.....	1,733	2,292	667	1,677	267	1,093
Silverware.....do.....	14,709	165,215	31,254	595,900	23,060	582,427
Singlets, cotton.....dozen	1,107	4,425	2,624	8,904	2,034	9,694
Skin (fur) clothing, sundry.....pieces..	189	454	61	643	2	98
Skins, tiger.....do.....	24	662	5	252	28	1,731
Skins, goat, untanned.....do.....			2,365	2,821		
Snaul, Chinese.....pounds..	17,500	3,503	18,267	3,418	18,933	3,990
Soap.....do.....	1,200	22	68,667	3,368	158,267	12,322
Soapstone powder.....do.....	222,133	1,744	312,533	3,362	274,000	5,478
Socks, cotton.....dozen	3,589	1,831	51,241	56,763	68,205	84,808
Socks, silk.....do.....			2,044	10,573	3,661	24,716
Soda.....pounds..	1,733	11	54,400	1,645	9,333	188
Soy.....do.....	398,667	8,929	163,200	6,542	146,667	7,326
Spangles.....value.....		1,566		2,681		2,795
Spectacles.....pairs..	64,352	2,195	58,516	3,852	59,025	4,387
Starch.....pounds..	94,667	4,595	103,600	8,245	107,733	10,001
Stationery.....value.....		782		6,112		7,957
Stockings, cotton.....pounds..	4,267	1,668	890	497	400	268
Stoves.....pieces..	643	1,356	1,077	1,922	531	2,554
Straw braid.....pounds..	133	20	533	123	400	103
Sugar:						
Brown.....do.....	2,552,267	68,085	4,345,200	185,451	734,933	41,649
White.....do.....	182,000	6,221	15,600	885	100,000	7,542
Barley.....do.....	16,810	607	32,933	2,046	34,933	2,689
Candy.....do.....	76,400	3,566	45,733	4,199	107,200	11,352
Cane.....do.....	17,385,867	109,308	8,822,533	89,261	3,596,533	40,436
Tallow, animal.....do.....	104,933	5,183	268,667	24,369	303,467	33,354
Taro.....do.....	1,572,533	9,799	872,533	9,157	1,247,733	14,821
Tea:						
Black.....do.....	1,836,667	319,368	2,003,067	571,546	1,874,667	598,580
Green.....do.....	7,333	1,663	11,333	3,173	4,667	1,538
Stalk.....do.....	224	1,121	30,933	2,707	32,000	3,535
Teapots, in cases.....pieces..	109,002	26,700	53,741	22,122	72,253	32,100
Theatrical and processional effects.....value.....		57,016		106,438		124,392
Thread, gold, imitation.....pounds..	4,667	4,195	3,600	5,906	1,467	2,612

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Thread, silver, imitation.....pounds	6,533	\$4,241	3,200	\$3,765	2,933	\$4,739
Thread and yarn, ramie.....do.			1,467	466	1,467	495
Timber:						
Planks, hardwood, unclassified.....pieces	17	27	282	536		
Planks, softwood.....sq. ft.	1,099,707	45,876	509,613	33,675	539,296	42,728
Planks, softwood, unclassified.....pieces			578	1,949	1,224	4,691
Tin foil.....pounds	39,333	13,891	20,933	21,054	34,133	37,826
Tinplate ware.....do.	9,200	578	11,867	1,189	13,200	1,525
Tobacco:						
Leaf.....do.	3,901,867	170,157	4,267,200	563,930	9,257,067	1,644,565
Prepared.....do.	4,018,000	491,102	4,499,467	1,281,663	3,773,467	1,415,752
Stalk.....do.	1,002,133	12,169	1,014,333	16,297	877,333	17,709
Toothbrushes.....pieces	1,111,996	16,885	1,743,603	46,045	2,703,730	81,988
Tortoise shell ware, imitation.....pounds	2,881	1,093	19	1,775	727	775
Toys.....pieces	6,238,336	26,374	2,913,334	18,402	4,842,015	32,995
Trunks, leather and wood.....do.	7,180	7,599	7,280	13,180	6,614	14,378
Turnips, salted.....pounds	540,000	10,050	741,200	22,113	920,633	41,583
Type.....do.	19,067	2,156	10,700	2,515	3,567	1,205
Umbrellas:						
Cotton.....pieces	62,492	30,731	18,199	17,760	52,621	57,743
Paper (kittysols).....do.	9,505	939	51,725	13,585	00,060	18,038
Silk.....do.	235	923	273	1,423	134	852
Varnish or lacquer, crude.....pounds	1,067	137	1,667	353	1,733	418
Vegetables:						
Dried.....do.	368,000	865	923,133	43,292	2,236,467	106,622
Fresh.....do.	107,640	63,451	9,367,733	96,486	10,245,467	120,504
Tinned.....tins	97,230	3,019	3,746	532	2,008	313
Salted.....pounds	2,523,267	36,231	2,944,200	67,200	1,712,933	42,607
Vinegar.....do.	48,667	605	97,867	629	120,400	1,302
Walnuts.....do.	1,067	20	2,400	401	4,667	3,337
Waters, aerated.....dozen			3,214	1,785	13,869	7,434
Wax, white.....pounds	10,133	2,649	23,067	18,928	13,067	10,604
Wax, yellow.....do.	6,933	1,109	1,733	624	3,067	1,405
White metal ware.....do.	10,533	6,093	12,800	13,975	8,667	11,221
Wood:						
Coffin.....pieces	320	802	664,933	9,701	3,745	8,151
For buckets.....pounds	1,405,400	6,720	2,326,933	11,863	3,457,067	20,235
Garco.....do.	5,600	1,274	6,257	7,420	5,600	8,855
Lath.....do.	48,400	1,244	44,267	2,141	49,467	2,322
Poles.....pieces	2,531	66,043	11,436	57,157	18,180	105,945
Shavings.....pounds	55,467	3,385	130,133	12,621	155,067	17,462
Woodenware.....do.	352,237	58,938	497,067	109,616	728,933	182,402
Woodenware, decorated.....pieces	87,807	17,045	360,933	78,423	488,071	171,631
Yeast.....pounds	356,800	8,595	570,133	23,123	490,400	22,595
Postal parcels not otherwise classified.....value		13,468		45,957		90,197
Sundries, unenumerated.....do.		49,124		87,047		123,476

Canton Delta Trade.

The imports by steamer for the Canton Delta during 1913, 1918, and 1919 are detailed in the following table, the statistics being abstracted from the returns of Canton, Kowloon, Lappa, Kongmoon, and Samshui:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS.						
Shirtings, gray, plain.....pieces	145,034	\$370,673	86,731	\$462,956	89,002	\$539,012
Shirtings, white, plain.....do.	298,609	858,208	138,538	1,145,230	125,322	1,230,317
Drills and jeans.....do.	17,651	57,490	12,280	96,050	14,877	140,313
T-cloths.....do.	58,876	100,485	44,883	172,422	30,141	137,918
Lenos and balzarines.....do.	62,001	90,171	28,066	104,169	32,423	143,060
Printed goods.....do.	76,043	122,707	33,203	168,375	24,552	161,566
Dyed goods.....do.	99,651	245,442	50,344	331,109	63,176	629,859

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
COTTON GOODS—continued.						
Cotton italians.....pieces..	64,816	\$200,434	44,517	\$444,600	45,765	\$408,719
Cotton lastings.....do.....	17,471	60,414	29,359	230,514	24,443	234,289
Cotton Spanish stripes.....do.....	6,443	21,804	2,472	23,593	1,036	9,855
Flannel.....do.....	120,804	302,175	70,217	367,833	25,462	145,452
Handkerchiefs.....do.....	113,020	26,425	95,063	49,103	95,831	53,543
Towels.....do.....	280,003	95,431	257,335	165,834	96,146	82,580
Cotton yarn.....pounds..	20,367,067	2,811,151	16,726,400	6,903,618	13,475,867	8,129,383
WOOLEN GOODS.						
Camlets.....pieces..	4,667	48,051	894	29,512	851	31,724
Lastings.....do.....	3,784	32,966	2,512	84,900	1,367	72,666
Spanish stripes.....yards..	37,510	18,094	219	358	357	713
METALS.						
Brass and yellow metal, sheets and plates.....pounds..	773,333	116,088	443,333	161,327	781,000	221,400
Copper ingots, slabs and sheets, new and old.....pounds..	216,000	37,876	251,333	107,687	974,800	370,091
Iron and mild steel, new:						
Bars.....do.....	8,991,333	154,958	2,597,867	205,198	5,044,667	254,019
Nail-rod.....do.....	3,399,200	45,156	229,333	16,216	184,000	8,814
Nails.....do.....	3,863,733	88,734	2,030,267	162,164	1,833,000	120,250
Iron and mild steel, old.....do.....	520,000	6,385	613,200	21,806	511,867	15,673
Lead, in pigs, bars, and sheets.....pounds..	3,317,867	114,018	3,165,867	366,574	4,214,400	480,408
Steel.....do.....	662,267	19,542	313,333	65,520	235,333	30,533
Tinned plates.....do.....	4,990,533	172,229	4,154,400	876,656	4,907,067	442,104
Zinc (spelter).....do.....	70,933	4,597	57,600	8,828	93,333	14,270
SUNDRIES.						
Beancake.....pounds..	45,867,867	625,594	5,226,933	116,909	15,449,067	417,288
Beans.....do.....	133,954,667	2,026,165	79,690,400	2,351,898	116,072,533	4,250,389
Betelnuts.....do.....	3,483,067	92,557	2,846,267	142,439	406,000	18,310
Beche de mer.....do.....	460,133	56,508	245,867	66,459	43,733	12,004
Bran, rice.....do.....	5,890,000	38,632	830,000	8,390	1,583,333	11,167
Cereals, rice and paddy.....do.....	130,329,733	2,247,852	42,406,267	1,014,649	849,708,933	35,708,959
China, earthenware and pottery.....pounds..	2,750,267	154,945	3,112,133	422,939	2,340,267	373,535
Cigars and cigarettes.....value.....		323,423		1,635,925		2,431,898
Coal.....tons.....	193,200	757,072	52,667	838,679	79,695	1,392,493
Cotton cloth, native.....pounds..	3,248,800	1,109,609	3,770,933	1,977,821	3,501,600	1,996,285
Cotton, raw.....do.....	2,004,133	283,000	2,941,200	399,180	3,037,733	602,040
Dyes, coal-tar products.....value.....		144,048		160,506		255,326
Fish and fishery products.....pounds..	48,782,667	2,110,644	57,807,733	3,568,039	25,907,200	1,821,301
Flour.....do.....	80,334,133	1,758,204	57,163,200	2,605,567	80,989,067	2,350,445
Glass, window.....boxes.....	23,311	56,318	9,625	108,375	8,881	111,987
Groundnuts.....tons.....	73,086	3,608,675	60,513	6,622,817	71,339	6,562,816
Leather.....pounds..	362,800	153,128	287,600	237,036	256,267	224,345
Macaroni and vermicelli.....do.....	4,119,867	184,692	3,673,067	455,745	1,452,200	173,088
Matches, wood.....gross.....	2,057,657	556,794	1,137,335	615,481	332,035	198,243
Oil:						
Bean, groundnut, etc.....tons.....	12,301	1,352,640	6,097	1,325,478	3,477	830,827
Kerosene.....gallons.....	17,508,874	1,942,847	11,218,546	3,182,670	13,921,176	4,653,353
Paper.....pounds..	18,264,133	574,964	8,344,533	992,411	9,451,333	1,061,993
Do.....value.....		99,170		33,900		6,773
Rattans.....pounds..	6,884,000	225,091	5,139,600	332,220	6,748,400	469,264
Salt-peter.....do.....	132,533	4,743	260,533	41,191	2,742,400	251,567
Sandalwood.....do.....	912,800	35,140	878,800	84,741	267,067	17,021
Seed, sesamum.....do.....	1,149,867	31,457	2,768,800	142,914	1,941,467	116,079
Sugar:						
Brown.....do.....	4,118,800	96,387	1,918,133	70,171	2,857,733	167,687
White.....do.....	75,626,000	2,725,400	58,166,500	3,101,852	41,373,600	3,279,884
Refined.....do.....	1,618,133	53,304	1,783,467	115,533	10,065,733	998,249
Sulphur.....do.....			445,333	27,215	1,045,467	39,978
Timber, hardwood.....cubic feet.....	45,212	9,613	7,518	6,357	7,329	12,345
Tobacco.....pounds..	4,841,867	331,490	3,065,467	558,441	2,183,333	425,397

The table following gives in detail the Canton Delta exports by steamer for 1913, 1918, and 1919, as abstracted from the statistical returns of Canton, Kowloon, Lappa, Kongmoon, and Samshui:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Animals, live.....number..	184,331	\$268,570	37,177	\$32,379	736	\$5,583
Bags, all kinds.....pieces..	7,133,388	187,443	2,690,370	225,862	2,905,404	303,874
Bamboos.....do.....	2,628,812	15,859	545,046	7,405	939,091	9,256
Bricks and tiles.....do.....	84,017	577	121,732	1,961	147,643	5,819
Bristles.....pounds..	121,067	25,596	697,600	557,945	128,933	60,965
Cassia lignea.....do.....	103,430	977,370	6,972,933	373,718	16,917,733	1,281,185
China ware, earthenware, and pottery.....pounds..	3,900,000	280,471	2,937,067	310,523	3,586,000	551,817
Eggs, fresh and preserved number..	34,386,840	207,575	18,627,630	189,655	13,923,985	180,588
Fans, palm-leaf.....do.....	9,964,426	88,606	9,757,064	164,268	5,552,423	114,235
Feathers, duck and fowl.....pounds..	45,867	5,555	1,157,467	88,822	146,267	24,885
Firecrackers and fireworks.....do.....	9,869,467	1,187,091	4,317,733	1,268,194	5,881,067	1,799,482
Fruits:						
Dried and preserved.....do.....	5,184,133	426,464	5,205,333	510,271	3,516,667	316,922
Fresh.....do.....	25,456,133	231,870	24,095,467	383,981	16,751,867	251,257
Ginger, fresh and preserved.....do.....	7,789,733	128,467	6,169,333	171,363	11,573,200	380,755
Mats, all kinds.....pieces..	3,890,487	709,700	784,137	162,117	2,001,687	890,453
Matting.....rolls.....	157,259	878,637	21,512	215,877	98,745	1,123,309
Oils, essential.....pounds..	16,000	18,968	31,400	23,669	47,067	28,418
Oils, expressed.....do.....	2,872,133	163,009	715,867	88,354	1,783,867	237,517
Paper.....do.....	3,517,333	627,853	4,417,200	521,691	2,299,067	324,547
Samsul.....do.....	3,010,267	67,273	1,070,667	55,090	1,176,400	119,019
Silk:						
Raw.....do.....	6,360,133	20,896,688	4,684,800	32,684,289	6,280,267	51,351,131
Refuse.....do.....	5,287,067	1,980,842	5,775,733	3,692,841	3,652,267	2,811,102
Piece goods.....do.....	1,256,933	6,140,060	1,089,467	8,727,307	1,435,200	13,498,400
Supar.....do.....	3,041,467	83,835	5,160,533	222,744	942,133	60,543
Tea, black and green.....do.....	4,290,000	481,311	4,455,000	925,677	1,911,333	603,442
Timber:						
Planks, softwood.....square feet..	1,099,707	45,876	511,854	33,868	539,296	42,728
Poles.....pieces.....	24,991	66,242	14,600	60,931	18,180	105,945
Tobacco.....pounds..	12,944,933	1,278,919	11,615,733	2,226,941	13,867,867	3,078,026

Shipping.

The total number of vessels entering and clearing at the port of Canton during 1919, exclusive of inland-water steamers, was 8,164, and represented a tonnage of 4,007,982. Of this total nearly half the number of vessels and over half of the tonnage were British, followed by the Chinese and Japanese, American shipping ranking fourth.

The river steamers included in these totals^a were confined to the British, with 2,802 vessels of 1,942,912 tons, and the Chinese, with 922 vessels of 366,238 tons.

Inland-water steamers comprised a total of 58,091, representing a tonnage of 854,197, distributed as follows: American 238, with tonnage amounting to 4,992; British 1,350, with tonnage of 25,223; Japanese 92, having a tonnage of 1,014; and Chinese 56,411, with a total of 823,068 tons.

The statistics of vessels entered and cleared under each flag at the Canton Maritime Customs during 1919 are set forth in the following table:

Flag.	Ocean steamers.		Sailing vessels (foreign type).		Launches.		Totals.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	2	1,214	193	65,003	212	5,616	407	71,863
British.....	764	988,653	90	8,862	358	11,974	4,014	2,962,401
Dutch.....	10	7,644	114	11,690			124	19,334
French.....	2	1,994					2	1,994
Japanese.....	218	190,912	212	24,690	8	108	436	214,710
Norwegian.....	15	14,267					15	14,267
Chinese.....	330	332,994	32	2,944	1,880	81,237	3,164	735,413
Total.....	1,341	1,536,708	641	113,189	2,458	48,935	8,164	4,007,982

^a River steamers, though not enumerated in the table, are included in the totals.

Port Dues and Duties Collected.

Port collections declined during war years until 1915, when they reached their lowest point; but by 1917 had nearly returned to their pre-war level, the collections for these years being as follows: \$2,056,359 in 1914, \$1,468,118 in 1915, \$1,841,104 in 1916, and \$2,378,968 in 1917.

The dues and duties collected under each flag for 1913, 1918, and 1919 are stated below:

Flag.	1913	1918	1919	Flag.	1913	1918	1919
American.....	\$36,493	\$50,651	\$119,144	Portuguese.....	\$244		
British.....	1,563,028	2,247,675	2,814,955	Russian.....	229		
Dutch.....	21,100	17,887	31,588	Chinese.....	377,798	\$357,502	\$344,123
French.....	191,755	661	1,317	Opium.....	172,963		
German.....	5,784			Total.....	2,409,648	2,721,161	3,359,357
Japanese.....	12,836	45,741	43,224				
Norwegian.....	25,733	954	4,906				

The Silk Trade.

During 1919 the exports of raw silk from Canton to the United States amounted to nearly half the total exports of that commodity, increasing in quantity from 1,670,161 pounds in 1918 to 3,516,202 pounds in 1919, the increase in value being from \$13,426,599 to \$27,531,595.

The following table shows the tremendous advances in money values for the principal items of Canton's silk exports:

Year.	Steam filature.		Waste silk.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
	Pounds.		Pounds.	
1913.....	6,077,200	\$29,004,765	5,244,000	\$1,979,193
1918.....	4,460,933	31,432,348	5,730,800	3,663,222
1919.....	5,998,933	49,654,635	3,633,733	2,797,022

It will be noted that while the quantity of steam-filature raw silk exported in 1919 is slightly less than in 1918, its money value in terms of U. S. currency was approximately two and one-half times as much, owing to the increased exchange value of the haikwan tael. The quantities and values given above are taken from customs returns, and are therefore for periods of calendar years; but the silk season in the Canton district, as reckoned by dealers, is from May 1 when the first cocoon crop appears on the market until April 30 of the following year. Consul General Bergholz, in a report dated May 21, 1920, gave a comprehensive review of the Canton district silk trade for the 1919-20 season, and reference should be made to it for a detailed analysis. [COMMERCE REPORTS for July 15, 1920.]

The poor quality of the 1918 cocoon crop tended to bring Canton raw silk into disfavor and was the principal factor in making the 1918-19 silk season one of the poorest in years, buyers preferring to purchase in other districts even at higher prices. Europe bought only 3,000 bales (106.66 pounds to the bale) from February to April, 1919; and prices would have suffered a considerable drop had not America come to the rescue, buying 3,000 bales of the 1918 crop and from 7,000 to 8,000 bales of the 1919 crop. At the close of the

1918-19 season there was on hand a stock of about 5,000 bales of old silk, largely the kind usually sold in Europe. The light demand from Europe caused reelers to produce for the United States a larger proportion than usual of the mid-season crop, and when Europe finally came into the market stocks were short.

The demand from Europe was considerably affected by the high exchange value of silver in francs and pounds sterling; and while the demand from the United States was at all times strong, the exceedingly high value of silver constantly increased the laid-down cost in America. From July to September, 1919, prices weakened considerably, but were firm again by the beginning of October. At the end of 1919 the exports amounted to 28,000 bales to America and 19,000 bales to Europe, making an average of more than 6,000 bales per month from May to December instead of a normal movement of about 3,000 to 4,000 bales. Of the remaining stocks, 14,000 bales had already been sold for future delivery, thus leaving the unusually small quantity of 4,000 to 5,000 bales for fresh business. Faced with the prospect of further advances in price, the United States began purchases of new silk at unprecedented prices in December of 1919 instead of waiting until February or March as in normal years. Many of these abnormally heavy purchases were of a highly speculative nature and in many cases resulted disastrously.

A significant feature of the Canton silk trade is that silk is now being rereeled into American standard skeins. The reelers state that about 85 or 90 per cent of their filatures have adopted the American standard. If this be true, it is quite possible that Europe may have to adopt the new standard in place of the old, as the product will be made to suit the principal buyer, except on special orders. The new style of rereeling has greatly stimulated American demand in this district.

There are in Kwangtung Province approximately 150 filatures, of which about 130 are now in operation. During the latter part of the war only about 80 plants remained in operation, but since conclusion of peace filatures are resuming normal production. There are in the Province a few silk-weaving factories using improved machinery, most of it coming from Europe and some looms from Japan. The greater part of the silk weaving in this district is done on hand looms, and while the product is narrow and of uneven texture as compared with American silks, it is not adulterated or weighted with metal and is usually strong and durable.

The following table shows the number of 106.66-pound bales of raw silk exported from Canton to the United States and to Europe during the past seven years:

Year.	United States.	Europe.	Total.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1919-20.....	41,508	24,786	66,294
1918-19.....	16,097	17,473	33,570
1917-18.....	17,602	30,388	47,990
1916-17.....	22,583	29,388	51,971
1915-16.....	24,205	13,324	37,529
1914-15.....	21,643	17,471	39,114
1913-14.....	18,669	37,960	56,629

The Matting Trade.

Shortly after the beginning of the war the demand for matting fell into a decline which continued until 1918, when exports were but a fraction of those in normal pre-war years. But, with relaxation of stringent war-time regulations governing importations into the United States and the expectation of additional tonnage for trade purposes, there came increased activity in the matting trade. When the demand did revive it grew much more rapidly than had been anticipated, and dealers were not prepared to make large immediate shipments. Farmers had reduced their straw-growing area, and many weavers had abandoned their calling for other pursuits. In addition, there was increased demand for straw for the Japanese grass-rug market. Thus raw materials and labor were insufficient to meet the strong demand which arose in July, 1919. Chinese manufacturers who had not foreseen post-war activity found themselves bidding against each other for labor. Prices for the finished product were thus forced upward and deliveries were all more or less late.

During the last six months of 1919 the total exports from Canton amounted to 160,000 packages, closely approximating the shipments of normal times. This sudden activity was the more surprising to both Chinese and foreign exporters in view of the exchange situation which, it was thought, would practically shut out American buyers. But the high cost of floor coverings in the United States and Japan tended to stimulate the demand for Canton matting.

The Japanese have shown a willingness to meet American desires in styles for floor coverings, while the Chinese apparently have been content to stick to old ways, rarely bringing out anything new. The saving feature of the situation for China has been her shortage in production and cheapness of product.

The Trade in Sundries—Cloth and Dyes.

The high cost of imported goods, despite favorable exchange conditions, and the boycott of Japanese goods have acted as a stimulus to many native industries. For example, the output of native woven and knitted goods was much greater in 1919 than during the preceding year. There are several hundred cloth-weaving factories in and around Canton using mostly wooden hand looms and employing in the aggregate between 20,000 and 25,000 operatives. It is practically impossible to arrive accurately at the value of their output, but a rough approximation places exports at about 35 or 40 per cent of the total output. During 1919 native cotton cloth of various kinds valued at \$572,081 was exported, as against \$683,073 in 1918, most of these exports being to French Indo-China and the Straits Settlements.

The scarcity and high price of imported dyes caused the native product to have an active year. The center of the native dye industry in this district is at Paklow, Kwangsi Province. Liquid vegetable indigo to the amount of about 9,000,000 pounds is produced during an average year.

Trade in Matches and Fireworks.

Despite the boycott which came into operation during the latter part of 1919, the value of matches imported—chiefly from Japan—

slightly increased though the quantity decreased as compared with 1918, the figures being 331,867 gross, valued at \$198,172 in 1919 as against 337,351 gross, valued at \$182,556 in 1918, with advance in price of about 30 per cent. During 1919 there were three match factories in operation at Canton, the Hao Ming, Kat Cheung, and the Tai Yik, using machinery imported principally from Japan. The Tungshan Match Factory is being constructed at Canton, and another is in process of organization at the Wongsha suburb. Some of the matches masquerading in this market as native goods are really imported and packed here with native labels.

The manufacture of fireworks, including firecrackers, was below normal though slightly better than in 1918. The high price of materials cut down local consumption, but exports increased considerably, the figures being 5,891,067 pounds, valued at \$1,799,482 in 1919, as against 4,161,067, valued at \$1,224,904 during 1918.

Demand for Launches and Motor Boats.

Canton is strung out along the banks of the Pearl River and is intersected by numerous canals. It therefore depends to a considerable extent upon its waterways as a means of communication. There is a resulting demand for steam launches and motor boats for both business and recreation. Of late there are indications of a limited demand for speed boats. One motor boat recently constructed and launched by the Chu Kong Motor Boat Co. of Canton is capable of a speed of approximately 30 miles an hour. The principal launch and motor-boat manufacturers in Canton are Hip Tung Wo, Chu Kong Motor Boat Co., and Kwan Wo On. These plants are equipped to build small engines, but usually import the better grades.

Shipbuilding.

The Kwang Nam Dock Co. is the largest shipbuilding plant in Canton and the only one equipped to build vessels of any considerable size. While the largest vessel yet constructed by it is of only 2,000 gross tons, the manager states that the plant can build iron or steel vessels up to 3,000 tons in size and will manufacture boilers and steam engines on order. During 1919 it built and launched two vessels, one of 1,600 and the other of 1,800 gross tons, as well as a half-dozen launches of various sizes. The yard is equipped throughout with British machinery, with the exception of a few small machines of American make.

Paper Factories.

There are two factories in Kwangtung Province engaged in manufacturing machine-made paper from rags and waste paper. One, the Mien Yuan Paper Factory, is located at Canton and has a daily output of more than 4 tons. Its machinery is of British manufacture and has been in use about 27 years. The other, the Kongmoon Paper Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.), is located at the treaty port of Kongmoon and represents an investment of approximately \$290,000. It has a daily output of about 3 tons and furnishes employment to about 100 employees. Its machinery was made in Japan and has been in use about 7 years. Motive power is furnished by two internal combustion engines, of which the larger, about 200 horsepower, was made in Great Britain, while the smaller one, about 50 horsepower, was

made in Canton. The plant has its own electric-lighting equipment. The product of both factories is consumed chiefly as news and wrapping paper, being used locally and also exported to Hongkong and Singapore.

The North and East River districts produce from bamboo pulp and lime a fairly good hand-made paper which is burned during religious exercises and also used for toilet purposes.

Trade in Human Hair.

Exports of human hair declined greatly during the war, but are now on the road to recovery. Exports in 1913 were 1,590,933 pounds valued at \$356,662, as compared with 441,733 pounds valued at \$139,843 in 1918, and 804,933 pounds valued at \$308,497 in 1919.

The Cement Trade.

Exportation of cement has declined greatly during and since the war. The exports in 1913, amounting to 71,865 barrels valued at \$128,110, had fallen off in 1919 to 3,130 barrels valued at \$12,367. This decline, however, was counterbalanced by an increase in local demand, and the Government cement factory at Canton is operating eight boilers at full capacity and turning out about 500 barrels daily. The product, though inferior to imported cement in quality, is much cheaper in price and is used largely in local construction. The limestone for its manufacture comes from the North River district of Kwangtung Province.

Silverware Trade.

The silverware industry had a good year with an estimated output of \$1,200,000, of which about 30 per cent was shipped to the Straits Settlements, French Indo-China and Siam, and about 20 per cent to Europe and America. Exports for 1919 reached 23,060 pounds valued at \$582,427, while for 1918 they were 31,256 pounds valued at \$595,899. The quantity of silverware exported during 1913 is not available, but its value was \$165,215. Comparison of this figure with values in 1919 is deceptive, a large part of the increase (expressed in United States currency) being accounted for by the phenomenal advance in price of silver rather than by actual growth in exports of silverware.

Trade in Jadestones and Ivory Ware.

Few high-grade jadestones were imported from Burma during 1919, and as a result prices advanced considerably. Sales during the year amounted to about \$800,000. Owing to disturbed local conditions the number of cutters employed in the jadestone industry in Canton declined to about 5,000, being about one-half the normal number. In consequence very few cut jadestones were exported.

The ivory-ware trade increased greatly as compared with the preceding year. Cost of materials, obtained from French Indo-China and Siam, advanced considerably, as did the wages of cutters and carvers. There are about 20 large ivory-working establishments in Canton employing probably between 700 and 800 workers, the average wage being about \$2 per day, though carvers engaged in the more delicate work receive considerably more. Canton ivory carvings are well known throughout the Far East.

Blackwood Products.

There is a large and steady demand among better-class Chinese for blackwood furniture, made locally from materials imported from Siam. It is estimated that about 3,000 workers are engaged in this industry, and the value of the annual production is placed by dealers at between \$800,000 and \$900,000. The use of blackwood ware also in this district is rapidly increasing in the homes of both Chinese and foreigners.

Agricultural Products—Rice.

In years of good harvests the two annual rice crops of this district usually meet about half the local requirements, the balance of the needs being satisfied by imports from Siam, Cochin China, and the Yangtze Valley. During 1919 the governments of Siam and Cochin China imposed restrictions on exportation of rice, thus cutting off the supplies which Canton usually obtains from those sources and causing a sharp advance in prices quoted on the Hongkong market. Wuhu, the rice center of the Yangtze Valley region, helped the emergency by making large shipments to Canton. Rice crops of Kwangtung had been unusually poor in 1918, and it was extremely fortunate that seasonable rains and absence of floods resulted in bumper crops in 1919, otherwise there would have been violent hunger riots and tremendous increase in river piracies and robberies. Experienced dealers estimate that the 1919 crops were about double those of 1918. The embargo imposed by Canton authorities on rice exportation contributed toward increase of prices in Hongkong, and the large profits thus offered tempted many dealers to smuggle rice into that port in wholesale quantities, much reaching Hongkong in this way in spite of several large seizures by officials.

Sugar and Sugar Cane.

Sugar cane is grown in the East, North, and West River regions of Kwangtung Province. Accurate figures of the sugar-cane production are not to be had, but rough estimates by the larger dealers place the value of sugar produced in 1919 at about \$2,000,000. Chinese Maritime Customs statistics show that in 1919 the exports of sugar cane through Canton amounted to 3,506,533 pounds valued at \$40,436, as compared with 8,822,533 pounds valued at \$89,261 in 1918. Exports of brown sugar during 1919 amounted to 734,933 pounds valued at \$41,649, as compared with 4,345,200 pounds valued at \$285,451 in the preceding year. Exports of white sugar and sugar candy during the same periods were relatively insignificant.

Tobacco Production.

The tobacco-leaf production of 1919 was good, exports in 1918 increasing from 4,267,200 pounds, valued at \$563,930, to 9,257,067 pounds, valued at \$1,644,565, in 1919. Acreage devoted to cultivation of tobacco is increasing. The domestic consumption of locally grown tobacco can not be ascertained.

Cassia Products.

The growth and cutting of cassia trees is an important occupation in Kwangsi and parts of Kwangtung. The product of the cassia tree, sometimes called "Chinese cinnamon," is nearly all exported. The following table of exports through Canton will give some idea of

the depression and recovery of the cassia trade during and after the war:

Year.	Cassia lignea.		Cassia refuse.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
1912.....	9,447,466	\$368,969	4,439,333	\$192,469
1913.....	13,788,800	978,940	6,882,666	234,223
1914.....	10,588,066	572,437	4,900,800	161,494
1915.....	12,661,733	463,031	5,398,000	124,006
1916.....	10,889,000	509,626	5,669,466	173,203
1917.....	7,391,200	437,316	4,304,733	186,359
1918.....	6,972,733	373,700	11,072,867	493,043
1919.....	16,917,733	1,281,185	6,723,900	271,733

Peanut Exports.

Cultivation of peanuts is a considerable pursuit in the North River District of Kwangtung. There are no reliable statistics of production, and estimates of various dealers differ widely. Though only a small fraction of the production is exported and though silver fluctuations affect the trade, the following table showing exportation of peanuts and peanut oil during and since 1913 will indicate the effect of the war upon the trade and, to some extent, upon the cultivation of peanuts in this district:

Year.	Peanuts in shell.		Peanut oil.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
1913.....	9,789,466	\$245,697	1,080,800	\$30,164
1914.....	1,391,066	32,057	852,800	58,201
1915.....	777,600	12,519	1,251,600	66,661
1916.....	960,800	24,650	2,148,800	140,390
1917.....	174,000	6,030	772,267	80,470
1918.....	746,800	30,290	182,533	24,116
1919.....	648,133	31,927	958,667	136,991

Camphor, Lichee, and Tea.

Camphor is produced in the East, North and West River regions of Kwangtung. The trade was very active during the year, prices advancing from \$100 per picul of 133½ pounds to about \$300 (Hong-kong currency) per picul. Exports jumped from 40,400 pounds in 1918 to 254,667 pounds in 1919.

The vegetable and fruit crops generally were below normal in 1919, the lichee harvest amounting to a mere fraction of the usual quantity. The tea crop was about normal, but a slack demand abroad caused a drop in prices. Tea cultivation in this district has been in a state of steady decline for a number of years.

Mines and Mining.

In future years mining activities will probably form one of the principal sources of revenue of the territory comprising the Canton district, and the subject deserves emphasis because of the potentiality indicated through available information. Mineral resources of the region are of wide variety and richness, including coal, tin, antimony, copper, iron, limestone, wolframite, lead, molybdenum, zinc, quicksilver, gold, and silver. Causes which until now have

tended to obstruct any large-scale development of these resources may be summed up as general backwardness of the people, unsatisfactory internal conditions, and lack of adequate transportation facilities in places. Furthermore, the wide fluctuation in value of silver as related to gold at times automatically opens and shuts the door to foreign markets, discouraging attempts at steady production, and damaging organizations of trained workers built up by years of effort.

The description of the Canton consular district by Consul Paul N. Josselyn, published, 1919, in vol. 1 of the Commercial Handbook of China (Department of Commerce Miscellaneous Series No. 84), contains much information regarding minerals and mining in this district, and data on exports of ores, etc., are given in the foregoing table of exports.

Trade with United States.

While the interposition of Hongkong between Canton and its foreign markets and sources of supply renders impracticable any complete analysis of foreign-trade figures here, some comparison can be made.

The following table, covering the years 1913, 1918, and 1919, indicates the rapidly increasing participation of the United States as a purchaser of goods in this consular district, the increase in 1919 over 1918 being occasioned almost wholly by raw silk on which there was an advance in both price and quantity shipped:

	1913	1918	1919
Value of exports from Canton to foreign countries.....	\$39,587,454	\$90,035,318	\$37,715,592
Value of exports from Canton to United States.....	7,993,770	13,426,599	27,531,595

Declared Exports to United States and Its Possessions.

The declared export returns show the value of merchandise moving from this consular district to the United States during 1919 to have been \$27,531,595, exclusive of the considerable value of merchandise originating in this district but invoiced at Hongkong for shipment to the United States.

The detailed items of exports to the United States for 1918 and 1919, as declared through this consulate, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
TO THE UNITED STATES.				
Beads and bead ornaments:				
Beads.....cases			21	\$1,208
Bags, beaded.....do			9	1,234
Bristles.....pounds	63,975	\$149,885	4,763	13,993
Carpets, wool.....cases			2	346
Copper, manufactures of:				
Enameled ware.....do	3	457	66	5,648
Earthen, stone, and china ware:				
Chinaware.....do	426	8,734	1,212	52,148
Curios.....do	1	111	5	2,291
Explosives:				
Firecrackers.....pounds	144,864	16,418	1,178,832	192,788
Fans, palm leaf.....dozens	111,916	13,793	184,723	53,835
Feathers.....pounds	657,867	62,154	116,137	64,996

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
TO THE UNITED STATES—continued.				
Fibers, vegetable and textile, manufactures of:				
Baskets, envelope.....cases.....			2	\$218
Braids, colored.....do.....			5	266
Palm fiber or reeds.....bales.....	50	\$831		
Straw cuffs.....pairs.....			405,000	4,365
Straw, twisted.....bales.....			34	193
Gallnuts.....pounds.....	20,000	3,779		
Ginger preserves.....cases.....			37	662
Ginseng.....pounds.....	2,267	129		170
Glass, manufactures of:				
Glassware.....cases.....			118	10,371
Hair, human.....pounds.....	61,383	28,969	185,025	96,629
Hides, cow.....do.....	25,770	9,624	34,109	18,189
Ivory ware.....cases.....			3	487
Joss sticks.....do.....	20	65	455	3,906
Matting.....yards.....	742,680	102,080	2,905,129	493,975
Mats or rugs.....do.....	53,200	8,708	279,440	74,527
Oil:				
Cassia.....cases.....		3,963		
Wood.....pounds.....	154,000	21,894	228,000	41,378
Tea.....do.....			38,000	6,157
Ore:				
Gold and lead.....tons.....			10	479
Molybdenite.....pounds.....	360	403	725	1,035
Wolfram.....tons.....	1,641	1,548,925	551	219,006
Paper.....pounds.....	1,860	354	7,648	2,985
Paper, lithographic.....cases.....			60	1,709
Precious stones:				
Amethyst.....do.....			1	115
Jade ware.....do.....	14	1,757	80	28,919
Seeds:				
Star aniseed.....pounds.....	2,000	3,577		
Silk and manufactures of:				
Raw silk.....do.....	1,670,161	7,995,462	3,516,202	22,268,029
Wastesilk.....do.....	4,330,141	3,015,258	2,728,426	3,190,260
Cocoons, pierced.....do.....	93,803	52,521	24,070	86,139
Pajamas.....cases.....		6,230	4	333
Piece goods.....do.....	9	7,316	11	5,094
Embroideries.....do.....	83	16,361	342	62,024
Spices:				
Cassia, buds.....pounds.....	33,332	3,015	6,666	1,158
Cassia, lignea.....do.....			368,296	26,143
Cassia, saigon promi.....do.....	13,332	4,019		
Cassia, selected and broken.....do.....	4,078,804	185,964	2,252,733	158,820
Sundries.....cases.....			43	1,195
Tin.....tons.....			25	34,588
Tobacco leaves.....pounds.....	152,128	53,388	530,665	168,971
Toys.....cases.....			22	956
Wood, manufactures of:				
Bamboo baskets.....do.....	2	154	107	5,128
Bamboo, split.....bales.....	11,823	26,461	5,760	13,953
Bamboo ware.....cases.....	37	2,995	543	26,221
Blackwood ware.....do.....	60	2,807	664	20,293
Canes.....bales.....	242	1,763	620	1,871
China reeds.....do.....	4,303	64,657	4,532	60,005
Pot scrubs.....do.....			230	778
Rattanware.....cases.....	8	475	13	5,195
Woodenware.....do.....	1	143		
Total.....		13,426,599		27,531,595
TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Canes.....bales.....	290	1,670	310	2,074
Lard.....pounds.....			11,200	2,250
Molding.....cases.....			7	980
Packing.....do.....	4	1,672		
Silk.....pounds.....	18,537	87,241	667	3,943
Total.....		90,583		9,247
TO HAWAII.				
Books.....cases.....			1	118
RETURNED AMERICAN GOODS.				
Batteries, storage.....cases.....			1	300
Teeth, artificial.....do.....			1	702
Total.....				1,002

Conditions for Importation of American Goods.

The Chinese usually import foreign goods through non-Chinese commission houses in China. Commission firms doing an American business have branches or connections in the United States and usually buy directly from manufacturers. The best course for exporting manufacturers or their sole exporting agents to adopt is either to establish branches or to form connections with an established American importing house in China, and send out representatives to attach themselves to such establishments. They thus obtain the full advantage of facilities afforded by an organization which often reaches out to all important treaty ports, in some cases arranging to finance transactions for native buyers. In view of the keen international competition existing in China, only carefully picked men of high caliber should be sent out to represent American firms; and the question of selecting agents in this field should receive the best possible attention and thought. In some instances agencies for products of the United States have been obtained by firms interested in pushing similar products of other nations, with the result that goods covered by American agencies were practically eliminated from the market.

Chief Articles of Import.

Among imported articles in constant demand in this district and of interest to American and Philippine exporters are, in the order of their importance: Kerosene, cotton goods, paper, sugar, electrical materials, yarn, pig and bar lead, wheat flour, tin plates, cigarettes, copper slabs and ingots, iron and steel bars, woolen goods, dyes, nickel, leather, matches, canned goods, cement, paraffin wax, macaroni and vermicelli, liquid fuel, match-making materials, clothing, bar soap, engine oil, wire nails, needles, and theatrical effects.

Kerosene Oil.

Kerosene oil is imported into this district principally by one American and one British company. Importations of American kerosene jumped from 5,506,494 gallons, valued at \$1,562,530, in 1918, to 11,197,118 gallons, valued at \$3,865,524, in 1919. Importations in 1913 were 8,953,382 gallons, valued at \$997,229. The importation in 1919 was greater than in any of the preceding six years with the exception of 1914, during which shipments reached the unusual figure of 16,245,329 gallons, valued at \$2,225,543. American kerosene consumed in China is normally more than half the total amount imported.

Electric Power Equipment.

There is a growing market in this district for electric power plants and equipment. At present there are electric power plants in the Kwangtung Province at Canton, Lo Ting, Waichow, Kongmoon, Sunwei, Sunning, Suncheong, Fatshan, Fakhoi, Kungyik, Machen, Yungki, Siulam, Shiuhing, Shakee, Chanchun, Sheklung, Shiukwan, Tungkoon, Sainam, and Taieung. In the Kwangsi Province there are power plants at Lungchow, Liuchowfu, Kweilin, Pinglo, Moyun, Paklow, Wuchow, and Poseh. Many of these plants are very small and operated by internal-combustion engines. Canton and Fatshan have the largest installations. At Canton an American engineering

firm is installing a modern electric power plant for the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company at a cost of approximately \$1,300,000. The new equipment, which is American throughout, consists of two 2,500-kilowatt turbine units, planned to include ultimately two 5,000 and two 10,000 kilowatt units. It is estimated that the new installation will be completed in October, 1920, supplementing and finally displacing the present mixed machinery obtained from America, Great Britain, and Germany. At present the plant is driven by 12 Diesel engines with a total of 2,558 horsepower. On January 1, 1920, it was supplying current to 8,000 consumers in and around Canton.

Electrical Sundries.

There is increasing demand in Canton for electrical sundries, the principal item being fans and accessories. In 1919 the value of electric fans imported was \$55,478, as compared with \$51,863 in 1918. Fans imported in 1913 are not given as a separate item in the customs returns, but the value of electrical materials imported during that year was \$72,163. In 1919 the value of electrical materials imported, exclusive of fans and equipment for power plants, was \$335,273 as compared with \$205,824 for 1918. The value of power-plant equipment imported into Canton in 1919 was \$433,882 as against nothing in 1918. There is also a demand for small electric generating sets of about 2 kilowatts, for use in Government offices, homes of wealthy Chinese, and a few factories.

There is a fairly good and growing market in this district for marine motors of 4 to 35 horsepower for use in passenger launches. Simplicity of construction and ease of operation are demanded by purchasers. American motors have become very popular during the past few years.

Machinery and Machine Tools.

Manufacturing is in its infancy in this district and though there are a few factories of various kinds using imported, power-driven machinery, their output is negligible as compared with the goods manufactured by hand and by hand-driven machinery, because human labor is one of the cheapest things offered for sale on the local market. The manager of a peanut mill, which has steam-driven rolls for grinding the nuts and hand-driven "drop-hammer" mills for grinding the cakes, stated that steam power in 1917 was no cheaper than man power, but that he preferred it because it necessitated the presence of fewer employees.

However, there are hopeful indications of an increasing market here for machinery. A modern flour mill, equipped throughout with American machinery, is being constructed by an American firm at Canton, the cost of the completed plant to be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. Motive power is to be supplied by an internal combustion engine, and the mill will have an output capacity of 150 barrels daily. The Government arsenal, the shops maintained by the railways in this district, as well as other fairly large machine shops at Canton, numbering from 16 to 20, are considerable users of machine tools and tool steel.

But American firms should not attempt to sell machinery in this territory merely by sending out catalogues and writing letters. Ex-

pert personal representation of the highest order is absolutely necessary to meet the keen competition from other countries.

American Dyes.

When the German dye firms were closed after China's entry into the war, prices of dyes went skyrocketing and dealings became largely speculative. The Germans had so stabilized prices that while they were in the market and could import, it was possible for dealers to buy large stocks without fear that a considerable drop in prices would involve them in heavy loss. This, as much as quality, was responsible for the high esteem in which German dyes were held. The Germans also kept stocks on hand so that demonstration and experimentation was possible. That these stocks were very large is evidenced by the fact that in the latter part of 1919 genuine German dyes were still on the market in considerable quantities, probably from old stocks which had been held back in Hongkong.

With the cessation of German dye importations, the market fell into a chaotic state, and wholesale imitations and frauds were practiced, with the result that buyers became timid and uncertain. At times they paid high prices for very inferior goods and at others obtained relatively high-grade dyes at much lower prices. At first American dyes were received in China with marked suspicion, but the presence of American salesmen helped to convince the Chinese that the dyes were really American products.

Dealers in American dyes in China should work with two main objects in view: First, an effort to stabilize prices, so as to eliminate speculative features; second, the establishing of trade-marks or "chops," to which they should stick. Although China has no adequate trade-mark protection law, there is no people with a higher respect for an established "chop" than the Chinese. Consequently, one of the first steps that should be taken by an American firm on entering Chinese markets with a product depending on its trade-mark for indication of quality is to have that trade-mark protected against piracy by registration in Japan and other treaty countries of possible competition. Even with such protection a sharp vigilance should be maintained.

Opportunity for American Cotton Goods.

This district offers to American cotton goods a market of interesting possibilities. It is very doubtful whether American manufacturers can compete successfully in those grades of cotton goods to which Japan has seriously turned her attention, on account of her proximity to China, her cheap labor, and her thoroughly economical marketing methods. American cotton goods have, however, a high reputation as regards quality, and the writer sees no reason why America should not successfully compete in the lines now principally supplied by European countries. Among the reasons for America's lost footing in the China cotton-goods trade are: Unwillingness to manufacture especially for this country, indifference, and the pirating of American "chops" by foreign competitors. It is encouraging to note, however, that American trade in cottons is beginning to show faint signs of revival.

An examination of the Chinese Maritime Customs' analyses of foreign trade discloses the fact that Europe supplies China with

most of her italians, venetians, poplins, lastings, printed sateens, white and gray shirtings, cambrics, lawns, muslins, lenos and balzarines, and printed crape. It is in these lines that American cottons have their best opportunity in China. At present the whole of China's cotton-goods importations is largely in the hands of the Japanese and British, Japan furnishing most of the drills, sheetings, T-cloths, and jeans.

The grades of cotton goods most largely imported into China from all sources are, in the order of their importance, white plain shirtings, gray plain sheetings, jeans, gray plain shirtings, fast black italians, drills, figured poplins, plain-colored lastings, plain cotton prints, T-cloths, fast-black venetians, plain-colored italians, turkey-red cottons and dyed T-cloths, plain and dyed or printed flannelettes, velvets and velveteens, plain-colored venetians, cotton towels, figured lastings, cambrics, lawns and muslins, plain-colored poplins, white-figured shirtings, figured italians, and fast-black lastings.

Cotton Yarns.

British India and Japan supply nearly all of the cotton yarn imported into Canton. The following figures will give some idea of the trade: In 1919 the importation of Indian yarn was 6,758,533 pounds valued at \$3,923,762, as against the 1918 importation of 5,341,066 pounds valued at \$2,070,705, and the 1913 importation of 9,658,533 pounds valued at \$1,327,901. Importation of Japanese yarn in 1919 was 3,828,533 pounds valued at \$2,257,980, as against the 1918 figure of 4,015,600 pounds valued at \$1,648,643, and the 1913 figure of 1,310,533 pounds valued at \$166,311. It will be noted that the quantity imported in 1919 was slightly less than that imported in 1913. This almost stationary condition of imports is due partly to incomplete recovery from war upheaval and partly to increased domestic production.

Importation of Condensed Milk.

The importation of condensed milk into Canton is far and away greater than the importation of all other canned goods combined. The lack of sanitary dairy farms is causing an increasing number of Chinese to use canned milk, and there is no reason why a reasonably large trade in this commodity should not be developed by an intelligent campaign in advertising.

Increasing Use of Automobiles.

The increasing use of automobiles in Canton is indicated by an order just issued by the Canton municipality requiring chauffeurs and owners of cars to apply for certificates and licenses on or before July 31, 1920. No registration has heretofore been required. Canton has at present about 20 miles of roadway suitable for automobile traffic. This mileage is being increased by broadening existing streets and constructing new roadway over the base of the city wall which is being demolished. There are now in Canton about 45 automobiles, principally of American manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 55i

December 31, 1920

CONTENTS.

Amoy:	Page.	Amoy—Continued.	Page.
Remittances from abroad.....	2	Depression in tobacco.....	11
Summary of trade.....	2	Industrial activity.....	11
Boycott on Japanese goods.....	4	Swatow:	
American goods by way of Hong-		Factors affecting trade.....	12
kong.....	4	Agricultural conditions.....	13
Advantages of importing from		Construction.....	13
Manila.....	4	Port improvements.....	13
Foreign import trade.....	5	Value of total trade.....	13
Trade gains and losses.....	7	Movement of treasure.....	14
America's interest in the oil fields..	8	Direct trade with foreign coun-	
Imports of Chinese produce.....	8	tries.....	15
The export trade of Amoy.....	9	Import trade by articles.....	15
The camphor industry.....	9	Chief products shipped to foreign	
Leather.....	10	countries.....	18
Coal.....	10	Declared exports to the United	
Declared exports to the Philip-		States.....	21
pines.....	10	Facilities for trade representation..	21

CHINA.

AMOY.

By Consul Clarence E. Gauss, Amoy.

The net value of the trade of the port of Amoy in 1919, the first post-war year, was \$26,875,933; in 1918, \$16,614,056; and in 1913, representing normal pre-war conditions, \$14,630,215.

These statistics would seem to show an increase of about 84 per cent in the trade of the port between 1913 and 1919, but the difference is, in fact, due to the rate of conversion of the haikwan tael into United States currency—in 1913 the haikwan tael was estimated to be equivalent to \$0.729; in 1918, \$1.193; and in 1919, \$1.359. The rate in 1919, it will be observed, is an increase of 86 per cent over that of 1913.

In terms of haikwan taels, the silver customs unit of China, the net trade of the port in 1913 was 20,068,882 haikwan taels; in 1918, 13,926,283; and in 1919, 19,776,257 haikwan taels. The total for 1913, however, included an item of some 978,753 Haikwan taels (\$713,511), opium import: totals for 1918 and 1919 include none, the trade being prohibited.

The year 1919 represents a substantial revival of the trade of the port following the close of the European war, with the accompanying restoration of shipping facilities, the availability of American and European materials and manufactures, and the necessity for replenishing depleted local stocks.

Trade in all lines, however, as will be noted from the detailed statistics, has not returned to normal, so far as the actual volume of business is concerned.

Remittances from Abroad.

While the abnormally high silver exchange which prevailed during 1919 was, theoretically, favorable to the import trade, it in fact seriously impaired the purchasing power of the people, for the reason that this district has always been largely dependent upon remittances from the large colonies of Amoy Chinese in the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Formosa, Dutch East Indies, and other eastern localities.

In years of normal silver exchange, as, for example, 1913, there has been an annual remittance from Amoy Chinese abroad to their families at home estimated at from \$26,000,000 to \$30,000,000 silver. These remittances came in approximately the following amounts from the following places:

From—	Value
Philippine Islands.....	\$10,000,000
Singapore and Straits Settlements.....	8,000,000
Java and Sumatra.....	5,000,000
Burma.....	2,000,000
French Indo-China.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$26,000,000

During the latter half of 1916 and in 1917 and 1918, with their high silver exchange, the volume of remittances from the gold-standard territories was greatly reduced, and the local people had to depend largely upon local resources. This, however, did not result in any considerable local industrial development; those theretofore dependent upon remittances from abroad resorted to local borrowing. But over this period of several years the limits of the resources of the people were reached, and during 1919 the volume of remittances from abroad necessarily increased, although it was still only about 50 per cent of normal.

Summary of Trade.

The following table gives a summary of the export and import trade of the port of Amoy in 1913, 1918, and 1919, in terms of both the haikwan tael and United States dollar:

Imports and exports.	1913		1918		1919	
	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.
Imports of foreign goods:						
From foreign countries and Hongkong.....	10,916,097	7,957,835	7,365,919	8,787,541	9,285,985	12,619,067
From Chinese ports.....	354,661	259,540	410,598	489,844	412,811	561,010
Total.....	11,270,748	8,216,375	7,776,517	9,277,385	9,698,806	13,180,077
Reexports of foreign goods:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	509,573	371,479	112,944	134,742	167,674	227,899
To Chinese ports.....	165,643	120,754	212,647	253,688	119,857	162,577
Total.....	675,216	492,233	325,591	388,430	287,535	390,476
Total net foreign imports.	10,595,532	7,724,142	7,450,926	8,888,955	9,411,261	12,789,631
Imports of Chinese produce....	6,316,908	4,605,026	4,213,941	5,027,232	7,862,007	10,684,468

Imports and exports.	1913		1918		1919	
	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.	Haikwan taels.	United States dollars.
Reexports of Chinese produce:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	222,313	162,066	110,620	131,970	70,400	95,674
To Chinese ports.....	12,938	9,432	122,849	146,548	17,038	23,182
Total.....	235,251	171,498	233,469	278,518	87,438	118,856
Total net imports of Chinese produce.....	6,031,657	4,433,528	3,980,481	4,748,714	7,774,549	10,565,612
Exports of Chinese produce of local origin:						
To foreign countries and Hongkong.....	2,310,911	1,684,678	1,815,852	2,106,311	1,757,972	2,389,084
To Chinese ports.....	1,080,749	787,866	679,021	810,076	832,455	1,131,306
Total exports of local origin.....	3,391,663	2,472,544	2,494,876	2,976,387	2,590,427	3,520,390
Trade of the port (Gross value...)	20,979,349	15,293,945	14,485,331	17,281,001	20,151,240	27,385,535
(Net value.....)	20,068,882	14,630,215	13,926,283	16,614,056	19,776,237	26,875,933

The relative unimportance of Amoy in the trade of China is shown in the following statistics:

In 1913, out of 48 ports, Amoy stood nineteenth in the whole trade of China, handling $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total; it stood fifteenth in imports of foreign goods, taking 1.8 per cent of the net foreign imports; tenth in imports of Chinese goods, taking 3 per cent of the net Chinese imports; and twenty-eighth in exports, supplying three-fifths of 1 per cent of the total exports.

The statistics for all China for 1919 are not now available in Amoy, but in 1918 this port stood twenty-fourth out of a total of 50 ports in the whole trade of China, handling a trifle more than 1 per cent of the total; it stood twentieth in imports of foreign goods, taking 1.3 per cent of the net foreign imports; sixteenth in imports of Chinese goods, taking 1.4 per cent of the total; and thirtieth in exports, supplying only three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total exports.

And yet the port is not entirely unworthy of consideration in American trade efforts in China. A net foreign import of \$12,789,931 in 1919 entitles the port to some standing as a possible market for American goods.

Trade with Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the trade between Amoy and foreign countries during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Countries of origin and destination.	Gross imports of foreign goods.			Exports (including reexports of native goods).		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
British India.....	\$365,468	\$49,168	\$2,244	\$103,795	\$30,213	\$86,257
Dutch Indies.....	243,392	440,174	520,231	411,156	186,006	322,277
France.....	590	911	823	10	84	559
French Indo-China.....	11,087	37,830	49,646	859	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	30,034	6,563	9,569	618	30	198
Hongkong.....	5,729,390	4,786,577	8,170,705	238,701	679,019	468,287
Japan (including Taiwan).....	492,455	2,698,205	2,207,604	191,841	281,821	238,521
Philippine Islands.....	28,515	9,966	348,721	95,612	77,854	192,642
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc.	599,715	454,414	538,573	796,711	1,042,845	1,175,422
United States (including Hawaii)	455,065	313,733	771,365	.....	.....	116
All other countries.....	2,144	.....	186	8,373	409	478
Total.....	7,967,835	8,787,544	12,619,667	1,846,776	2,298,281	2,484,757

The foreign trade of Amoy is shown in this table to be handled in a large measure through the port of Hongkong, which serves as the distributing center for South China ports, and in any consideration of increasing the American share of the trade with the Amoy district the position of Hongkong as the principal center of supply is of importance.

The Effect of the Boycott on Japanese Goods.

The boycott against Japanese goods has turned attention to the possibilities of manufacturing by the Chinese in their own country of many of the articles now supplied from Japan. So far as the Amoy district is concerned, however, there has actually been little accomplished in this direction. With the suspension of the sales of Japanese goods, Chinese dealers sought supplies of Chinese and other foreign manufactured articles, but in many cases they were unable to obtain them, and consequently were forced to continue the sale of the Japanese goods.

While the increased position of Japan in the import trade of this port may be expected to be somewhat affected when adequate supplies of European goods are again available for the China market, Japan, trading largely from Taiwan for the Amoy field, may be expected to maintain a much larger share in the trade of the port than was enjoyed in 1913.

It will be observed that in 1919 Hongkong was credited with approximately 65 per cent of the foreign imports into Amoy, Japan 17 per cent, the United States over 6 per cent, Singapore over 4 per cent, and the Dutch Indies a trifle less.

Of exports in 1919, Singapore took about 48 per cent, Hongkong 19 per cent, Japan, including Taiwan, 9½ per cent, the Dutch Indies 13 per cent, and the Philippines 8 per cent.

American Goods by Way of Hongkong.

A fair share of the foreign imports credited to Hongkong represents American goods, including pharmaceutical products and tin plate; and in the imports from the Philippine Islands (hardware, soap, toilet articles, flour, cigars and cigarettes, condensed milk, haberdashery, cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, paints, and general sundries) goods of American manufacture are also represented.

There is some import from the Philippines via Hongkong. It is to be regretted that, with the direct shipping facilities available between Amoy and Manila, there is no effort made looking to the increased shipment of goods from Manila to this port. The business at both the Manila and Amoy ends is in the hands largely of Chinese firms, but the larger business opportunities of the Philippine trade have diverted attention from the possibilities of the Amoy market, which, while not of large proportions, is worthy of some effort being made looking to a permanent trade.

Advantage of Importing from Manila.

In connection with importations from Manila, it is to be noted that it was found possible during 1919, to import certain goods, at least, from Manila and sell them on the Amoy market at lower prices than the same goods might be sold by the China distributors, this situation being due in part to exchange (importations into stock in

China being at less favorable exchange than the importations from the Philippines at current exchange), and also to the lower overhead charges actually existing in the gold-standard territory in comparison with the overhead in China, with its silver standard.

That this situation is appreciated by the Chinese is evidenced by the fact that in making inquiries at the consulate for American goods they display little interest in information on the China representatives for the articles desired, and invariably request information on the Philippine agents. Since much of the Philippine business is in the hands of Chinese, this circumstance accounts, of course, for part of the inquiries for the names of Philippine agents.

Foreign Import Trade.

The following table shows the imports, during 1913, 1918, and 1919, by quantity and value, of the principal articles entering into the foreign trade of Amoy:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
COTTON GOODS.						
Shirtings, gray, plain:						
English.....pieces..	63,523	\$108,952	3,578	\$17,911	33,676	\$221,656
Japanese.....do.			14,984	82,492	6,387	42,390
Shirtings, white, plain:						
English.....do.	35,017	105,428	16,603	104,165	20,732	203,703
Other.....do.			2,400	17,952	4,645	40,212
Shirtings, white, figured.....do.			2,915	22,153	1,022	9,472
Drills:						
American.....do.	594	2,074	50	353	93	856
English.....do.	1,016	3,800	625	4,127	1,229	10,073
Japanese.....do.			1,083	6,419	1,706	12,787
Jeans.....do.	913	2,871	2,831	17,330	4,396	37,683
T cloths, 32 inches:						
English.....do.	45,145	73,390	4,701	18,567	15,832	69,495
Japanese.....do.	660	790	29,518	94,024	28,215	90,033
Muslins, lawns, and cambrics, white, dyed, and printed.....pieces.	10,475	8,983	4,311	15,419	4,032	24,643
Lenos and balzarines, white, dyed, and printed.....pieces.	6,659	11,004	2,318	9,422	7,770	35,869
Plain cotton prints.....do.	22,432	33,140	12,980	64,445	8,151	55,771
Printed sateens, reps, etc.....do.	339	1,042	1,642	11,753	202	1,958
Turkey red cottons and dyed T cloths.....pieces.	11,423	33,189	5,420	21,532	9,230	40,603
Dyed cottons, plain, fast black:						
Italians.....do.	5,237	19,385	4,312	45,738	1,080	13,209
Lastings.....do.			8,515	55,993	18,373	141,885
Dyed cottons, plain, colored:						
Italians.....do.	4,175	13,542	530	5,583	7,585	92,772
Lastings.....do.			2,668	21,231	7,004	75,198
Dyed cottons, plain, figured: Italians.....pieces.	14,363	55,527	1,937	15,875	1,621	15,421
Poplins.....do.			9,167	72,179	16,219	153,981
Shirtings, dyed, plain.....do.	917	2,928	1,528	12,633	92	970
Flannel-ettes, plain, dyed and printed.....pieces.	5,185	16,671	18	127	5,524	37,761
Cottons, yarn-dyed.....yards.			218,887	38,849	1,029,918	204,551
Crimps and cretons.....do.			272,372	51,738	202,918	50,166
Japanese cotton cloth.....do.	759,029	33,270	1,195,458	142,472	854,230	140,416
Yarn:						
Indian.....tons.	1,957	544,894	222	162,667	593	719,067
Japanese.....do.	145	37,106	78	69,362	92	112,941
Thread:						
Balls.....do.	3	2,889	10	18,234	933	833
Spools.....gross.	15,648	11,635	8,085	32,119	9,606	45,822
Towels.....dozen.	23,820	13,472	21,424	12,487	17,582	16,207
All other cotton goods.....do.		157,604		63,762		116,232
WOOLEN GOODS.						
Blankets and rugs.....pounds.	21,200	8,039	4,281	7,304	11,945	25,487
Camlets and bunting.....pieces.	3,644	27,562	426	13,972	1,194	44,401
Woolen and worsted yarn and cord.....tons.	8	10,154	4	14,972	6	30,523
All other woolen goods.....do.		11,503		5,719		32,956

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MISCELLANEOUS PIECE GOODS.						
Canvas and cotton duck.....yards..	8,141	\$1,700	35,778	\$13,566	72,970	\$33,236
Silk piece goods.....do.			4,036	14,055	8,669	46,555
All other miscellaneous piece goods..		836		5,473		6,980
METALS AND MINERALS.						
Draas and copper, manufactures of..		6,641		14,570		26,475
Iron and steel, manufactures of tons..		42,343	262	47,835	625	64,225
Lead.....do.	84	5,878	52	13,287	166	8,243
Quicksilver.....do.	11	12,627	5	20,639	11	38,627
Tin:						
Plates.....do.	372	27,496	204	96,492	128	30,352
Slabs.....do.	310	187,680	91	183,791	416	684,983
All other metals and minerals.....		10,298		5,759		13,613
SUNDRIES.						
Aniseed, star.....tons..	20	2,763	17	6,140	13	4,909
Arms and munitions of war.....		1,232		12,053		769
Beans, peas, etc.....tons..	88	2,312	36	2,651	3	212
Bêche de mer.....do.	285	67,830	181	96,046	268	150,653
Birds' nests.....pounds..	8,149	17,976	4,404	33,622	7,481	65,728
Biscuits.....				4,167		13,049
Bottles, empty.....	1,959,897	14,027		14,332		18,244
Candles.....tons..	32	5,287	148	40,346	173	55,431
Cardamoms.....pounds..	7,067	1,491	9,067	5,743	10,533	7,544
Cement.....barrels of 380 pounds..	3,054	5,440	6,093	22,789	4,412	17,429
Cereals: Rice and paddy.....tons..	26,666	926,365	15,427	970,587	3,587	206,082
China ware.....		4,053		7,269		10,728
Cigarette making materials.....				14,676		18,436
Cigarettes.....thousands..	27,166	51,195	98,681	526,838	75,247	457,689
Cigars.....do.	290	4,086	446	10,285	3,220	96,571
Cinnamon.....pounds..	4	4,904	6,400	6,572	8,667	9,894
Clothing, hats, boots, shoes, and gloves.....		72,111		98,685		195,176
Coal.....tons..	13,647	65,569	14,140	251,325	9,819	179,646
Dyes and dyestuffs.....		135,076		27,743		109,907
Electrical materials and fittings.....		19,855		40,666		33,018
Enameled ware.....		14,129		21,179		43,045
Fish and fishery products n. e. s., tons.....	5,291	537,900	3,687	871,866	4,113	1,140,893
Flour.....barrels of 196 pounds..	193,702	657,435	912	8,550	1,586	17,174
Foodstuffs, unclassified.....				97,952		174,627
Fruits, fresh.....tons..	12	401	21	12,128	106	8,734
Furniture and furniture materials.....		10,978		29,356		62,799
Glaseug.....pounds..	22,612	86,017	12,325	69,122	19,619	122,648
Glass and glassware.....		5,379		7,059		8,165
Glass, window.....boxes..	2,680	5,792	827	8,393	991	12,180
Groundnuts.....tons..	17	757	401	36,184	20	2,020
Gum and wax.....do.	7	917	35	18,346	73	6,913
Hemp.....do.	30	4,419	54	13,208		25,725
Horns, deer.....pounds..	2,667	4,024	3,200	22,376	2,267	17,554
Hosiery.....dozen..	15,841	9,754	68,669	98,284	74,966	106,746
Lamps and lampware.....		20,351		9,016		25,694
Leather.....tons..	22	9,489	40	40,765	87	195,303
Leather and manufactures of, n. e. s		3,551		15,399		2,263
Looking-glasses and mirrors.....		5,302		7,404		12,046
Machinery.....		33,654		25,755		36,629
Manures.....tons..	1,813	114,525	87	4,752	728	109,784
Matches.....gross..	899,260	179,365	658,124	356,146	655,403	291,857
Meats, prepared and preserved.....		8,573		13,405		91,162
Medicines.....		82,907		142,980		211,092
Milk, condensed (in tins).....dozen..	29,607	38,203	11,020	31,955	19,086	54,190
Molasses.....tons..	2,711	27,532	120	3,900	1,066	26,280
Mushrooms.....do.	16	11,807	22	27,239	18	23,947
Oil, kerosene:						
American.....American gallons..	3,241,726	428,465	836,955	305,737	2,111,455	843,724
Borneo.....do.	800,954	80,461	97,234	97,234	484,920	160,501
Japanese.....do.			258,500	69,542		
Sumatra.....do.	958,671	106,463	386,013	109,419	853,007	221,460
Paints and paint oil.....pounds..		15,288		13,293		21,728
Paper, including cardboard.....		77,785		15,423		16,362
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		7,824		11,132		25,866
Sandalwood.....tons..	58	5,963	25	7,373	42	12,900
Seeds of all kinds.....pounds..	163	10,900	191,333	14,800	71	14,356
Soap and soap-making materials.....		22,634		123,359		260,421
Spirits of wine.....gallons..			23,661	12,053	28,186	18,194
Stationery.....		8,265		17,127		22,627

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUNDRIES—continued.						
Sugar:						
Brown.....tons	288	\$14,020	115	\$9,257	246	\$34,703
White.....do	10,600	679,314	4,612	550,954	2,524	448,628
Refined.....do	1,141	76,114	4,197	608,949	2,415	536,407
Candy.....do	53	4,100	118	18,053	239	54,673
Tea (Formosan).....do			44	19,361	5	3,342
Telegraph and telephone materials		4,034		11,348		2,583
Toilet requisites		2,469		12,518		24,309
Umbrellas, European and American, pieces	32,374	14,562	35,730	34,101	46,090	50,078
Wines, beer, and spirits		51,273		124,833		176,728
Postal parcels n. e. s.		29,360		114,818		138,876

It will be noted generally from the foregoing table that, as respects quantities, the foreign import trade of the port of Amoy has not yet regained its pre-war levels.

Trade Gains and Losses.

In cotton goods especially is this true, and the gains in this trade made by Japan during the war, particularly with respect to goods formerly supplied from Great Britain, are quite apparent. With the English supplies slow in appearing again on the China market, it remains yet to be seen whether the Japanese gains will be permanent.

Under metals and minerals, manufactures of brass and copper and iron and steel all show gains; in tin plate, a considerable shortage is noted.

Foreign rice and paddy shows a big decrease in 1919 over 1918, but cereal imports from Chinese ports made up the difference. The loss of the China market for American flour, following the development of the Chinese flour industry, is shown by comparison of the figures for 1913, 1918, and 1919.

The increased importation of hosiery is proof of the adoption by the Chinese of the foreign style of hose as one article of foreign dress which is becoming more and more generally accepted.

The imports of condensed milk have not regained pre-war levels, but the use of condensed milk by the Chinese has spread far and wide in the last decade, and it is to be expected that with ample supplies now available, and with direct, personal representation of both American and European brands now in the field, this business will give yearly proof of wide expansion.

Imports of kerosene oil in 1919 show large increases over 1918. This represents replenishment of stocks, which had been heavily depleted during the war when shipping was not available. The oil market during the year was steady; business was fairly satisfactory. The estimated increase in business over 1918 amounted to about 50,000 units of 10 American gallons.

Cheap grades of Japanese oil, which are largely used for adulteration purposes, did not enter the Amoy market during 1919; this is due probably, in part, to the boycott, and partly to the conditions in the oil market in Taiwan, whence most of the Japanese supplies formerly reached Amoy.

The shortage in tin plate, which has previously been noted, somewhat reduced the output of locally made filled packages and naturally tended to increase sales of bulk oil.

America's Interest in the Oil Field.

In connection with the kerosene trade, it is to be noted that numerous independent American companies are making inquiries in the China field looking to the establishment of business.

There are at present two American oil companies in the Amoy field and one British company. These companies have organized distribution systems, and independent competition is naturally difficult.

A conservative estimate of the total kerosene business of the Amoy district is placed at 325,000 units of 10 American gallons a year. This business being at present divided amongst three well-organized companies, it must be conceded that the opportunity for independent concerns, without local organizations built up through a series of years, is decidedly restricted, and, with the small tonnage which would likely be handled by an independent competitor, requiring either direct shipment from home or transshipment with added freight and considerable leakage, it is not believed that a profitable business could be done in Amoy. Of course, this statement does not apply to the larger Chinese ports, where the offtake is much heavier and decidedly more rapid, and independent supplies can be more promptly thrown into consumption.

Imports of Chinese Produce.

The increase in the importation of Chinese products, chiefly from Shanghai and Newchwang, from \$5,027,232, in 1918, to \$10,684,468, in 1919, is accounted for partly by the increased value of such commodities, as well as by the 16 cents difference in the 1918 and 1919 gold values of the haikwan tael. The imports of Chinese produce in 1913 amounted to 6,316,908 haikwan taels (\$4,605,026).

The bean-cake imports in 1913 amounted to 79,293 tons, valued at \$1,819,798; in 1918 the import was 25,168 tons, worth \$905,733; and in 1919 the import reached 47,095 tons, valued at \$2,363,271. This increase is due in part to the need for fertilizers in the extensive opium-poppy growing throughout the district.

Chinese rice and paddy reached Amoy in 1913 to the extent of 3,121 tons (\$107,528); in 1918 the import was 3,038 tons (\$922,046); but 1919 shows a heavy increase, the import being 20,173 tons valued at \$1,412,161. But the importation of foreign rice and paddy fell off, due to the shortage of foodstuffs in other parts of the world and the control of rice exportations in the larger producing centers.

In 1913, the importation of native milled wheat flour amounted to 4,791 tons, valued at \$166,452; in 1918, the importation had increased to 13,055 tons, valued at \$922,046; and in 1919 a still further increase to 16,807 tons, valued at \$1,529,669 was recorded. The decrease in the importation of foreign wheat flour has already been noticed.

Chinese cotton yarn in 1913 entered Amoy to the extent of 1,226 tons, valued at \$301,596; in 1918 the import was 688 tons, valued at \$283,515; and in 1919, 948 tons, valued at \$790,036. The balance of the local trade was met by imports of Indian and Japanese yarns, the former predominating.

Other principal items of Chinese products imported in 1919 include nankeens, valued at \$172,544; beans, \$1,370,102; cigarettes,

\$310,022; arms and ammunition, \$165,128; coal, \$104,306; prawns and shrimps, \$139,739; samshu, \$214,656; rapeseed, \$104,574; and tobacco, \$199,866.

The Export Trade of Amoy.

The export trade of the port of Amoy is small; to a large extent it represents shipments of foodstuffs and local products to the Amoy Chinese colonies overseas. The largest export is to Singapore and the Straits Settlements, with Hongkong, the Dutch Indies, Japan (including Taiwan), and the Philippine Islands following in the order indicated.

The following table gives the details of the exports to foreign countries and Hongkong in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags of all kinds.....pieces.....	3,349,476	\$11,063	158,550	\$7,574	147,900	\$11,430
Bamboo and bamboo ware.....		31,871		18,710		19,627
Beans.....bushel of 60 pounds.....	47,563	39,023	2,871	11,629	220	406
Books, printed.....tens.....	6	2,613	7	8,006	3	4,047
Camphor.....pounds.....		105	400	300	9,333	5,550
China ware.....tons.....	840	33,812	104	14,316	205	32,416
Cigarettes.....do.....			3	5,047	2	4,054
Coal.....do.....			1,020	13,264	433	10,756
Cordage.....do.....			23	12,113	36	22,455
Fish and fishery products.....do.....	278	24,411	173	50,748	145	38,234
Fishing nets.....do.....	47	25,803	22	20,607	22	25,446
Fruits n. e. s.....do.....	878	37,799	140	21,471	119	21,979
Garlic.....do.....			229	9,418	55	4,119
Grass cloth.....do.....	26	27,274	19	46,212	21	40,574
Hides and skins, undressed (cows and buffalo).....tons.....	833	160,257	502	276,764	329	206,559
Joss sticks.....do.....	64	15,464	54	29,232	58	35,783
Leather.....do.....		68			47	62,297
Lungans, dried.....do.....			38	11,858	26	8,987
Mats.....pieces.....	102,480	18,064	16,922	5,312	10,824	3,476
Medicines.....do.....		13,221		28,174		36,629
Nankeens.....tons.....	8	4,627	13	16,493		3,976
Oil, ground nut.....do.....	1	133	5	1,637	38	14,329
Oranges, fresh.....do.....			166	6,961	132	6,321
Paper:						
First quality.....do.....			822	367,569	495	215,106
Second quality.....do.....			143	19,767	71	18,052
Joss.....do.....	2,343	503,912	648	208,660	1,564	464,192
Plants and shrubs.....				18,323		38,203
Potatoes.....bushel of 60 pounds.....	20,832	14,652	3,669	4,451	19,967	27,596
Pottery and earthenware.....tons.....			305	13,496	282	21,158
Samshu.....do.....	277	19,098	435	145,874	18	4,195
Seeds, rape.....do.....	89	8,180	25	4,556	65	14,969
Silk thread.....pounds.....			1,600	12,512	667	5,965
Soy.....tons.....			29	11,509	37	18,385
Stones (granite, etc.).....		8,436		28,488		49,337
Tea, black.....tons.....	383	111,312	308	181,880	285	155,532
Tobacco:						
Leaf and stalk.....do.....			316	71,000	281	77,966
Prepared.....do.....	1,827	325,910	627	276,899	396	199,391
Turnips, dried and salted.....do.....			161	11,053	118	9,230
Umbrellas, paper (kittysols).....pieces.....	407,299	39,194	18,500	4,545	16,672	4,372
Vegetables n. e. s.....tons.....	2,383	87,511	288	79,042	266	75,199
Vermicelli and macaroni.....do.....	1,544	86,069	643	92,572	746	113,364

The Camphor Industry.

The high prices of camphor and the scarcity of the product in the world markets has led to some effort for the exportation of camphor through Amoy, the statistics showing an export of 9,333 pounds, valued at \$5,550, in 1919. Larger shipments are expected in 1920, and one shipment of 2,800 pounds, valued at \$5,400, has already been made to the United States in the new year.

The camphor resources of Fukien Province are no longer extensive, the trees having been ruthlessly cut down some years ago during a camphor boom and not having been replaced. Most of the camphor movement from the Province has been through the port of Foochow. The camphor which passed through Amoy lately has come from the Lungyenchow district, and an effort is being made to obtain further supplies from this source.

There would seem to be no reason why, with the investment of capital and technical advice, camphor should not be established as a profitable industry in Fukien, in competition with the Formosan Government monopoly.

Leather and Coal.

Leather, for about the first time, appears as an item in the statistics of export for 1919, and represents the operations of a tannery established on the island of Kulangsu, Amoy, during the year.

Political difficulties shut off the supply of anthracite coal from the Lungyenchow section during the year. This high-grade anthracite had been coming to Amoy in small quantities for several years. Until rail communication is established with these coal fields, however, the deposits are not likely to be worked on any considerable scale.

Declared Exports to the Philippine Islands.

There were no declared exports to the United States during 1919. With the reestablishment of direct steamer connection between Amoy and Manila, the declared exports to the Philippines increased from \$70,046 in 1918 to \$157,479 in 1919, as shown in the following table. In 1913 the total was \$54,558. The largest item of local export to the Philippines was vermicelli, \$26,918; pickled, salted, and preserved vegetables were shipped to the value of \$24,022; Chinese books and stationery, \$15,634; paper, \$9,807; joss paper, \$4,322; hemp twine, \$5,861.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alum..... pounds..	10,199	\$385	14,961	\$557
Beans..... do.....	34,398	2,790	85,629	7,415
Berries, arbutus, dried..... do.....	29,971	1,914	82,975	2,417
Books and stationery.....		8,605		15,634
China ware.....		3,227		4,321
Cloth, T.....		4,855		1,390
Combs.....		1,912		4,446
Fish nets, hemp..... pounds..	8,721	3,607	5,409	2,748
Fruits, n. e. s..... do.....	106,649	2,376	86,583	2,150
Grass cloth.....				7,999
Iron, manufactures of, n. e. s.....		1,811		1,385
Joss sticks.....		1,008		1,625
Medicine..... pounds..	9,565	900	15,538	1,451
Nuts, groundnuts, unshelled..... do.....	14,644	1,393	22,919	1,086
Oyster.....		1,300		3,324
Paper..... pounds..	42,126	2,770	99,501	9,807
Paper, joss.....		1,749		4,322
Pickled vegetables, salted, and preserved.....		10,874		24,022
Shell fish and fishery products.....		792		2,302
Tea..... pounds..	4,476	1,497	6,520	3,311
Tobacco, cut and prepared..... do.....	2,765	1,603	8,508	3,882
Turnip seeds..... do.....	1,998	274	19,545	1,700
Twine, hemp..... do.....	8,157	1,914	23,962	5,861
Vegetables in natural state.....		803		1,125
Vermicelli..... pounds..	126,830	6,623	437,666	26,918
Wines and spirits.....		1,247		683
All other articles.....		4,507		15,386
Total.....		70,046		157,479

Depression in Tobacco Industry.

The tobacco industry, which has been on the decline for some years, was still further depressed during the year on account of the high silver exchange, which prevented export of the leaf to Formosa in the usual quantities and also decreased the export of prepared tobacco for Chinese use overseas.

Investigation is now being made as to the possibility of introducing Virginia tobacco production in this district by the use of American seed and foreign technical advice. A good quality Virginia leaf is being raised in other parts of China, notably Shantung, for local manufacture, and there seems to be every reason to believe that the industry could be established in the tobacco region of this district with satisfactory results.

The sugar industry shows no tendency toward regeneration. Returned Chinese capitalists have at times put money into this industry, purchasing modern machinery on a small scale in the hope that production might be improved and increased; but at present the machinery has largely fallen into disuse.

Industrial Activity.

The two local canneries, both equipped with American machinery, continued their generally successful operations during the year, preparing meats, fruits, fish, vegetables, and sauces for Chinese consumption. The unfavorable silver exchange, however, prevented any great increase in their export trade. These canned goods are intended entirely for Chinese consumption in China or by Chinese abroad.

The manufacture of paper from bamboo continues an important native industry, Chinese paper being one of the principal articles entering into the export trade, foreign and domestic, of the port. The possibilities for the development of this industry, utilizing the water falls in the interior for power purposes, has frequently been discussed, but no plans in that direction have ever matured.

There have been two new industrial ventures launched in Amoy during the past year, one a hemp-rope factory and the other a tannery.

The hemp-rope factory has been established with Chinese capital, the machinery and equipment being American. The capacity of the plant is 14,000 pounds per day; the present daily output is 2,600 pounds. The high silver exchange is particularly favorable to this industry, permitting the importation of Philippine hemp at costs which enable the local product to compete with Philippine ropes. The plant is equipped to manufacture all classes of ropes now in the market. It is conducted entirely by Chinese.

The tannery is established on the island of Kulangsu, with a capital of \$70,000, and is also under Chinese control. It has no modern equipment.

SWATOW.

By Consul Myrl S. Myers.

The net value of the trade of the port of Swatow in 1919 increased by about 8,250,000 haikwan taels as compared with 1918, which was the lowest year on record since 1909, and all but equaled the high mark of 1916. This actual expansion in trade resulted from the

removal of war restrictions on industry and commerce in western countries and from the presence of increased shipping facilities. The import trade in foreign goods was relatively slack during the first half of the year but improved considerably during the latter half. In the early part of the year the Chinese were looking forward to lower prices and deferred making purchases as long as their short stocks would permit. The export trade was brisk earlier in the year but was adversely affected during the latter months by the extraordinary rise in silver.

Generally speaking, business was profitable in most branches. Chinese drug wholesalers found business rather dull, as also shops dealing in foreign sundries, which were largely Japanese goods. Merchants dealing with Siam and the Straits Settlements suffered serious losses owing to exchange, but shipments of the usual goods went forward throughout the year. The situation grew so acute that their South Sea connections inquired whether they would dispense with the New Year settlement or accept payment in Singapore currency. The former course was finally adopted. There was considerable speculation in slab tin owing to the big drop in prices, but as prices did not stabilize serious losses were incurred. The samshu trade was bad. The settlements at the end of the Chinese year (February, 1920) were made without any failures, the usual tightening of the money market occurring, however.

Factors Affecting Trade.

High silver is a deterrent factor to the trade of this district. Not only does it exert a demoralizing influence on the export trade to gold standard countries, especially the South Seas, which trade is largely confined to household necessities for the Chinese communities there, but it reduces remittances from these emigrants. As silver advanced still higher during the year this unfortunate state of affairs was further augmented. Not only did the emigrant find the cost of his Chinese necessities in Singapore or Bangkok, for instance, higher in price, but his savings when reduced to silver for remittance home shrunk to one-third of their pre-war value, or even less. The effect of this is to restrict emigration. Before the war huge amounts representing remittances were sent to this district in the form of bank drafts on Hongkong, which facilitated the financing of the trade of the port which has yearly a large excess of imports over exports. This excess ranges between 20,000,000 and 28,000,000 taels per year and apparently was covered by the remittances in pre-war days.

Local political conditions slightly improved as compared with the two previous years, but the presence of military forces and the consequent exactions and levies which the people were forced to pay for their upkeep had its usual restrictive effect on business. Robbery was also very prevalent, affecting the movement of goods and other necessary activities of trade. The cumulative effect of several successive years of these conditions has been to reduce seriously the purchasing power of this region.

The boycott of Japanese goods, which became effective in June, also contributed considerably to keeping down the volume of trade.

High silver exchange to a certain extent benefited importers as it tended to offset in part high prices, as was the case in the cotton-

goods trade. This was noticeable during the latter part of the year when both producers' prices of cotton goods and the value of silver were rising. In the export trade, however, higher prices in gold standard countries did not benefit the Chinese producer in view of the diminished equivalent of gold in terms of silver. In some lines, as filet laces and embroideries and peanut oil, high silver exchange very materially reduced business late in the year.

Agricultural Conditions.

Of important bearing on the prosperity of this district is the state of the crops. Unfortunately the early rice harvest was a failure, it being estimated at about a 40 per cent crop. The second or autumn harvest was good. Although rice is the principal crop of this region, local production is not nearly enough for its requirements, large importations being made each year from Wuhu. Owing to the restrictions in the rice exports from French Indo-China and Siam, whence the Canton district usually draws its supplies, the local rice market may be affected if heavy Wuhu supplies are also furnished to Canton. During the first half of the year prices advanced about 10 per cent but reverted to about normal before the autumn harvest.

The other principal crops, orange and sugar cane, were good. Orange prices were about on a par with those of the 1917-18 season. In harmony with world-wide high sugar prices, the local good crop (1919-20 season) is being sold at unprecedented figures. The trade claims that the acreage in sugar cane is being increased by one-third. The Swatow district is the principal producing area in China for these crops.

Construction—Port Improvements.

Late in the year an American firm began work on a large construction contract for the Maritime Customs. Under construction are the examination shed, administrative building, and 14 residences for staff at a cost of about 280,000 taels. This represents only about one-half of the work planned, the contract for the remainder having recently been obtained by the same firm. The buildings are being made of reinforced concrete. It is possible that the advantage of such construction in this region, where white ants abound and do much destruction to timber and which is occasionally visited by earthquakes, will be appreciated by the Chinese and be adopted for the better class of buildings. Several foreign-owned buildings have recently been built of reinforced concrete. Native construction is hopelessly faulty as the 1918 earthquake proved.

During the year the local government instituted a bunding and foreshore reclamation project at Swatow. A bunding bureau was created for carrying out the work. Surveys and plans were made by Japanese experts and recently a Cantonese firm procured the contract for the construction of the bund and for the reclamation work, involving, it is claimed, an expenditure of over \$2,000,000. An 80-foot road along the bund is to be built and a tramway is projected. If the undertaking is properly carried out it will prove a great boon to the port.

Value of Total Trade.

A comparison of the gold values of the Maritime Customs trade of the past two years is misleading, owing to the different rates of

conversion used for the haikwan tael, namely, \$1.193 in 1918 and \$1.359 in 1919. In terms of gold the trade increase was approximately \$19,500,000, or about 33 per cent, while in terms of silver it was about 8,250,000 haikwan taels, or slightly over 16 per cent.

The Maritime Customs gives the gross and net values of the trade of Swatow for 1913, 1918, and 1919 as follows:

Imports and exports.	1913	1918	1919
Imports:			
From foreign countries.....	\$14,902,297	\$15,943,673	\$20,524,220
From Chinese ports.....	366,968	808,361	632,594
Total foreign imports.....	15,269,265	16,752,034	21,156,814
Reexports of foreign goods:			
To foreign countries.....	134,101	235,039	324,599
To Chinese ports.....	91,104	89,528	302,006
Total reexports of foreign goods.....	225,205	324,567	626,605
Net total foreign imports.....	15,044,060	16,427,467	20,530,209
Imports of Chinese products.....	14,353,464	26,572,617	34,390,015
Reexports of Chinese products:			
To foreign countries.....	926,648	1,139,461	1,496,658
To Chinese ports.....	72,455	47,814	59,910
Total reexports of Chinese goods.....	999,103	1,187,275	1,546,568
Net total Chinese imports.....	13,354,361	25,385,342	32,843,447
Exports of Chinese products:			
To foreign countries.....	8,210,349	9,538,813	14,014,194
To Chinese ports.....	4,442,890	8,516,922	12,032,900
Total export Chinese products.....	9,653,229	18,055,735	26,047,094
Gross value of trade of port.....	39,276,958	61,390,386	81,563,923
Net value of trade of port.....	38,061,650	59,968,244	79,420,750

An analysis of the above table shows a foreign trade in 1919 of \$34,544,403, divided between imports of \$20,530,209 and exports of \$14,014,194. The domestic trade totaled \$44,876,347, of which \$32,843,447 represented imports and \$12,032,900 exports. The total net imports, foreign and native, reached \$53,373,656 (taels 39,274,213), while exports amounted to only \$26,047,094 (taels 19,166,368). The excess of imports over exports was \$27,326,562 (taels 20,107,845) besides a small excess of treasure.

It is scarcely worth while to make any comparison with the 1913 tables, owing to the low values then obtaining and to the low exchange rate of the haikwan tael, namely \$0.741 United States currency.

Movement of Treasure.

The movement of treasure is not included in the general trade returns. Imports expanded from \$786,002 in 1918 to \$1,181,565 in 1919, as a result of gold shipments, and exports dropped from \$2,293,806 to \$1,111,509, owing in part to the prohibition by the local authorities, enforced since June, 1918, on the export of Chinese minted coins. The gold imports included \$230,902 in bullion and \$185,995 in gold coins, American and English, from Hongkong and \$153,010 in bullion from Shanghai. Gold is used for hoarding and in the gilding industry. Silver coin imports from Shanghai, Hongkong, and Siam, in the order named, fell off. With the exception of \$25,000 in gold

to Siam and Hongkong, exports were entirely in silver coins to Shanghai, Amoy, Hongkong, Siam, and Foochow, in the order named. Throughout the year gold coin had actually been at a premium over exchange quotations ranging between 15 and 30 per cent.

Direct Trade with Foreign Countries.

The following table showing Swatow's direct import and export trade with foreign countries gives an idea of the importance of Hongkong in the trade in foreign imports of this port. The figures for both years show Hongkong credited with about 80 per cent of this direct trade. It may be observed here that goods of whatever origin coming from Hongkong are credited for the purposes of this table to that place. These figures, therefore, include not only the large purchases in the Hongkong market by local dealers, but also transshipped cargo imported by local importers, chiefly foreign firms.

Countries.	Gross Import of foreign goods.		Export plus reexports of native goods.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Hongkong.....	\$12,716,168	\$16,401,492	\$2,926,305	\$4,381,287
French Indo-China.....	87,709	308,352	908,098	1,233,484
Siam.....	407,532	537,657	2,173,260	3,845,352
Straits Settlements.....	229,920	227,512	3,388,330	5,586,013
Dutch East Indies.....	309,741	368,311	43,421	22,178
British India.....		628	13,497	25,229
Great Britain.....	5,034	3,579	528	3,282
Japan (including Taiwan).....	1,907,021	967,996	1,214,208	909,895
United States (and Hawaii).....	276,622	1,713,744		16,576
Other countries.....	3,996		12,846	7,356
Total gross value.....	15,943,673	20,524,220	10,678,274	13,500,852
Reexports.....	235,039	324,599	1,159,461	1,496,658
Total net value.....	15,708,634	20,199,621	9,538,813	14,014,194

As a result of the boycott of Japanese goods, a decline of roughly \$1,000,000 occurred in Japanese direct imports. American direct imports, consisting of kerosene, advanced about \$1,500,000 as a result of available tonnage. A marked increase also took place in coal imports from French Indo-China for the same reason.

Regarding exports this table is more valuable, as it gives the destination of the larger part of the trade with foreign countries. Marked increases as compared with 1918 are to be noted in exports to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Siam. The Hongkong trade is, of course, largely for reexport, and includes most of the products exported to western countries. Exports to Japan (including Taiwan) dropped 348,245 taels, owing in part to the cessation of wolfram ore shipments. It may be noted in this connection that the reexport of native goods amounted to approximately \$1,500,000 and was largely to Siam, Straits Settlements, and French Indo-China.

Import Trade by Articles.

In terms of gold the value of foreign imports for 1919 looks most impressive, the increase as compared with 1918 and 1913, respectively, being \$4,103,042 and \$5,486,149. In terms of silver the net value of this trade was 20,302,376 haikwan taels in 1913, 18,769,629

haikwan taels in 1918, and 15,106,850 haikwan taels in 1919. Difference in exchange rates explains the variation between gold and silver values. The great advance which has taken place in prices makes any comparison of values of little worth. Attention is therefore directed to quantities rather than values in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aniseed, star.....pounds.	40,400	\$4,775	44,800	\$5,172	24,267	\$4,872
Bags.....pieces	2,424,000	65,274	2,419,560	109,093	2,305,148	130,263
Beans, peas, etc.....pounds.	375,887	12,595	468,533	117,667	117,667	3,256
Bêche de mer.....do.	384,267	65,814	392,666	171,085	276,133	127,124
Birds' nest.....do.	1,206	5,658	2,919	10,238	3,233	14,650
Bottles, empty.....do.				8,149		17,997
Braid, llama.....pounds.	12,367	10,357	900	1,716	533	1,148
Buttons, brass and fancy.....gross.	89,741	33,515	20,214	4,038	7,466	1,890
Candles.....pounds.	51,067	4,327	62,133	13,916	60,667	14,819
Cardamoms.....do.	16,933	3,481	16,267	7,218	14,267	6,124
Cement.....tons.	363	3,875	2,145	42,215	1,774	36,991
Cereals:						
Rice and paddy.....do.	6,663	234,911	20,051	1,126,699	1,189	110,725
Other.....do.	159	20,397	219	33,446	167	52,496
Chemical products, n. e. s.....do.		1,324		12,794		10,796
Cinaware, coarse and fine.....do.		9,042		10,722		6,225
Cigarettes.....thousands.	9,791	18,443	91,181	357,775	62,511	383,259
Cigars.....do.	221	3,165	5,237	120,769	1,081	59,228
Cinnamon.....pounds.	7,600	4,312	6,800	6,900	6,000	6,791
Clocks and watches.....pieces	15,574	21,589	7,379	17,048	3,217	7,723
Clothing, hats, etc.....do.		310,066		158,214		93,600
Cloves and spices.....pounds.	150,133	4,859	14,267	2,683	18,533	3,950
Coal.....long tons.	65,175	292,235	19,352	337,546	32,249	507,563
Cotton goods:						
Blankets.....pieces.	8,306	2,215	35,308	43,851	4,407	5,402
Cambrics, lawns, and muslins.....pieces.	5,552	4,799	2,789	11,201	3,203	14,370
Cloth:						
Japanese.....yards.	290,560	29,980	7,166	1,583	1,382	340
Yarn-dyed.....do.	975,590	108,453	503,510	83,245	137,747	36,206
Crêpe, Japanese.....do.	44,136	8,270	2,900	212		
Crimps and crepons.....do.			27,749	5,859		
Drills.....pieces.	2,252	7,812	1,246	7,813	778	7,056
Dyed cottons:						
Plain, fast black.....do.	9,924	37,171	16,538	202,828	6,696	105,600
Plain, colored.....do.	43,897	134,734	15,337	139,823	13,948	185,364
Figured.....do.	15,632	57,082	10,514	99,358	6,015	77,843
Flanneottes:						
Plain, dyed, or printed.....pieces.	11,106	34,034	6,683	44,801	1,791	10,572
Yarn-dyed.....do.	29,084	72,457	6,716	31,081	1,122	10,406
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.	23,533	7,589	14,047	6,734	11,978	6,814
Jeans.....pieces.	26,330	73,634	10,770	67,390	11,940	117,375
Lenos and balzarines.....do.	3,410	4,643	1,013	4,057	1,453	7,492
Plain cotton prints.....do.	23,432	38,258	8,868	43,870	10,036	69,531
Sheetings.....do.	20	41	1,320	8,299	390	2,825
Shirtings:						
Gray, plain.....do.	102,424	232,366	51,200	284,891	51,096	363,547
White, plain.....do.	174,447	536,119	61,510	507,004	66,446	650,435
White, figured.....do.	3,014	10,720		3,200	73	677
Dyed, plain.....do.	1,155	3,636		3,026	43	391
T cloths.....do.	14,878	25,927	4,720	18,184	4,062	29,675
Thread:						
In balls.....pounds.	20,000	8,749	5,867	5,116	3,200	3,879
On spools.....gross.	48,124	65,207	23,918	105,256	25,861	150,928
Turkey red cottons and dyed T cloths.....pieces.	15,465	22,446	7,495	29,075	2,954	12,261
Towels.....dozen.	85,234	21,876	31,179	23,546	13,541	7,294
Velvets and velvet-ens.....yards.	104,916	19,788	24,708	12,073	14,388	5,618
Yarns, gassed, dyed, or mercerized.....pounds.	20,841,467	2,944,446	9,201,600	3,618,432	10,995,067	5,977,033
Other cotton goods.....do.		144,730		31,733		21,058
Cotton, wadding and raw, pounds.	66,267	9,199	14,533	2,047	34,533	10,614
Dyes, colors, and paints:						
Aniline.....do.		51,136		16,744		41,313
Bark, mangrove.....pounds.	1,570,400	13,793	1,029,067	16,862	1,223,067	22,568
Cinnabar.....do.	3,067	1,277	1,733	3,328	2,800	4,769

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dyes, colors, and paints—Con.						
Indigo						
Artificial.....pounds.	963,738	\$193,081	42,480	\$20,281	24,400	\$19,404
Vegetable.....do.					16,993	5,065
Sapan.....do.	116,667	1,252	201,333	4,777	25,467	5,807
Vermilion.....do.	66,533	15,817	18,870	19,789	7,200	9,497
Paint and paint oil.....do.	96,933	5,781	231,660	24,923	48,200	56,573
Other.....do.	2,228,400	86,246	1,444,933	56,877	1,311,333	44,748
Electrical materials and fittings						
Enameled ware.....pounds.		6,276		54,994		23,640
Fans, palm leaf.....pieces.	1,530,680	8,882	921,160	31,575	24,480	24,480
Fish and fishery products, pounds.	9,419,467	691,286	6,863,200	905,092	2,497,067	537,055
Flour.....do.	33,132,133	773,353	186,533	6,544	668,008	35,679
Fruit, fresh and dried.....do.	406,133	12,977	134,333	6,344	152,933	7,338
Furniture, and materials for making.....pounds.		17,276		37,020		49,420
Gasoline, benzene, naphtha, etc.....gallons.	860	173	3,918	2,418	7,046	4,660
Ginseng.....pounds.	17,275	37,584	13,832	189,984	8,891	173,418
Glass, window.....boxes.	3,396	7,751	1,478	14,960	2,425	29,951
Glass and glassware.....pounds.	473,467	7,765		8,545		9,779
Glass.....pounds.	473,467	50,103	385,000	79,318	163,867	38,963
Groundnuts.....do.	71,732	1,467	8,686,533	314,044	780,667	37,946
Gums and wax.....do.	37,667	2,028	43,200	5,922	66,067	19,180
Haberdashery.....pounds.	889,600	23,137	639,220	8,223		8,800
Hemp.....pounds.	889,600	44,691	639,220	146,700	1,080,800	181,231
Horns, deer.....do.	8,000	1,542	3,733	15,280	4,123	13,291
Hosiery.....dozen.	80,745	55,083	112,263	177,009	65,289	82,868
Instruments and apparatus, medical, etc.....pounds.		8,259		7,632		4,729
Isinglass.....pounds.	22,533	6,572	7,200	3,212	17,867	10,299
Lamps and lamp ware.....pounds.		40,408		44,186		27,847
Leather.....pounds.	446,933	108,745	312,133	148,223	470,933	266,609
Leather manufactures.....pounds.		20,580		16,188		5,865
Liquid fuel.....long tons.	153	929	322	9,906	354	11,807
Looking-glasses and mirrors.....pounds.		18,153		14,691		15,713
Macaroni and vermicelli, pounds.	40,000	1,826	116,000	14,530	12,533	2,082
Machinery, and parts.....pounds.		20,176		19,112		20,222
Machines, sewing and knitting.....pounds.		44,610		1,972		4,610
Manure.....pounds.	892,800	12,300	1,840,133	37,895	416,000	5,227
Matches, Japanese.....gross.	1,206,678	242,965	1,219,962	963,179	770,973	460,382
Meats, prepared or preserved.....pounds.		155,970		155,153		146,746
Medicines.....pounds.		199,018		223,333		249,989
Metals and minerals:						
Brass and yellow metals, pounds.	49,990	7,794	76,408	29,308	41,467	19,084
Iron and mild steel, new—Bars.....pounds.	1,619,800	28,742	544,800	42,802	1,190,287	59,812
Cobbles and shorts, pounds.	1,152,933	16,047	350,933	12,253	571,200	22,883
Nail rods.....pounds.	1,140,800	15,596	21,333	2,212	56,099	2,684
Nails and rivets.....do.	1,198,000	29,604	696,067	53,767	856,933	55,533
Plate cuttings.....do.	2,152,400	35,089	494,800	35,148	1,061,723	67,856
Sheets and plates, pounds.	228,123	4,892	64,890	4,709	124,400	9,268
Wire.....pounds.	10,141	133,733	11,317	172,933	11,637	11,637
Iron and mild steel, old, pounds.	1,727,467	14,753	437,733	10,590	846,000	15,675
Iron, galvanized—Sheets.....pounds.	24,267	520	9,200	2,090	18,800	2,355
Wire.....do.	141,333	3,740	49,067	7,426	80,800	8,241
Lead, in pigs or bars, pounds.	287,467	10,160	80,933	9,370	211,467	24,080
Quicksilver.....pounds.	3,538	1,979	1,467	3,090	5,200	8,333
Steel bamboo, bars, hoops, etc.....pounds.	239,067	5,675	101,200	21,363	128,267	16,767
Tin, in slabs.....do.	1,500,533	377,640	853,600	616,694	3,235,809	2,390,955
Tinned plates.....do.	1,617,467	61,666	765,467	161,362	2,179,333	196,169
Other.....pounds.		10,183		20,275		19,839
Milk, condensed, in tins, dozen.	27,921	36,438	21,514	51,420	20,207	63,893
Mushrooms.....pounds.	25,200	6,910	57,867	28,749	33,600	17,220
Needles.....thousands.	5,484	1,105	1,799	2,894	2,139	1,566
Oil: Kerosene, American gallons.	5,956,950	683,272	2,812,780	871,121	7,250,876	2,483,351
Lubricating.....gallons.	9,561	2,187	68,744	29,331	15,816	5,581
Vegetable.....do.	111	59	44,517	38,693	41,555	37,378

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium.....pounds..	282,743	\$3,275,616				
Paper.....do.....	2,137,600	98,762	758,000	\$79,113	972,867	\$120,326
Pepper.....do.....	163,467	20,328	91,600	19,708	248,000	55,842
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		7,590		25,787		26,540
Piece goods, miscellaneous:						
Canvas and cotton ducks, yards.....	67,532	14,070	80,631	37,636	64,923	27,937
Silk piece goods.....pounds..	2,784	13,202	9,876	37,050	9,847	47,513
Other.....		24,300		20,532		16,302
Rattans.....pounds..	774,800	24,575	434,267	26,705	733,467	55,485
Sandalwood.....do.....	370,133	19,333	182,667	24,251	550,267	76,274
Seaweeds and agar-agar.....do...	680,400	12,081	469,200	12,796	679,400	31,019
Seeds of all kinds.....do.....	338,000	15,348	547,733	43,542	262,533	20,620
Shoes and boots, leather, pairs..	3,471	4,278	7,511	4,008	9,048	5,750
Soaps and materials for making.....		23,811		121,076		68,627
Soda.....pounds.....	2,439,200	43,670	135,733	57,797	2,197,467	104,167
Spirits of wine.....gallons.....			329,589	147,544	365,162	258,554
Stationery.....		10,689		20,219		14,824
Stores, household.....		19,907		31,629		34,688
Sugar:						
Brown.....pounds.....	5,243,733	125,030	875,733	31,420	1,274,933	74,129
White.....do.....	10,475,067	341,141	18,683,467	993,334	3,206,533	254,595
Refined.....do.....	7,210,800	244,459	3,267,333	211,662	2,878,933	285,511
Candy.....do.....	401,209	15,897	318,800	21,824	172,533	17,614
Tea.....do.....		74,267		9,062	52,267	9,440
Timber, hardwood, cubic feet.....	14,443	3,007	1,444	7,415	9,508	12,485
Tobacco.....pounds.....	584,667	48,233	401,733	69,676	330,667	75,530
Toilet requisites.....		26,752		6,401		8,237
Toys and games.....		8,031		18,987		9,641
Trunks and suitcases.....				11,297		7,904
Umbrellas.....pieces.....	126,407	56,519	83,120	75,746	76,310	81,323
Varnish.....pounds.....	205,600	22,981	113,733	17,774	226,133	46,179
Vegetables, dried and fresh, pounds.....	101,333	1,925	94,600	3,173	71,333	2,931
Water, aerated and mineral.....		3,427		9,827		9,267
Wax, paraffin.....pounds.....			253,867	31,920	196,000	24,327
Wines and spirits:						
Beer and porter.....		5,932		23,446		18,503
Spirits.....		43,147		108,682		109,197
Wines.....		5,203		6,891		9,957
Wood and woodware.....		8,534		7,421		13,293
Woolen goods:						
Blankets and rugs, pounds.....	25,908	9,983	6,115	10,675	4,567	9,744
Camlets and buntings, pieces.....	1,130	11,978	177	5,843	145	5,405
Coatings and suitings, yards.....			4,221	6,857	3,854	13,430
Yarns and cords, pounds.....	76,800	51,851	24,933	60,895	14,367	37,490
Other.....		56,022		8,219		11,879
Woolen and cotton unions.....		23,717		10,048		14,624
Postal parcels, contents not otherwise classed.....		24,681		34,978		72,537
All other articles.....		350,576		206,565		488,411
Total.....		15,044,060		16,432,125		20,539,499
Excess of reexports over imports.....				4,958		9,290
Net total.....		15,044,060		16,427,167		20,530,209

Chief Products Shipped to Foreign Countries.

The value of exports of native produce advanced from 15,134,731 taels in 1918 to 19,166,368 in 1919, or approximately 27 per cent. In 1913 the total export amounted to 13,027,300 taels. The volume of export trade to Chinese ports in that year was affected by the falling off of sugar owing to the inroads of Java sugars in the Yangtze Valley trade of local producers.

In terms of silver and gold, exports were as follows in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Years.	To foreign countries.		To native ports.	
	Haikwan taels.	United States currency.	Haikwan taels.	United States currency.
1913.....	7,031,510	\$5,210,349	5,995,790	\$4,442,880
1918.....	7,995,652	9,538,813	7,139,079	8,516,922
1919.....	10,312,137	14,014,194	8,854,231	12,032,900

In terms of silver as well as in gold the values of the 1919 export trade increased as compared with the other years under review, the most important changes to be noted being in exports to foreign countries which advanced about 2,500,000 taels. The items of export from Swatow are for the most part Chinese food products and household articles and other articles of Chinese use. Outside of China and Hongkong, they were marketed principally in Siam, the Straits Settlements, and French Indo-China, where there are large Chinese communities.

The quantity and value of the leading articles exported through the Maritime Customs at Swatow during 1913, 1918, and 1919, are as follows:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alum, white.....pounds..	4,400	\$64	490,933	\$23,152	456,400	\$26,188
Animals, living:						
Pigs.....number..	433	3,645	278	1,577	21	402
Poultry.....do..	4,334	2,110	2,360	2,465	368	574
Bags.....pieces..	867,907	42,135	1,717,440	134,891	1,855,100	167,287
Bamboo and bamboo ware.....		142,255		139,808		186,474
Beans.....pounds..	517,200	9,859	111,200	3,512	367,900	12,404
Books.....do..		1,672		17,452	4,933	2,622
Brassware.....do..			11,600	5,911	24,933	11,120
Camphor.....do..		667	1,733	871	54,133	40,426
Cereals: Rice and paddy.....do..	793,200	13,523	66,267	4,381	644,400	23,251
China root.....do..	410,667	18,258	380,400	6,093	705,200	12,579
China ware.....tons..	4,542	353,490	2,644	857,898	7,251	2,780,839
Cigars.....thou-sands..	1,959	2,073	384	3,882	252	2,897
Clothing, Chinese (including boots and shoes).....		108,266		221,158		243,685
Cotton goods:						
Nankeens.....pounds..	337,200	95,027	306,000	185,052	172,533	112,959
Cloth, native, fancy, pieces.....	4,953	6,513	4,747	9,928	20,929	52,304
Cordage, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.....pounds..	652,400	28,704	642,400	48,989	817,867	74,551
Eggs, fresh and preserved, thousands.....	28,558	175,165	21,358	193,723	35,207	335,839
Fans.....pieces..	1,852,721	21,444	1,012,000	36,316	1,163,000	53,517
Feathers, duck and fowl, pounds.....	562,267	46,143	271,867	47,460	467,467	71,868
Fibers:						
Hemp.....do..					239,333	15,470
Jute.....do..	2,376,267	66,134	1,764,133	85,496	1,397,467	81,096
Firecrackers and fireworks, pounds.....	531,067	35,420	298,400	87,823	475,200	145,401
Fishery products:						
Cockles.....tons..	1,896	57,854	2,305	122,518	2,246	127,787
Cuttlefish.....pounds..	286,400	44,576	246,267	45,620	390,800	159,305
Fish, salt and dried.....do..	996,933	35,193	308,133	17,811	471,467	34,475
Prawns and shrimps.....do..	10,800	1,459	34,400	9,680	27,200	9,597
Sea blubber.....do..	560,267	5,157	296,000	8,739	89,733	3,018
Sharks' fins.....do..	34,800	12,548	30,500	29,243	43,467	15,937
Other.....do..	483,733	7,861	115,333	8,214	171,467	7,313
Fishing nets.....do..	431,600	136,739	282,933	146,080	300,533	169,796

Articles.	1913		1914		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour:						
Potato.....do.....	8,851,067	\$164,971	6,227,600	\$219,973	8,812,267	\$346,338
Rice and other.....do.....	2,217,600	54,236	695,630	27,430	1,235,200	55,166
Fruits:						
Dried and preserved.....do.....	5,351,467	179,118	13,742,000	339,588	4,038,667	324,113
Fresh.....do.....	5,177,867	46,858	743,333	15,859	1,335,867	22,013
Garlic.....do.....	7,390	123,216	4,233	331,073	2,916	262,779
Ginger.....pounds.....	701,067	18,817	344,800	13,343	105,467	16,747
Grass cloth.....do.....	852,933	678,339	1,173,333	1,907,936	1,649,733	4,644,933
Groundnuts:						
In shell.....do.....	2,157,733	72,320	1,261,067	43,649	1,392,267	61,189
Kernels.....do.....	1,003,033	4,965	2,667	191	183,490	12,378
Hair, human.....do.....	218,430	56,710	24,437	6,938	4,967	13,470
Indigo, liquid.....do.....	3,368,800	49,959	3,116,033	23,613	3,783,333	328,600
Joss sticks.....do.....	3,024,000	101,136	2,381,677	177,246	2,619,067	212,976
Lard.....do.....	253,467	27,652	31,723	3,747	329,133	49,434
Leather ware.....do.....	234,593	36,367	88,667	43,194	192,133	53,175
Leather ware.....do.....	81,067	14,426	27,000	10,287	54,267	25,817
Lungans, dried.....do.....	654,400	25,459	295,333	20,627	313,467	27,698
Mats (not including matting), pieces.....do.....	5,026,667	2,793	21,530	13,790	11,587	5,891
Medicines.....do.....		114,696		105,989		115,525
Metals and minerals:						
Iron pans.....pounds.....	2,671,333	81,911	1,338,000	68,515	2,186,800	123,296
Ironware.....do.....	1,161,467	69,884	573,867	41,219	572,267	65,069
Woolfomite ore.....do.....			5,415,000	2,619,333		
Ores, unclassified.....do.....	160,000	4,636	1,665,600	96,170	1,769,600	390,531
Oil, groundnut.....do.....	2,543,333	179,505	2,001,867	261,563	6,394,533	955,221
Olives, fresh and salted.....do.....	1,588,400	22,949	1,175,200	45,423	627,967	42,512
Oranges, fresh.....do.....	11,030,267	428,996	22,434,267	900,015	26,107,067	737,993
Paper:						
First quality.....do.....	5,456,533	424,443	5,353,133	913,000	6,433,400	1,227,155
Second quality.....do.....	8,910,133	376,113	2,862,267	215,333	3,831,400	227,555
Joss.....do.....	7,476,133	664,795	6,127,200	1,091,399	12,655,067	3,906,999
Other.....do.....	83,467	1,792	4,700,133	263,145	6,174,267	320,903
Pears, fresh.....do.....	644,267	13,075	209,000	6,402	185,633	7,338
Persimmons, dried.....do.....	2,622,667	80,192	2,553,067	123,230	1,991,867	111,102
Potash.....do.....	70,400	3,017	44,133	3,028	48,000	3,675
Potatoes.....do.....	1,186,667	10,901	599,600	8,754	979,867	16,377
Pottery and earthenware, tons.....do.....	9,210	153,551	5,446	346,284	5,648	341,429
Rosin.....pounds.....	153,333	2,826	332,000	11,006	740,000	24,969
Samshu.....do.....	1,810,533	52,322	4,387,867	231,870	3,585,067	212,266
Samshu, medicated.....do.....	1,190,667	50,812	1,241,467	85,766	1,741,333	133,368
Seeds:						
Rape.....do.....	638,533	36,225	254,800	21,472	317,667	38,778
Sesamum.....do.....	113,333	4,793	106,267	7,910	70,333	5,534
Other.....do.....	41,667	2,063	83,200	4,110	22,267	2,600
Seedcake.....tons.....	158,000	1,996	126	5,042	88	4,622
Siik manufactures.....do.....		4,899		50,853		7,957
Skins and hides.....pounds.....	276,133	21,549	639,867	272,834	494,000	178,728
Soy.....do.....	603,733	5,795	348,333	7,240	359,467	12,224
Sugar:						
Brown.....do.....	57,912,900	1,230,513	56,208,000	2,401,197	21,107,200	1,366,163
White.....do.....	17,651,400	696,801	11,531,600	655,190	6,996,400	526,945
Tea:						
Black.....do.....	478,267	66,458	273,200	88,020	460,800	145,555
Green.....do.....	81,333	11,761	41,867	10,860	61,667	19,429
Thread and yarn, ramie.....do.....	1,549,200	253,351	776,667	198,130	1,244,133	348,759
Tin-foil.....do.....	372,400	157,267	238,430	238,779	387,600	428,656
Tobacco:						
Leaf and stalk.....do.....	582,533	6,975	736,533	57,880	573,867	69,624
Prepared.....do.....	4,171,600	602,770	3,615,733	1,032,346	3,659,067	1,372,828
Turnips, salted and dried, tons.....do.....	4,451	62,180	2,591	62,370	2,605	92,375
Umbrella, paper.....pieces.....	173,733	15,448	225,425	53,475	276,096	85,103
Varnish.....pounds.....	69,733	13,557	58,000	11,009	79,900	19,327
Vegetables, dried, salted and fresh.....tons.....	15,368	101,435	7,625	105,873	5,374	107,948
Vermicelli and macaroni, pounds.....do.....	2,244,933	53,234	1,668,633	73,100	1,530,533	74,096
Vinegar.....tons.....	2,235	27,575	2,658	40,400	2,196	49,171
Woodenware.....pounds.....	5,446	11,344		5,112		5,182
Yeast.....pounds.....	372,400	11,344	396,400	19,727	517,867	29,030
Postal parcels, contents not otherwise classed.....do.....		2,485		50,794		77,683
All other articles.....do.....		390,157		115,872		348,798
Total.....do.....		9,653,229		18,055,734		26,047,094

A comparison of the quantity tables of the past two years with that of 1913 gives a more favorable picture than in the case of imports. Marked increases are shown in such principal items as china-ware, grass cloth, wolfram and other ores, groundnut oil, samshu, and cow and buffalo hides. Decreases are, however, to be noted in fishing nets, garlic, pottery and earthenware, sugar, ramie thread and yarn, and dried and salted vegetables.

The principal articles of reexport to the South Seas were beans (to Singapore chiefly), samshu, tea, silk piece goods, vegetables, and ramie fiber.

The value of products brought out from the interior under transit pass for export decreased from \$232,709 in 1918 to \$48,840 in 1919 and the number of passes issued from 140 to 50. These products were brought from Kiangsi chiefly and Fukien.

Declared Exports to the United States.

Wolfram ore, which amounted to \$458,878 in 1918, fell to \$25,412 in 1919. Peanut oil was the principal export to the United States. The feather export revived and the lace and embroidery trade assumed new proportions as shown in the following table giving the value of the declared exports from Swatow to the United States in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
Drawn work, laces, and embroidery.....		\$464	\$16,792
Feathers.....	\$2,020		19,297
Household and personal effects.....	1,465	431	408
Peanut oil.....			120,229
Wolframite ore.....		458,878	25,412
Total.....	3,485	459,773	182,138

There were no declared exports to the Philippine or Hawaiian Islands or to Porto Rico.

Facilities for Trade Representation.

In view of the many commercial inquiries received by this office in which a desire for local representation is expressed, a few remarks concerning the facilities therefor may be of general interest. Practically no Chinese firms here are interested in direct trade with western countries and few are in a position to handle such business. There are several foreign firms, chiefly British, engaged in general import business. Cotton piece goods is their main line but other merchandise is also handled. A large portion of the import trade in foreign goods is handled by Chinese merchants who purchase at Hongkong, and, to a limited extent, at Shanghai. It will be seen, therefore, that local facilities for representation of American firms are limited, and until there are American general trading firms here, American goods will necessarily, to a large degree, be marketed through Hongkong or Shanghai.

It has been noted that many American firms have during the past few years been established at Shanghai, Hongkong, and a few other leading ports. At the same time, the importance of the outports should not be overlooked, as it will be found that they are the eventual points of distribution of the import trade, as well as primary centers

of collection in the export trade. Under conditions of keen competition this contact with the trade nearest its source will often prove the determining factor in securing it. This personal contact with the market is especially important in Chinese business, in which close compliance with trade requirements is essential. Again, in the sale of industrial equipment a campaign of education in one form or another is often necessary. It is evident, therefore, that American firms will be forced to extend their activities to the outports if they desire a commensurate share of present and potential business.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 56a

April 24, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General conditions.....	1	Principal imports according to quantity.....	4
Shipping shows decrease.....	2	Sugar leading export item.....	5
War restrictions reduce imports and exports.....	3	Exports for three years.....	5
Smaller shipments of cotton piece goods.....	3	Decline in exports to the United States.....	8
		Exchange rates.....	9

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOERABAYA, JAVA.

By Consul Harry Campbell.

The Soerabaya consular district, established during 1918, now comprises the Celebes, New Guinea, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, Soembawa, Soemba, Flores, and all islands east of 120° east longitude; all that portion of Borneo east of 112°; and in Java the Residencies of Soerabaya, Madioen, Rembang, Kediri, Pasoerean, Madoera, and Besoeki. The eastern portion of Java is the most important part of the district from a commercial standpoint. Java, with its dense population, is intensively cultivated, and owing to its fertile soil it ranks as one of the leading countries of the world in the production of tropical agricultural products, chief of which in east Java are sugar cane, coffee, rubber, tapioca, hides, copra and coconut oil, tobacco, cacao, sisal fiber, and kapok. Tea and quinine are also important products of Java, but they are grown principally in the western part of the island.

Of the total population of Java, estimated at 30,000,000 in 1905 and possibly 35,000,000 at present, about 12,000,000 are located in the Residencies of the district. In 1905 there were said to be in Java 65,000 Europeans, mostly of Netherlands origin; 295,000 Chinese; 19,000 Arabs; and some 3,000 to 5,000 of other foreign races and nationalities. The natives throughout the islands are largely of the Malay race.

The port of Soerabaya, which is rapidly growing in importance, has an excellent deep-water harbor of ample dimensions to care for dozens of ocean-going vessels. Important harbor improvements have been constructed within the past five years, and although they have not been entirely completed shipping has been greatly facilitated. Soerabaya now not only has port facilities for handling the heavy trade of the rich and productive districts of east Java, but it is an entrepôt for the eastern islands of the group, being only 20 hours by boat from Bandjermasin, the principal port of south and east

Borneo; from 20 to 30 hours from the ports of the Bali and Lombok; and 36 hours from Macassar, the leading port of Celebes.

Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, the Residency of Timor, and the islands of Bali and Lombok are not important from a commercial standpoint. Some fuel oil, gold dust, rattan, gums and resins, copra, coal, wax, pepper, timber, and baskets and mats are shipped from Borneo.

Shipping in 1918 Shows Decrease.

The import and export trade of Soerabaya was considerably hampered during 1918 by shipping difficulties. A marked change in the trade routes resulted from the submarine activities, so that nearly all of the vessels of the Dutch lines that before the war operated between the Netherlands and the East Indies were diverted to the trade with America via the Pacific. While a Java-Pacific monthly service is still being operated, all of the larger passenger liners have been returned to the European run. The Dutch companies are also continuing their New York-Java line with a three-weeks service via the Cape of Good Hope.

There has also been inaugurated an American line operating a monthly service of cargo vessels between New York and Java ports via Suez and Singapore. Owing to large increases in shipments of Java produce direct to America, there is a constant and strong demand for tonnage to New York. Although an important trade was handled through the port of San Francisco during the war, owing to the submarine dangers in the Atlantic, the demand for increased tonnage from Java ports is rather for the port of New York.

The tonnage figures for 1918 for the port of Soerabaya do not equal those of the previous year, the number of vessels of various flags entering the port both years being as follows:

Flag.	1917	1918	Flag.	1917	1918
Dutch East Indian.....	933	831	Norwegian.....	36	11
Dutch.....	84	90	Other flags.....	9	11
British.....	155	81	Sailing ships.....	25	22
Japanese.....	56	180			
Chinese.....	10	22	Total.....	1,306	1,337

The most striking changes are the great decrease in British ships and even a more marked increase in Japanese vessels, the latter taking advantage of the shortage in European tonnage to enter this port with several regular lines. These ships entered largely in the sugar export trade to British India, China, and Japan.

Coastwise Traffic Improves.

The decrease in the number of Dutch East Indian ships was due to the panic among local shipping concerns over the seizure of Dutch vessels in British and American ports, resulting in the tying-up of considerable tonnage for several weeks. While Dutch East Indian shipping with foreign ports shows a decrease for the year, the coastwise traffic between Dutch East Indian outports and Soerabaya shows an increase, especially in the movement of coal from Sumatra and Borneo, wood from Borneo and Celebes, and copra and coffee from various ports of the archipelago.

The number of ships carrying the Chinese flag increased by a large percentage. Norwegian vessels, which had formerly played an important part in the trade with China, as well as with Europe, were much fewer in number. Sailing ships also show a decline; these were used for the most part in the coal trade with Borneo.

War Restrictions Reduce Imports and Exports.

In the import and export trade of the port of Soerabaya, the shipping difficulties played an important part in cutting down the trade during 1918 as compared with 1917. The requisitioning of neutral vessels by the Allied Governments, together with the restrictions on imports and exports adopted by the belligerents, all but put a stop to the trade of the Dutch East Indies during the last few months of the war, so that local stocks of imported manufactured goods were greatly depleted, while the congestion of local produce stored for export became so great that all warehouses were filled to capacity and prices had fallen to the bare cost of production in many cases.

Much of the sugar crop was of necessity stored at the mills for months until the armistice in November led to a steady improvement in shipping facilities. Any considerable losses to estates were prevented by the formation of associations for cooperation and control of selling in several of the industries, including sugar, coffee, tea, and rubber. With the support and cooperation of the Government, it was possible for these associations to establish minimum prices.

Smaller Shipments of Cotton Piece Goods—Increased Trade with United States.

The import trade in cotton goods showed a considerable decrease during 1918 as is indicated by the figures given hereunder, while the local market was comparatively lifeless as a result of the small stocks and high prices. The sudden cessation of hostilities made matters temporarily even worse, since there was then great uncertainty as to the markets under peace conditions. The trade was also adversely affected by the unfavorable economic condition of the population due to a bad crop year that resulted in a shortage of rice. Spanish influenza also overran the island during the latter part of the year and took its toll of several hundred thousand of the native population. Japan entered the market rather strongly in several lines of piece goods.

In other articles of import American goods appeared in the local market in fairly large volume during the year, notably iron and steel which were practically impossible to obtain from European sources. Australia did a good business in some lines of iron and steel, especially rails, spikes, bolts, and nuts. Australia has taken advantage of its opportunity to extend its iron and steel trade in this district and owing to its proximity, with resulting advantages of prompt shipments, should be able to compete favorably with Europe and America in this market. At the end of the year when shipping grew easier, the market here became somewhat overstocked by the filling of orders placed many months prior to the signing of the armistice. Prices as a consequence took a sudden downward plunge that proved later to be unwarranted.

America made good sales of beer to Java during the year taking second place to Japan. Considerable quantities of flour imported from Japan were largely American and Australian flour shipped

from surplus stocks in Japan under the incentive of good prices. Japan exported some 290,000,000 boxes of matches during the year, while the imports from Europe were negligible. Large quantities of newsprint were imported from Japan as well as white printing and writing paper, although some of the latter was imported from America, together with large quantities of old newspapers. There was a good demand throughout the year for the various products listed under the heading of provisions, American imports entering the market in increasing volume. This trade has been satisfactory to merchants and importers and should increase in the future. Japan did some new business in cheap liquors. Australia has built up a good trade in canned vegetables and fruit as well as various other kinds of provisions. These products have given complete satisfaction and will no doubt compete in future with American or European products.

Principal Imports According to Quantity.

The following table sets forth the imports received at Soerabaya, according to quantity, during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Bicycles.....pieces..	3,965	850	Oil:		
Cement.....barrels..	133,977	222,872	Kerosene.....cases	438,784	223,861
Chemicals:			Lubricating.....liters	1,080,525	870,598
Alum.....pounds..	494,254	292,294	Oilcloth.....pounds	110,272	88,855
Calcium carbide..do....	584,685	885,325	Paint, white and red lead,		
Caustic soda.....do....	1,581,714	907,544	pounds.....	824,415	917,853
Soda ash.....do....	1,436,907	1,122,498	Paper:		
Sulphur.....do....	13,702,282	4,541,427	Cigarette.....value	\$53,723	\$28,905
Sulphuric acid..do....	66,147	118,518	News, old.....pounds	6,303,065	2,578,080
Vitriol copper.....do....	364,437	269,262	Writing.....reams	34,624	43,107
Vitriol iron.....do....	348,685	2,827	Porcelain:		
Cigarettes.....do....	122,265	230,272	Rough.....pieces	4,132,910	5,328,422
Cigars.....do....	21,862	40,408	Other.....do	45,920	7,908
Coal.....tons..	29,124	31,969	Provisions:		
Cotton goods:			Biscuits.....pounds	438,068	421,941
Blankets.....pieces..	24,370	70,685	Butter.....do	1,380,700	1,244,344
Calicoes, etc.....do....	240,956	389,661	Cheese.....do	116,180	59,708
Cambrics, gray..do....	1,351,528	902,245	Confectionery.....do	216,355	46,490
Drills, jeans, and			Flour.....do	12,243,045	16,960,544
twills, gray, pieces..	105,968	81,886	Fruits, bottled,		
Drills, rough and			4-bottle.....	100,008	2,666
striped.....pieces..	187,814	2,598	Fruits, canned.....tins	11,702	10,686
Drills and jeans, rough			Hams.....pieces	140,313	158,639
pieces.....	85,436	162,157	Herring, kippered,		
Piece goods, dyed			tins.....	11,868	18,620
pieces.....	2,239,203	2,439,937	Jam.....pounds	1,794	18,200
Prints, n. e. s.....do....	787,231	717,243	Milk, tinned.....tins	2,034,768	1,608,336
Prints, Turkish red			Prunes.....pounds	8,589	11,528
pieces.....	109,631	1,121,666	Salmon.....tins	27,116	92,499
Shirtings, gray..do....	140,705	191,576	Sardines.....do	66,400	162,500
Fertilizers:			Vegetables, tinned,		
Sulphate of ammonia			value.....	853,998	\$39,422
pounds.....	45,041,560	21,837,932	Rice.....pounds	529,688,481	458,167,259
Superphosphate..do....	1,641,200		Roofing, asbestos..value	\$26,682	\$29,324
Super phosphate,			Sewing machines..pieces	9,772	10,213
double.....pounds..	806,120		Soap:		
Iron, manufactures of:			Laundry.....cases	34,261	20,379
Bars.....pounds..	13,509,228	7,187,323	Toilet.....value	\$81,913	\$128,988
Corrugated.....do....	3,676,097	2,476,229	Steel bars.....pounds	232,179	4,174,159
Roofing.....do....	195,633	24,682	Tar.....do	2,044,347	1,850,677
Sheets.....do....	5,032,498	2,512,038	Tires:		
Lamps:			Automobile, and outer		
Gas, etc.....pieces..	15,680	6,285	and inner tubes,		
Oil.....do....	291,024	188,700	pieces.....	58,572	27,549
Lamp chimneys..do....	2,467,416	2,848,248	Bicycle.....pieces	192,282	123,132
Lead sheets and blocks,			Typewriters.....do	1,266	1,439
pounds.....	537,031	461,506	Wire:		
Liquors: Beer, bottled			Barbed.....pounds	127,906	
quarts.....	1,816,368	2,362,280	Telephone.....do	612,788	
Matches.....gross boxes	2,392,292	2,067,866	Zinc.....do	61,851	170,650
Nails, wire.....pounds..	3,212,616	4,857,690	Zinc white.....do	530,120	411,397

Sugar Leading Export Item—Fluctuation in Coffee Prices.

Sugar ordinarily takes first place in the export trade of Soerabaya as was the case during 1918, although all of the stock in hand could not be shipped owing to lack of shipping space. In the Residencies of east Java included in the Soerabaya consular district, there are located 102 sugar mills, 36 of which are in Soerabaya. Quantities delivered by the 102 mills of east Java amounted to 994,791 tons in 1918 as compared with 983,500 tons in 1917 and 878,400 tons in 1916. Prices were greatly depressed during the year until in July when superior had reached the low level of 5.50 guilders (\$2.21 normal exchange) per picul (135.6 pounds), the selling of all Java sugars was placed in the hands of the association, the Vereenigde Java-suiker Producenten, which set minimum prices. These measures soon produced beneficial results and prices began shortly to rise, reaching 11.50 guilders (\$4.62) per picul by the middle of October and 13.25 guilders (\$5.32) by the end of the year, the ending of the war naturally having a pronounced effect in the demand.

The coffee crop of 1918 for the Dutch East Indies was larger than expected and amounted to 157,020,840 pounds compared with an original estimate of 138,849,336 pounds. The production for Java alone was 115,178,264 pounds. But as with sugar, prices decreased during the year, eventually reaching the lowest point in July, 15 guilders (\$6.03) per picul (136 pounds), later improving with the end of the war to 36 guilders (\$14.47) per picul. The course of the rubber market was much the same as that of other local products, prices opening at about 1.05 guilders (\$0.42) per pound, going as low as 52½ guilder cents (\$0.21) per pound in August, and recovering to a level of about 1.10 guilders (\$0.44) per pound at the end of the year.

As the production of copra is largely in the hands of natives, the actual production can not be definitely ascertained. There was during the war a distinct falling off of exports, but a corresponding increase in the use of copra in the local manufacture of coconut oil. Owing to a strong demand for the oil from Government as well as private sources, the oil market was strong, especially at the end of the year, with like strength in copra prices which ranged during the year from 12 guilders (\$4.82) per picul (136 pounds) to 18.25 guilders (\$7.33) per picul.

Exports for Three Years.

Exports from Soerabaya according to quantity and countries of destination are given in the appended table for 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Articles and countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Arachides, hulled (peanuts).....	562,415	1,245,756	421,473
Australia.....		72,120	73,220
Canada.....			115,610
England.....	115,309	357,075	
France.....	82,258		
Hongkong.....		61,961	111,712
Japan.....			101,908
Netherlands.....	364,848	396,374	
Singapore.....		149,233	
United States.....		208,993	19,023
Arachides, unhulled (peanuts).....	3,525,007	3,331,077	1,915,546
Australia.....		278,905	6,728
England.....	40,737	55,990	

Articles and countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918
Arachides, unhulled (peanuts)—Continued.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
France.....	308,029		
Japan.....			361,974
Netherlands.....	1,416,703	328,548	
Singapore.....	1,721,009	2,407,033	1,546,844
United States.....		54,485	
Other countries.....	38,829	6,116	
Arrack and spirits.	10,423,909	4,303,966	3,336,308
British India.....	1,130,817	1,020,180	1,584,845
Egypt.....	611,277	80,153	
France.....	1,461,972		
Hongkong.....	161,150	183,481	512,286
Japan.....		97,200	
Netherlands.....	6,147,980		
Norway.....	100,719	104,744	200,289
Siam.....	189,882	56,242	206,287
Singapore.....	517,335	615,983	683,642
South Africa.....		2,057,287	
Timor Delili.....	51,288	74,217	59,769
United States.....			2,553
Other countries.....	21,289	11,499	107,867
Cocoa.	454,083	682,557	984,770
Canada.....		543	66,033
England.....	113,351	38,630	
Japan.....	13,277		419,082
Netherlands.....	286,185	70,570	
United States.....	22,000	567,380	466,000
Other countries.....	19,239	5,434	34,595
Coffee.	34,514,881	20,796,737	7,412,778
Australia.....	63,290	1,765,454	1,987,533
Arabia.....	262,301		
Denmark.....	99,189		1,127,612
Hongkong.....	10,463	182,752	84,776
Japan.....		2,864,022	579,106
Netherlands.....	31,936,584	7,173,498	133
Norway.....		986,583	706,739
Philippines.....		94,710	196,836
Singapore.....	1,101,844	5,830,440	2,137,148
Sweden.....	315,366		
United States.....	276,118	1,351,577	34,496
Other countries.....	446,723	547,701	665,400
Copra.	19,379,674	12,669,696	4,080,696
Australia.....			
England.....	122,289	681,536	
France.....	1,256,653		
Japan.....	345,917	1,749,158	851,334
Netherlands.....	13,257,622	2,218,049	
Norway.....	1,346,534	1,649,523	
United States.....	8,050,669	3,147,113	3,228,763
Other countries.....		6,138	
Fiber, sisal.	29,416,998	27,843,486	62,549,557
Denmark.....	56,076		33,676,311
England.....	1,883,538	248,576	
Japan.....	551,778	769,073	2,178,629
Netherlands.....	8,189,793		
Sweden.....	785,085		224,246
United States.....	17,783,350	26,648,217	25,655,684
Other countries.....	157,368	187,620	814,686
Goatskins.	701,912	831,226	235,383
England.....	90,094	59,013	
Netherlands.....	6,701	42,680	
United States.....	604,547	662,050	204,820
Other countries.....	570	67,483	36,565
Hides:			
Buffalo.....	3,187,801	1,777,859	437,887
England.....	912,461	793,146	
Greece.....			162,496
Netherlands.....	689,700	48,156	
United States.....	1,580,539	933,605	253,673
Other countries.....	5,101	2,969	91,718
Cow.	3,265,293	2,912,556	2,633,008
Australia.....	31,994	68,259	266,696
Canada.....			233,147
England.....	424,536	579,506	
Japan.....	2,282	398	27,113
Netherlands.....	852,570	152,009	
United States.....	1,853,001	2,108,686	2,063,224
Other countries.....		3,031	7,828
Kapok.	7,425,975	8,492,333	6,490,670
Australia.....	704,583	786,286	1,226,313
England.....	271,733	1,731,945	34,647
France.....	360,800		
Italy.....	212,720		
Japan.....	200,201	92,442	68,464

a Liters.

Articles and countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918
Rapeseed—Continued.	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Netherlands.....	493,827	27,174	110,332
Norway.....	48,323	46,243	6,600
Philippines.....		267,217	1,162,058
Singapore.....	1,398,413	1,673,698	505,921
United States.....	2,692,236	3,853,755	3,262,468
Other countries.....	75,139	1,360	12,837
Mace.....	13,214	43,758	35,152
England.....		12,646	25,738
Norway.....	10,632		7,823
United States.....	422	30,224	
Other countries.....	2,160	888	1,591
Oil, peanut.....	213,269	858,281	1,284,663
Australia.....		54,316	379,176
Denmark.....	176,490		
Hongkong.....		327,931	187,004
Japan.....			142,633
Netherlands.....	35,964		
Norway.....		190,214	
Singapore.....		137,089	491,973
United States.....		148,731	83,297
Other countries.....	905		
Peruvian bark.....	895,856	568,674	551,744
England.....		237,631	41,100
Japan.....	74,004	64,341	328,739
Netherlands.....	821,852	148,634	
United States.....		138,968	181,905
Redian.....	174,504	265,857	365,235
Australia.....		71,190	46,420
Japan.....		61,549	275
Norway.....		85,193	190,832
United States.....		47,916	123,222
Other countries.....	174,504		4,486
Rubber.....	8,789,166	4,841,796	16,515,244
Australia.....	3,269	7,894	423,829
England.....	2,651,865	2,234,918	2,002,331
Japan.....	19,969	112,561	897,818
Siberia.....	256,883	26,000	219,199
Singapore.....	1,445,096	1,015,406	7,461,175
United States.....	4,318,492	1,444,417	5,510,892
Other countries.....	93,592		
Sugar.....	1,411,914,053	1,163,375,672	1,465,806,030
Australia.....	4,111,853	6,365,086	369,575
British India.....	901,152,711	506,149,442	550,170,843
China.....	10,250,669	9,583,813	16,410,847
Egypt.....	20,454,892		51,041,069
England.....	34,435,779	191,326,133	25,400,643
France.....	24,617,241	223,722	
Hongkong.....	94,835,026	97,845,475	210,644,874
Japan.....	91,871,001	92,448,044	380,872,760
Netherlands.....	53,683,562	8,626	
Norway.....	26,911,815	40,892,698	2,622,290
Penang.....	2,622,304	3,054,230	1,432,521
Port Said.....	61,250,251		5,806,524
Siara.....	4,216,234	22,571,941	20,519,112
Singapore.....	53,762,883	187,321,565	176,785,791
United States.....	4,238,496	770,000	20,508,209
Other countries.....	21,039,286	9,894,907	3,240,972
Tapioca flour.....	61,985,827	47,446,784	14,635,045
Canada.....			3,525,691
England.....	23,704,800	8,315,468	
France.....	447,832		
Hongkong.....	73,372	21,745	710,008
Japan.....		382,274	232,146
Netherlands.....		6,657,740	
Singapore.....	19,023		1,337,607
United States.....	37,435,099	32,032,491	8,300,981
Other countries.....	305,701	7,066	528,612
Tobacco.....	52,602,128	7,143,732	5,448,921
Australia.....		123,544	101,347
Denmark.....			1,880,016
Netherlands.....	52,588,961	6,675,910	
Norway.....		46,972	442,759
Spain.....			1,887,717
Sweden.....			636,548
United States.....		236,458	237,904
Other countries.....	13,167	57,818	282,630

c l liters.

British India received the bulk of the sugar exported in 1918, 550,170,843 pounds out of 1,465,806,030 pounds. Total exports increased 297,430,358 pounds in 1918 compared with the previous year,

and 53,891,977 pounds compared with 1916. Shipments of rubber during the year under review were about four times heavier than exports in 1917 and about twice the volume of the 1916 consignments. A little less than half the exports went to Singapore in 1918. Sisal fiber exported in 1918 reached 62,549,557 pounds, a marked increase compared with exports in 1916 and 1917. Denmark, the chief market in 1918, received 53 per cent of the amount exported, and the United States 41 per cent.

Coffee exports fell about 60 per cent in 1918 as against 1917, and more than 70 per cent compared with 1916. Other important items of the export trade which show heavy declines during 1918 are tapioca flour, tobacco, kapok, and copra.

Decline in Exports to the United States.

Declared exports from Soerabaya to the United States during 1918 show a great decrease from 1917, the total value being less than half the 1917 figures. This decrease was naturally due to war conditions and in particular to the stringent import restrictions adopted by the United States Government during the year. These regulations especially affected the exports of crude rubber and tapioca, the former being reduced from 6,250 to 2,692 tons and the latter from 19,567 to 2,955 tons. Exports of coconut oil showed a large decrease, as well as exports of coffee, cocoa, and hides. Exports of kapok and sisal fibers were about the only items of importance that were shipped in approximately equal volume with the preceding year, owing to heavy war demands. The close of the war, with resulting relaxation of United States import restrictions, brought about a quick resumption of the normal local export trade to America which, it is believed, will show a steady increase.

It will be noted that the export trade of Macassar is largely in native products collected from the many islands tributary thereto. The trade differs considerably from that of Soerabaya, notably in the exports of copra, gums, spices, rattans, native woods, and shells. In the export of copra and rattans, Macassar is developing into one of the most important trade centers of the East. Its harbor and shipping facilities have been much improved during the past few years, and a regular European service as well as services to China and Japan are operated from and through Macassar as a port of call. Owing to the demand of Philippine oil mills for copra, there have also been several sailings of American vessels between Macassar and Manila.

Exports Invoiced for the United States.

The invoiced experts from Soerabaya and Macassar to the United States for 1917 and 1918 were as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
FROM SOERABAYA.				
Cassia.....	23,905	\$2,505		
Cinnamon.....	1,363	220		
Cocoa.....	5,139,272	251,107	421,925	\$86,463
Cocoa leaves.....			8,132,456	25,106
Coffee.....	1,155,602	192,477	140,864	21,663

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
FROM SOERABAYA—continued.				
Copra.....	4,767,833	\$248,742	7,278,813	\$809,134
Copra cake.....	56,546	1,070		
Fiber:				
Hemp.....	1,535,377	183,797	16,453	781
Kapok.....	5,337,301	508,283	5,538,975	466,864
Sisal.....	26,785,538	3,869,172	26,125,190	3,206,575
Gum, dammar.....	130,276	4,455	45,062	1,124
Gutta-jelutong.....	6,712,178	310,634	957,861	24,884
Gutta-percha.....	1,585,614	112,358	867,331	63,611
Hats, straw.....	4,000	772		
Hides and skins:				
Buffalo.....	40,490	314,228	7,320	48,301
Cow.....	231,546	1,336,268	189,300	844,647
Goat.....	975,487	851,691	398,586	316,554
Sheep.....	76,700	32,206	20,025	12,554
Kota nuts.....			102,707	20,644
Mace.....	26,202	8,359	8,036	2,290
Mats, palm leaf.....	440,000	17,198	250,099	182,210
Nutmegs.....	70,848	9,658	54,443	7,907
Oil:				
Arachis.....	13,963	1,568		
Castor.....	8,472	1,054		
Citronella.....	162,933	92,361	33,064	12,586
Coconut.....	36,354,204	4,657,348	17,702,800	2,348,327
Kapok seed.....			244,618	28,081
Palmarosa.....			792	2,168
Pearnut.....	238,416	24,997		
Riinus.....	659,509	114,370		
Paraffin wax.....	896,000	17,283		
Patchouli leaves.....	13,877	1,120	12,556	1,758
Peanuts.....	415,095	30,080	18,749	725
Pepper.....	1,084,619	139,407	225,760	28,227
Potash.....			105,851	6,089
Quinine.....	9,321	40,223	2,517	13,207
Rattan.....	102,000	14,321		
Rubber, crude.....	14,001,766	8,710,337	6,031,365	2,004,564
Seeds:				
Castor.....	13,132	1,153		
Kapok.....	50,498	361		
Tapioca.....	43,830,568	2,114,885	6,622,227	435,678
Tea.....	279,510	76,077	819,336	165,065
Tin.....	408,672	25,781		
Tobacco.....	582,481	214,882	882,595	635,259
Sugar.....			65,850,057	323,718
All other articles.....		3,400		1,258
Total.....		24,631,313		11,816,947
FROM MACASSAR.				
Cajeput oil.....	29,431	30,206		
Cloves.....	180,074	53,571	157,067	81,756
Coconut oil.....	1,710,000	437,315	1,360,000	116,582
Coffee.....	733,684	92,394	336,347	71,784
Copra.....	31,065,149	2,159,598	17,638,997	1,520,558
Cutch.....	1,159	104		
Ebonywood.....	651,848	20,207		
Gum, copal.....	9,386,237	581,970	8,107,827	761,763
Hides, buffalo.....	5,671	39,747	4,814	95,464
Hides, deer.....	108,176	112,467	71,281	119,569
Kapok.....	843	68		
Mace.....	174,775	51,352	50,308	25,507
Nutmegs.....	566,106	69,397	243,547	69,560
Rattan.....	364,933	25,350	190,142	24,516
Rubber.....	8,474	701		
Sandalwood.....	1,083,253	180,071	60,756	20,400
Shells:				
Green snails, etc.....	89,966	20,063		
Other.....	152,418	46,804	205,738	65,696
Total.....		3,921,325		2,973,155

a Pieces.

b Liters.

Exchange Rates—Duties and Taxes.

Stocks and shares and the exchange market presented wide fluctuations during 1918, there being a considerable slump in many shares

about mid year with good recovery at the last of the year. The exchange rate on London showed an extraordinary depression, opening the year at about 10.85 guilders, going down to 9.95 by the last of March, to 9.23 in May, 9.15 in July, and the low record of 9.03 guilders to the pound sterling at the beginning of August. An upward movement then set in, carrying the rate up to 11.45 by the middle of November, but there was another decline to 11.15 when the year ended.

American exchange took a similar course, opening in January at 2.30 guilders to the dollar, falling to the low record of 1.93 in August, and recovering to 2.39 at the end of the year.

Total import duties collected amounted to 6,602,903 guilders (\$2,654,367) in 1918, compared with 6,128,792 guilders (\$2,463,774) in 1917, or an increase of nearly 500,000 guilders (\$201,000).

Export duties on the other hand decreased from 113,718 guilders (\$45,715) to 86,831 guilders (\$34,906), and excise taxes on spirits from 3,336,090 guilders (\$1,341,108) to 3,145,606 guilders (\$1,264,533). The record of bankruptcies in local business circles shows 53 failures in 1918 compared with 42 in 1917. The liabilities were 1,005,980 guilders (\$404,404) compared with 10,797,233 guilders (\$4,340,488) in the previous year, while assets amounted to 83,475 guilders (\$33,557) against 647,414 guilders (\$260,260) in 1917.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 56b

December 15, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Imports by commodities.....	1	Coffee shipments fall off.....	9
Imports from United States.....	3	Cotton and kapok.....	10
Shipments of cement.....	3	Bamboo and pandan hats.....	10
Trade in earthenware, metal, and metal products.....	4	Hides and skins.....	11
Piece-goods trade.....	4	Rubber trade.....	12
Imports of bread, cheese, etc.....	5	Increase in volume of sugar exports.....	12
Other import items.....	6	Ten shipments.....	13
Export trade returns.....	7	Tin, tobacco, and wood trade.....	13
Decline in exports of cutch, cacao, and cassava.....	8	Declared exports to United States.....	14
		Suggestions for furthering American trade.....	15

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

By Vice Consul Horace Remillard, Batavia.

The general import trade of the Dutch East Indies in 1918, the latest year for which statistics are available, amounted to 567,804,000 florins (\$228,257,208), including specie, of which 536,384,000 florins (\$215,626,368) represents purchases by private firms or individuals and 31,420,000 florins (\$12,630,840) purchases on Government account. In 1917 and 1916 the imports of the Dutch East Indies were valued at 496,685,000 florins (\$199,667,270) and 446,252,000 florins (\$179,393,304), respectively. The increase in 1918 is due to the higher prices of practically all commodities, although less merchandise was received.

The general export trade of the colony in 1918 amounted to 679,864,000 florins (\$273,305,328), of which 676,133,000 florins (\$271,805,466) represents sales by private firms or individuals and 3,731,000 florins (\$1,499,862) sales on Government account. In 1917 and 1916 the exports of Netherlands India were valued at 793,229,000 florins (\$318,878,058) and 868,157,000 florins (\$348,999,114), respectively.

Principal Imports by Commodities.

The following table shows the imports into the Dutch East Indies for 1916, 1917, and 1918 by principal articles according to volume (1 kilo=2.2 pounds, 1 liter=0.264 gallon, 1 cask=180 kilos or 396 pounds net contents):

Articles	1916	1917	1918
Automobiles, motor trucks, etc.....number..	2,608	3,068	1,960
Beer, all kinds.....liters..	6,115,000	6,705,000	6,614,000
Bicycles.....number..	17,734	14,578	4,047
Butter, fresh and in tins.....kilos..	2,164,000	1,911,000	1,926,000
Butter, substitutes.....do.....	431,000	96,000	55,000
Cement.....casks..	520,161	493,236	709,449
Cheese.....kilos..	279,000	181,000	116,000

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Chemicals:			
Alum.....do.	746,000	1,012,000	826,000
Calcium carbide.....do.	1,245,000	750,000	1,830,000
Caustic soda.....do.	3,818,000	1,620,000	4,061,000
Iron vitriol.....do.	277,000	335,000	11,000
Rough sulphuric acid.....do.	1,182,000	163,000	507,000
Cigarettes.....do.	792,000	1,156,000	1,545,000
Cigars.....do.	396,000	287,000	285,000
Coal, steam.....do.	245,037,000	119,637,000	96,714,000
Copper:			
In sheets—			
Yellow.....do.	90,000	81,000	152,000
Red.....do.	127,000	99,000	151,000
Wire, yellow.....do.	65,000	181,000	97,000
Flour, wheat.....do.	21,411,000	20,544,000	21,125,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, all kinds.....value.	\$9,468,000	\$12,449,000	\$14,047,000
Manufactures, n. e. s.....do.	\$37,049,000	\$39,116,000	\$46,103,000
Manure, hydrosulphate of ammonia.....kilos.	90,877,000	41,269,000	13,286,000
Matches.....groes boxes.	6,065,000	6,265,000	5,877,000
Milk:			
Condensed.....kilos.	4,269,000	3,496,000	2,570,000
Sterilized.....liters.	4,114,000	1,946,000	897,000
Mineral waters.....jars or bottles.	2,664,000	674,000	445,000
Motor cycles.....number.	500	949	537
Oil, mineral, and products of:			
Kerosene.....liters.	53,982,000	37,798,000	26,025,000
Benzine and gasoline.....do.	283,000	14,176,000	2,311,000
Paraffin.....kilos.	140,000	198,000	240,000
Machine.....do.	4,966,000	4,268,000	3,666,000
Paper:			
Writing.....value.	\$544,000	\$301,000	\$392,000
News.....do.	\$140,000	\$276,000	\$507,000
Old news.....kilos.	5,416,000	8,408,000	4,004,000
Rice, hulled.....do.	601,946,000	755,206,000	652,347,000
Small wares.....value.	\$1,996,000	\$1,825,000	\$2,059,000
Soap:			
Toilet.....do.	\$461,000	\$416,000	\$438,000
Ordinary washing.....do.	\$978,000	\$981,000	\$1,049,985
Tin, in sheets.....kilos.	26,736,000	15,569,000	21,714,000
Tires, automobile.....number.	106,077	128,278	113,404

Countries Supplying the Principal Imports.

The following table indicates the various sources of supply relative to the import trade of the Dutch East Indies in 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Countries of origin.	1916	1917	1918
Australia.....	\$2,025,000	\$4,705,000	\$3,638,000
Austria.....	21,000	8,000	682,000
Arabia.....	2,000	2,000	—
Belgium.....	6,000	5,800	2,000
Borneo (British).....	175,000	236,000	167,000
British India (including Pondicherry).....	10,909,000	12,481,000	13,182,000
Canada.....	3,000	14,000	10,000
China.....	2,278,000	2,003,000	1,809,000
Cocos and Christmas Islands.....	12,000	—	—
Denmark.....	81,000	70,000	197,000
Dalny, Korea, and Vladivostok.....	845,000	440,000	582,000
Egypt.....	60,000	162,000	196,000
France.....	1,080,000	1,073,000	722,000
French Indo-China.....	5,845,000	6,165,000	4,041,000
Germany.....	338,000	146,000	192,000
Hongkong.....	3,444,000	4,143,000	6,370,000
Italy.....	2,098,000	1,407,000	481,000
Japan (including Formosa).....	10,950,000	20,081,000	46,031,000
Malakka.....	77,000	114,000	117,000
Netherlands.....	36,490,000	19,275,000	4,565,000
Norway.....	35,000	41,000	80,000
Peanut.....	5,704,000	7,133,000	8,716,000
Philippines.....	133,000	377,000	651,000
Portugal.....	15,000	6,000	14,000
Russia.....	2,000	1,000	13,000
Siam.....	1,171,000	1,774,000	1,891,000
Singapore.....	30,756,000	47,913,000	53,913,000
Spain.....	12,000	19,000	4,000
Sweden.....	745,000	481,000	232,000
Switzerland.....	605,000	257,000	468,000
Timor (Portuguese).....	368,000	272,000	104,000
United Kingdom.....	24,030,000	28,464,000	31,600,000
United States.....	12,332,000	24,358,000	26,101,000
All other countries.....	627,000	1,170,000	2,629,000

Imports from the United States.

Direct importations from the United States increased in value from \$12,382,000 in 1916 to \$24,358,000 in 1917, and to \$25,101,000 in 1918. A fair portion of imports which are listed from Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan were of American origin, which indicates that the share of imports from the United States was more than the statistics show. Imports declined in volume resulting from the lack of shipping facilities and from American restrictions on certain exports. The quantity of the principal items imported from the United States in 1916, 1917, and 1918 was as follows:

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Automobiles.....number	2,234	2,714	4,184
Automobile accessories.....value	\$70,000	\$198,000	\$283,000
Beer.....liters	412,000	1,090,000	1,879,000
Bicycles.....number	390	1,143	1,870
Calcium carbide.....kilos.	578,000	364,000	348,000
Caustic soda.....do.	1,468,000	1,065,000	479,000
Engines, factory and steam.....value	\$168,000	\$383,000	\$570,000
Fish, preserved.....kilos.		119,000	60,000
Flour, wheat.....do.	2,677,000	1,333,000	158,000
Glass and glassware.....value	\$20,000	\$29,000	\$51,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....do.	\$1,216,000	\$5,651,000	\$4,016,000
Manufactured products, n. e. s.....do.	\$114,000	\$237,000	\$651,000
Milk:			
Condensed.....kilos.	33,000	583,000	677,000
Sterilized.....liters.		116,000	345,000
Oil:			
Linsced.....do.	60,000	340,000	310,000
Machine.....kilos.	4,097,000	3,183,000	2,238,000
Petroleum.....liters	39,097,000	26,737,000	20,720,000
Small wares.....value	\$39,000	\$74,000	\$129,000
Sulphur ammoniac.....do.		\$107,000	\$67,000
Tin, in sheets.....kilos.	0,531,000	7,121,000	4,920,000
Tools, agricultural.....value.	\$43,000	\$114,000	\$49,000

* Includes 187 motor trucks and 1,497 other vehicles.

† Includes 373 ordinary bicycles and 497 motor cycles.

Imports of Cement.

During 1918 there was a marked increase in the importation of cement, 709,449 casks as against 493,236 casks in 1917 and 520,161 casks in 1916. During the first six months of 1918 prices were high, owing to limited stocks, a cask selling for 17 florins (\$6.83). Shipments from Japan at the end of the year caused a drop to 10 florins (\$4.02). Of the 709,449 casks imported in 1918, 441,564 casks came from Japan. The cement factory at Padang, Sumatra, manufactured 182,221 casks during the year under consideration, 1918.

The countries of supply and their respective contributions in the imports of cement in 1916, 1917, and 1918 are as follows:

Countries of origin.	1916	1917	1918	Countries of origin.	1916	1917	1918
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.		Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Netherlands.....	84,756	19,476		Hongkong.....	73,662	83,450	151,354
Great Britain.....	5,969	5,527	2,100	Japan.....	242,823	305,183	441,564
Other Europe.....	16,613			All other countries.....	21,011	27,122	79,455
United States.....	1,627	4,911	1,970				
French Indo-China.....	27,250	2,737	33,000	Total.....	520,161	493,236	709,449
China.....	41,490	44,860					

The bulk of alum imported into the Dutch East Indies in 1918 came from Singapore; total imports declined 18 per cent. Japan was the chief source of supply for calcium carbide, carbonic soda, caustic soda, and copper vitriol, the total imports of all products but the last named showing an increase in 1918.

Japan Principal Source of Steam Coal.

Japan supplied 81,265 tons of steam coal to the colony in 1918 out of 96,714 tons. Australian coal was handicapped in competition as freight rates from Australia were \$26.40 and \$31.20 and from Japan they were but \$19 and \$21. The following figures show the coal imports for 1916, 1917, and 1918 according to countries of origin:

Countries of origin.	1916	1917	1918	Countries of origin.	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>		<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Netherlands.....	491	1,420		Japan.....	136,856	60,672	81,235
Great Britain.....	15,857			Malay.....	9,586	5,790	
United States.....	13,329			Australia.....	40,074	12,975	7,697
British South Africa.....	2,380		198	All other countries.....	779	28,491	6,264
British India.....	25,775	4,220	800				
China.....		6,039	500	Total.....	245,037	119,537	96,714

Trade in Earthenware—Metal and Metal Products.

One of the most noticeable features in the earthenware trade in 1918 was the heavy importations from Japan. Total imports declined. Glassware shipments increased in 1918 over 1917, but were less than in 1916. Here again Japan predominated, owing chiefly to the inability of the Netherlands to ship its goods in 1918. Japan has almost displaced Sweden as a source of supply for matches. In 1918, the former country sent to the Dutch East Indies 4,330,700 gross boxes, although in 1916 it shipped but 1,418,900 gross. Sweden, which was exporting 2,569,100 gross boxes in 1916, shipped only 304,900 gross boxes in 1918. Japan and Australia were the chief countries of origin of hydrosulphide of ammonia, supplying 6,689,000 and 6,007,000 kilos, respectively. In 1916, Great Britain exported to the colony 85,084,000 kilos, but made no shipments in 1918. Stocks were insufficient during the entire year and the sugar estates, the chief consumers, were obliged to use other fertilizers.

Metal and metal products were not imported into the Dutch East Indies in as large quantities in 1918 as in the two preceding years. The United States was the principal source of supply. A comparison of the imports for 1916, 1917, and 1918 is given in the following table which shows the quantity of the principal imports:

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Galvanized roofing iron.....	kilos.. 9,457,000	4,548,000	2,599,000
Galvanized ceiling iron.....	do.. 319,000	263,000	121,000
Iron and steel in bars, sheets, etc.....	do.. 33,762,000	24,258,000	24,938,000
Wire nails.....	kilos.. 222,493	119,571	155,498
Wire nails in casks.....	do.. 544,000	196,000	19,000
Spikes.....	do.. 1,272,000	882,000	625,000
Ordinary steel.....	pieces.. 3,465	531	1,474
Patent steel.....	do.. 220	116	834
Red copper in sheets.....	kilos.. 127,000	99,000	151,000
Yellow copper in sheets.....	do.. 90,000	81,000	152,000
Copper wire, yellow.....	do.. 65,000	181,000	97,000

Linseed Oil Imports—Piece Goods Trade—Alcoholic Beverages.

Linseed oil was in great demand in the Dutch East Indies during 1918 and prices were uniformly high during the entire year. In 1918, 872,200 liters in tins were imported, as against 1,092,700 in 1917 and 1,141,500 in 1916. Japan supplied 451,300 liters in 1918,

a huge gain over 1917 and 1916, when it furnished 242,300 and 113,200 liters, respectively. In 1918, 180,300 liters were imported from the United States, as against 167,700 and 17,600 in 1917 and 1916, respectively. Imports of linseed oil in drums totaled, in 1918, 6,138,000 liters, as against 5,765,000 in 1917 and 3,914,000 liters in 1916. The United States' share was 1,748,000 liters in 1918, 2,000,000 liters in 1917, and 517,000 liters in 1916. Japan supplied 2,750,000 liters in 1918; in 1917 and 1916 its trade in this product was 1,106,000 and 23,000 liters, respectively.

Consignments of writing paper and white newsprint were worth \$1,308,510 in 1918, as against \$576,468 in 1916. Japan furnished the majority of the white newsprint imported and the United States figured chiefly as the source of stationery imports.

The total value of piece goods of all kinds imported into the Dutch East Indies in 1918 amounted to 108,728,000 florins (\$43,708,656), as against 91,960,000 florins (\$36,967,920) in 1917 and 85,089,000 florins (\$34,205,778) in 1916. Of unbleached cotton goods there were imported in 1916 6,824 metric tons, in 1917 5,011 metric tons, and in 1918 6,096 metric tons. Bleached cotton goods with 1916 and 1917 imports totaling 15,362 and 13,913 metric tons, respectively, dropped in 1918 to 11,048 metric tons. Dyed, mixed, and printed cottons fell from 17,795 in 1916 and 16,132 in 1917 to 15,443 metric tons in 1918.

There was a decline in imports of alcoholic beverages, especially in beer in casks, formerly imported from the Netherlands, in brandy, gin, and sparkling and other wines. There was much speculation in whisky and gin, two of the principal alcoholic beverages consumed locally, and prices were high. This resulted in the stimulation of the local gin-distilling industry.

Imports of Bread, Cheese, Etc.

The noticeable feature regarding the importation of biscuits was the abrupt decline from 2,984,000 kilos in 1916 to 1,137,000 kilos in 1917 and to 804,000 kilos in 1918. Great Britain, who supplied 1,036,000 kilos in 1916, sent none in 1918. The United States shipped 138,000 kilos in 1918.

Fresh butter and butter in tins were imported in 1918 to the amount of 1,926,000 kilos, as against 1,911,000 in 1917 and 2,164,000 in 1916. Australia practically displaced the Netherlands as the principal exporter of this product to the colony in 1918. Very little margarine and artificial butter were imported. The total imports of cheese into the colony during 1918 amounted to 116,000 kilos, of which 14,370 came from the United States. Australia was by far the greatest source of supply.

The importation of preserved fish into the Dutch East Indies declined in 1918 to 924,000 kilos from 3,037,000 and 2,934,000 kilos in 1917 and 1916, respectively. The United States was the chief exporter to the colony in 1918 with 321,000 kilos. The former importations were largely from Singapore, evidently transshipments. Sardines and salmon are the chief stocks. Consignments of salted and dried fish, unpacked, amounted to 39,770,000 kilos, about the same as in 1917 and 1916, when they were 40,337,000 and 43,735,000 kilos, respectively. Nearly all came from Singapore.

Trade in Other Food Products—Rice Imports.

The importation of wheat flour into Java and Madoera was 2.8 per cent higher in 1918 than in the previous year, 21,125 metric tons being imported as against 20,544 tons in 1917. In 1918 the Dutch East Indies purchased 586,000 kilos of fresh fruit, compared with 628,000 kilos in 1917. Australia supplied 317,000 and Singapore 157,000 kilos during 1918. Shipments of fresh meat amounted to 11,189,000 kilos in 1918, compared with 14,532,000 kilos in 1917.

Sterilized milk imports totaled 897,000 liters in 1918 as against 1,946,000 liters in 1917 and 4,114,000 liters in 1916. The United States supplied 403,000 liters in 1918 as against 29,000 liters in 1916. The same country supplied 780,000 liters of condensed milk in 1918, compared with 641,000 liters in 1917 and 44,000 in 1916, out of a total of 2,570,000 liters, 3,496,000 liters, and 4,269,000 liters for 1918, 1917, and 1916, respectively.

In 1918, 344,376,000 kilos of hulled rice were imported into Java and Madoera, against 406,495,000 in 1917 and 390,752,000 in 1916. British India (Rangoon) was the chief exporter with 129,681,000 kilos, Siam second with 109,548,000, and Indo-China (Saigon) third with 103,779,000. One of the noticeable features of this trade has been the decline of the Saigon exports to Java and Madoera since 1914 and 1915.

Restrictions on Rice Trade.

On March 3, 1918, exportation of rice was prohibited from Java and Madoera to the outlying possessions, rendered effective on April 11, 1918. Free import from foreign countries was prohibited on April 22, 1918, except for certain outlying residencies, and a system of Government licenses was instituted. The object of the foregoing regulations was to insure satisfactory official control and an equitable distribution in the colony.

The reopening of the Rangoon market to Dutch East India enabled the importation of many thousand tons of rice, and the situation was satisfactory to the beginning of August. At this time the partial failure of the Krawang rice crops of Java, poor harvests in British India, Indo-China, and other rice-producing countries in the Far East made it difficult to obtain rice, which was steadily rising in price. Importations were but few in September, 1918. At the beginning of October Rangoon prohibited further exportation, and licenses which were issued, but for which shipment had not been made, were declared void. This caused the Dutch East Indies to lose 12,000 tons of rice, contracted for previously. Certain restrictions were placed on Singapore shipments later. Consequently, in the second half of December, 1918, it was only possible to buy in Bangkok and Singapore, from which last-mentioned port limited quantities were shipped to the outlying possessions. Prices were very high.

Other Import Items.

In 1918 imported toilet soap was valued at 1,089,792 florins (\$438,096) and washing soap was valued at 2,611,828 florins (\$1,049,955), which is roughly the same as for the two preceding years. England supplied washing soap valued at 1,587,056 florins (\$637,997) and toilet soap at 584,576 florins (\$235,000), which is

more than all other countries combined. In 1918 the United States exported 16,171 florins (\$6,501) worth of toilet soap and 43,467 florins (\$17,474) worth of washing soap.

Practically all the automobiles imported in 1918, 1,960 in number, came from the United States. Shipments of automobile tires, 113,404 in 1918 as against 128,278 in 1917, were purchased from Great Britain, Japan, the United States, and France. The importation of bicycles fell to 4,047 in 1918, from 17,734 in 1916, and 14,578 in 1917. Sewing machines were imported into the Dutch East Indies as follows: 25,431 in 1918, 48,323 in 1917, and 31,017 in 1916. Great Britain and the United States were the countries of origin. Typewriters and adding and calculating machines came mainly from the United States. In 1918, 4,393 were imported; in 1917, 3,415; and in 1916, 2,299.

The Export Trade.

The export trade of the Dutch East Indies was carried on under the most severe handicaps during 1918. The principal difficulties were: The requisitioning of the Dutch ships, prohibition of exportation except by Government license, high freight rates which made certain less valuable cargoes impossible of shipment, and import restrictions of Allied countries. One of the results of the inability to export was the congestion of merchandise in warehouses at the various ports. A great portion of the sugar, coffee, and tobacco crops were temporarily stored in factories in the interior; at the end of the year there were 1,000,000 packages of tobacco in warehouses and several million florins worth of Java sugar. The volume of the principal articles exported during 1916, 1917, and 1918 from the Dutch East Indies is listed in the following table:

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Arar-agar.....	858,000	500,000	592,000
Benzoin.....	1,462,000	1,437,000	989,000
Cacao.....	1,371,000	1,610,000	883,000
Cassia fistula.....	10,000	4,000	17,000
Cinchona bark.....	8,121,000	2,695,000	2,440,000
Cinnamon and cassia vera.....	1,696,000	842,000	900,000
Coal, steam.....	629,000	615,000	68,000
Coca and coca leaves.....	40,000	272,000	662,000
Coffee, all sorts.....	30,761,000	16,382,000	7,297,000
Copal.....	7,002,000	3,955,000	3,626,000
Copra.....	152,229,000	118,770,000	68,577,000
Dammar.....	9,213,000	10,267,000	6,747,000
Dragon's blood.....	31,000	45,000	58,000
Fibers:			
Cotton—			
Ginned.....	1,398,000	587,000	1,010,000
Raw.....	6,078,000	1,859,000	3,871,000
Kapok.....	9,652,000	11,039,000	9,030,000
All others.....	15,379,000	14,750,000	14,781,000
Fish, salted and preserved.....	4,942,000	5,021,000	4,345,000
Gambier.....	5,989,000	6,269,000	5,918,000
Gutta-percha.....	30,000	6,355,000	1,049,000
Gutta-jelutong.....	10,373,000	8,710,000	3,098,000
Gutta, other sorts.....	2,617,000	3,159,000	2,394,000
Groundnuts, shelled and unshelled.....	9,702,000	10,560,000	8,070,000
Hides.....	9,398,000	7,743,000	4,247,000
Indro.....	66,000	49,000	44,000
Koelit bakau and tengar.....	19,465,000	17,242,000	9,870,000
Mace.....	712,000	409,000	386,000
Maize.....	47,690,000	4,072,000	1,000
Nutmegs.....	4,260,000	2,948,000	2,386,000
Oils:			
Mineral—			
Benzine and gasoline.....	b 477,731,000	b 455,191,000	b 317,073,000
Kerosene.....	b 328,168,000	b 324,719,000	b 379,044,000

a Tons.

b Liters.

Articles.	1916	1917	1918
Oils—Continued.			
Mineral—Continued.	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Machine.....	21,812,000	18,501,000	24,529,000
Paraffin.....	20,006,000	22,366,000	21,046,000
Residue.....	328,074,000	155,541,000	291,037,000
Volatile.....	568,000	620,000	288,000
Vegetable—Coconut.....	13,114,000	30,665,000	28,527,000
Pepper:			
White.....	6,582,000	7,271,000	5,870,000
Black.....	16,777,000	20,745,000	20,029,000
Pinang nuts.....	24,436,000	30,428,000	31,407,000
Quinine.....	115,000	130,000	238,000
Rattan.....	32,712,000	27,003,000	25,441,000
Rice:			
Hulled.....	9,987,000	4,451,000	837,000
Unhulled.....	5,760,000	2,157,000	49,000
Rubber.....	33,615,000	45,518,000	44,049,000
Sago.....	19,417,000	13,627,000	11,143,000
Seeds.....	14,758,000	3,690,000	1,230,000
Shells, pearl.....	262,000	150,000	100,000
Sugar, all kinds.....	1,562,984,000	1,124,708,000	1,416,911,000
Tapioca:			
Flake.....	6,215,000	13,007,000	4,797,000
Flour.....	59,630,000	50,299,000	19,732,000
Pearl.....	1,185,000	4,812,000	3,898,000
Roots.....	8,378,000	1,522,000	127,000
Siftings.....	912,000	104,000	12,000
Tea, leaf and waste.....	46,332,000	38,009,000	29,874,000
Tin.....	19,730,000	15,606,000	11,564,000
Tinder.....	5,821,000	7,048,000	5,238,000
Tobacco, leaf and krossok.....	93,611,000	12,501,000	8,047,000
Wood:			
Diat.....	c15,000	c483,000	c1,184,000
Ebony.....	2,165,000	4,168,000	2,038,000
Sandal.....	118,000	202,000	74,000

b Liters.

c Cubic meters.

Analysis of Export Trade.

The appended table gives a list of the chief countries receiving the exports of the Dutch East Indies and the share of each in 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918	Countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918
Australia.....	\$6,654,000	\$9,418,000	\$11,108,000	Hongkong.....	\$13,135,000	\$14,908,000	\$20,539,000
Arabia.....	16,000	2,000	.....	Italy.....	1,404,000	117,000	623,000
Belgium.....	.....	.....	5,000	Japan (including	.....	.....	.....
Borneo (British).....	146,000	226,000	147,000	Formosa).....	7,279,000	12,006,000	31,280,000
British India (In-	.....	.....	.....	Malakka.....	1,972,000	2,865,000	2,846,000
cluding Pondi-	.....	.....	.....	Netherlands.....	63,435,000	7,931,000	1,360,000
cherry).....	33,797,000	27,549,000	24,858,000	Norway.....	1,544,000	2,812,000	1,333,000
Canada.....	477,000	1,111,000	2,982,000	Penang.....	5,965,000	7,580,000	5,427,000
China.....	5,261,000	9,209,000	15,475,000	Philippines.....	757,000	759,000	912,000
Cocos and Christ-	.....	.....	.....	Russia.....	4,330,000	3,175,000	109,000
mas Islands.....	2,000	500	.....	Siam.....	1,810,000	3,238,000	1,340,000
Denmark.....	445,000	.....	577,000	Singapore.....	51,012,000	64,917,000	65,039,000
Dainy, Korea, and	.....	.....	.....	Spain.....	.....	.....	870,000
Vladivostok.....	858,000	719,000	675,000	Sweden.....	435,000	.....	943,000
Egypt.....	9,038,000	10,170,000	7,254,000	Timor (Portu-	.....	.....	.....
France.....	9,066,000	3,426,000	3,181,000	guese).....	53,000	39,000	25,000
French Indo-	.....	.....	.....	United States.....	39,347,000	30,432,000	44,576,000
China.....	814,000	1,086,000	1,223,000	Other Europe.....	918,000	637,000	637,000
Germany.....	1,000	.....	.....	All other coun-	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	67,509,000	34,280,000	15,407,000	tries.....	15,932,000	13,164,000	8,672,000

Decline in Exports of Cutch, Cacao, and Cassava.

In 1918, 805 metric tons of cutch were exported from the Dutch East Indies as against 1,173 tons in 1917 and 1,760 tons in 1916. Norway was a substantial buyer. The outlying possessions produce the major part of this commodity; in 1918, they exported 1,352 tons.

Gambier, which also comes chiefly from the outlying possessions, was exported to the amount of 5,918 metric tons in 1918, compared with 6,269 tons in 1917 and 5,989 in 1916. Pinang nuts, a tanning material, were exported mainly from the outlying possessions. Shipments to foreign countries in 1918 totaled 31,407 tons, in 1917 30,428 tons, and in 1916, 24,436 tons. British India, Singapore, China, and Japan were the principal buyers. Small quantities were shipped to the United States.

Cacao exports declined from 1,610 tons in 1917 to 883 tons in 1918. The Netherlands, usually the chief buyer, did not figure as an importer in 1918 and trade with the United States fell from 1,132 tons in 1917 to 153 tons in 1918. During the year a cacao-producers' association was formed at Semarang for the common interests of the planters in marketing their product.

In 1918, the export of cassava products amounted to but 28,125 metric tons, as against 69,743 tons in 1917 and 76,320 tons in 1916. Of these 28,125 tons, 19,792 were tapioca meal, 4,797 tons flaked tapioca, 3,396 tons pearl tapioca, 128 tons tapioca root, and 12 tons tapioca siftings. The United States was the chief importer in 1918 with 7,578 tons of tapioca meal, 2,514 tons of flaked tapioca, and 829 tons of pearl tapioca. In March, 1918, the export of this commodity was prohibited except under license. Licenses were not issued for tapioca roots and tapioca siftings.

Coffee Shipments Fall Off.

The total exportation of coffee of all grades for the Dutch East Indies in 1918 amounted to 7,297 metric tons, as against 16,383 tons in 1917 and 30,761 tons in 1916. The bulk of this export was from Java and Madoera: 5,440 tons in 1918, 13,361 tons in 1917, and 23,219 tons in 1916. The shipments of coffee from the outlying possessions amounted to 1,859 tons in 1918, 3,022 tons in 1917, and 7,542 tons in 1916. In 1918, the Netherlands, the chief market in 1916 and 1917 for the colony's coffee, was not a buyer. The United States imported 750 tons in 1918, as against 1,588 tons in 1917 and 515 tons in 1916. Australia and Singapore were the principal buyers during the year 1918. The former imported 1,109, 1,012, and 48 tons, respectively, in 1918, 1917, and 1916; the latter purchased 1,084, 3,188, and 680 tons, respectively, in 1918, 1917, and 1916. Japan, which imported 1,547 tons in 1917, received but 263 tons during 1918. Coffee exported to that country has evidently been largely for transshipment.

By far the greatest export of coffee from Java and Madoera was of shelled Robusta, of which 3,403 tons were shipped in 1918, 9,890 tons in 1917, and 16,807 in 1916. Then follows shelled Java with 645 tons in 1918, 1,703 tons in 1917, and 1,489 in 1916. In 1918, 281 tons of shelled Liberia were exported, as against 574 tons in 1917 and 510 in 1916. Unshelled coffee is exported only in a very insignificant amount.

Cinchona Bark—Quinine Salts.

The export of cinchona bark from Java in 1918 amounted to 2,440 metric tons, as against 2,695 tons in 1917 and 8,121 in 1916. In 1918 the United States was the principal buyer with 1,156 tons and

Great Britain second with 744 tons. In 1916 the Netherlands had imported 8,087 tons, or almost the entire production. Padang, Sumatra, which had exported 138 tons in 1916 and 40 tons in 1917, did not figure in the shipping of 1918. The export of coca in 1918 amounted to 662 metric tons, of which 408 metric tons were destined for the United States and 254 tons for Japan. The foreign shipments in 1917 and 1916 amounted to 272 and 408 tons, respectively. Prices ranged from 15 florins (\$6.03) to 30 florins (\$12.06) per picul (136 pounds).

In 1918 the exportation of quinine salts from Java amounted to 25 metric tons, as against 130 tons in 1917 and 115 tons in 1916. The chief buyers in 1918 were British India with 60.4 tons, Great Britain with 50.8 tons, and the United States with 40.8 tons.

Cotton and Kapok Exports.

In 1918 the exportation of raw cotton from the Dutch East Indies amounted to 3,871 tons, as against 1,856 tons in 1917 and 6,058 tons in 1916. The major portion comes from Palembang, Sumatra. Ginned cotton amounting to 1,040 tons was exported in 1918, as against 587 tons in 1917 and 1,398 tons in 1916. More than one-half of this product was shipped from Java. Japan was the principal buyer of cotton in both 1917 and 1918.

The Dutch East Indies exported 9,030 metric tons of kapok in 1918, as against 11,939 tons in 1917 and 9,652 tons in 1916. Java and Madoera were the principal shippers, with 8,843 tons, 11,690 tons, and 9,338 tons for 1918, 1917, and 1916, respectively. Approximately one-half of the exports in 1918 were to the United States, amounting to 4,440 tons. In 1916 and 1917 the United States imported 4,977 tons and 5,690 tons, respectively. During the years 1916 to 1918, inclusive, Australia was the second importer with 1,780, 2,537, and 2,509 tons, respectively.

Gum Exports—Bamboo and Pandan Hats.

The exports of gum benzoin from the outlying possessions in 1918 amounted to 989 metric tons, a decline compared with 1,435 tons in 1917 and 1,462 tons in 1916. The bulk of this gum is usually shipped to Java where it is reshipped to foreign countries. In 1918, 1,593 tons were disposed of through this channel, as compared with 1,599 tons in 1917 and 1,556 tons in 1916. Direct shipments of gum copal from Java aggregated 158 tons in 1918, 135 tons in 1917, and 41 tons in 1916. Gum dammar exports totaled 6,747 tons in 1918, although 10,267 tons were shipped in 1917 and 9,213 tons in 1916.

In 1918 Java and Madoera exported 1,576,000 bamboo hats, a sharp decline compared with shipments totaling 2,632,000 in 1917 and 6,275,000 in 1916. In 1918 Singapore was the chief market, taking 739,000 pieces. The United States received 331,000 hats. The year was unfavorable to the trade, for, owing to the inability to ship the goods from the Dutch East Indies, hats from the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Madagascar found their way to the colony's best customers, Great Britain, France, and United States. Prices remained at the pre-war level in 1918.

Java and Madoera exported in 1918, 2,656,000 Pandan hats as against 3,353,000 pieces in 1917 and 2,072,000 pieces in 1916. For the

past three years the United States has been the principal buyer, importing 1,794,000 pieces in 1918, 2,875,000 pieces in 1917, and 875,000 pieces in 1916.

Hides and Skins.

Exports of buffalo hides reached 1,127 metric tons in 1918 compared with 3,144 tons in 1917 and 3,932 tons in 1916. As formerly, the United States was the chief importer in 1918, receiving 1,026 tons. The outlying possessions shipped but 555 tons abroad in 1918, less than in 1917 and 1916, when exports were 934 and 1,400 tons, respectively.

In 1918 Java and Madoera exported cowhides to an amount of 1,612 metric tons, as against 1,878 tons in 1917 and 2,132 tons in 1916. The United States purchased 1,225 tons in 1918, 1,389 tons in 1917, and 1,333 tons in 1916. The outlying possessions exported abroad 77 tons in 1918, 213 tons in 1917, and 237 tons in 1916. The trade was seriously affected by the American import restrictions, lack of tonnage, and falling local exchange, which caused prices to fall so low that transactions were impossible. Chinese speculators purchased heavily in hope that the termination of the war would restore values; they were not disappointed and reaped good profits. In May, 1918, the price for cowhides was 105 florins (\$42.21) per picul.

Exports of goatskins from Java and Madoera in 1918 amounted to 378 tons only, as against 949 tons in 1917 and 1,031 tons in 1916. This trade followed in general the rise and fall in prices of cow and buffalo hides. Consignments of deerskins in 1918 amounted to 279 tons, as against 285 and 264 tons in 1917 and 1916, respectively. There are shipped from the outlying possessions.

Indigo—Citronella and Coconut Oil—Copra.

Japan was the principal market for the colony's plantation indigo exports, receiving 23 metric tons out of the total, 44 tons. Great Britain, the chief importer in 1916 and 1917, did not figure in the 1918 returns. Singapore received practically all the native indigo exported in 1918; the aggregate exports amounted to 119 tons, compared with 448 in 1917 and 165 tons in 1916.

Shipments of citronella oil totaled 228 metric tons in 1918, as against 515 tons in 1917 and 428 tons in 1916. In 1918 the United States purchased 84 tons, a substantial decline over 1917 and 1916, when 204 and 196 tons, respectively, were shipped to that country. Great Britain did not import in 1918, but Japan handled 80 tons of local citronella. Prices were lower than they had been for years, and that, combined with the drought, caused many factories to stop production during the first quarter. Another serious handicap was the increased cost of steel containers.

In 1918, 28,527,000 liters of coconut oil were shipped from the Dutch East Indies to foreign countries as against 30,665,000 liters in 1917 and 13,114,000 liters in 1916. Java and Madoera were the chief exporters, as much of the production from the outlying possessions is shipped from Java ports. The United States was the chief buyer for the three years, importing 16,130,000 liters in 1918, 22,654,000 liters in 1917, and 3,793,000 liters in 1916. The Netherlands imported 5,723,000 liters and Japan 3,805,000 liters during 1918.

Export trade in copra in 1918 amounted to 68,577 metric tons, as against 116,770 tons in 1917 and 152,229 tons in 1916. The bulk was exported from the outlying possessions, 65,083 tons in 1918, 91,848 tons in 1917, and 113,738 tons in 1916. Java and Madoera cargoes were but 14 per cent of the previous year's shipments, amounting to only 3,494 tons, intended for Japan and the United States. In 1917 this exportation was 24,922 tons, in 1916 it reached 38,491 tons.

Singapore Important in Rubber Trade—Spices.

The exportation of plantation rubber from Java and Madoera amounted to 17,311 tons in 1918, as against 18,843 and 13,944 tons in 1917 and 1916, respectively. In 1918 Singapore imported 7,551 tons, as against 1,728 in 1917 and 2,077 in 1916. The United States, formerly the chief buyer, took but 5,844 tons in 1918, as against 14,840 tons in 1917 and 8,217 tons in 1916. From the outlying possessions the United States imported 7,646 tons in 1918, about one-half of the amount for 1917, which was 14,805 tons. Great Britain's trade likewise fell from 3,848 tons in 1917 to 1,895 tons in 1918. Singapore imports rose abruptly from 7,059 tons in 1917 to 16,485 tons in 1918. Considerable shipments were sent to Singapore, where the rubber was warehoused, awaiting a favorable opportunity for reshipment. The signing of the armistice restored favorable prices: 1 florin (\$0.402) per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo for prime qualities and 0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ florin (\$0.352) per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo for parcels containing 75 per cent of these qualities.

On November 15, 1918, the Rubber Producers' Union was formed at Batavia in order that united action might in the future be possible in marketing the colonial rubber.

The total exportation of cloves from the Dutch East Indies in 1918 was only 59 tons as against 98 tons in 1917 and 117 tons in 1916. Almost all was shipped from the outlying possessions. In 1918, 386 tons of mace were exported as against 499 tons in 1917 and 712 tons in 1916. The bulk came from the outlying possessions. Nutmegs exported in 1918 amounted to 2,386 metric tons as against 2,948 tons in 1917 and 4,260 tons in 1916. The outlying possessions are the large producers.

White pepper was exported to the amount of 5,870 tons as against 7,271 tons in 1917 and 6,582 tons in 1916. As in the case of other spices, the outlying possessions were the principal shippers. The United States was the colony's chief buyer, shipment being made direct and through Singapore. There were 20,029 tons of black pepper exported in 1918 as against 20,745 tons in 1917 and 16,777 tons in 1916. Java and the outlying possessions were approximately equal shippers to foreign countries. The United States was the chief buyer, receiving 8,902 tons direct shipments from Java alone.

Increase in Volume of Sugar Exports.

The export of sugar in 1918 from the Dutch East Indies amounted to 1,416,911 metric tons as against 1,124,708 tons in 1917. The principal importers were British India, Japan, Hongkong, and Singapore. Many shipments to Japan were resold in the United States. The entire production of the colony, including molasses, but exclusive of bag sugar, was estimated at 28,791,686 piculs in 1918.

The countries chiefly concerned in the sugar trade of the Dutch East Indies, with their purchases for 1917 and 1918, are:

Countries of destination.	1917	1918	Countries of destination.	1917	1918
	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>		<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Great Britain.....	271,922	77,100	China.....	3,972	24,810
France.....	28,729	27,135	Hongkong.....	145,639	309,260
Russia and Finland.....		3,002	Japan.....	74,253	331,861
Norway.....	19,754	22,311	British India.....	336,035	367,576
Italy.....		2,950	Australia.....	20,749	265
Greece.....	8,000	8,025	Siam.....	24,590	1,790
Egypt.....	22,206	49,146	All other ports.....	50	182
United States.....	10	500			
Canada.....		16,433	Total.....	1,124,708	1,416,911
Singapore.....	168,790	173,556			

Tea Exports.

The export trade in tea in 1918 amounted to 29,954 metric tons, as against 38,009 tons in 1917, and 46,932 tons in 1916. The bulk of this product comes from Java and Madoera. The dust-tea shipments amounted to only 546 tons in 1918, as against 3,215 tons in 1917 and 3,092 tons in 1916, the remainder being leaf tea. The United States became the chief consumer of Java teas in 1918, importing 16,286 tons, as against 13,604 tons in 1917 and 348 tons in 1916. Canada received 4,161 tons in 1918, as against 2,556 tons in 1917 and 51 tons in 1916. The Netherlands, Great Britain, and Russia, formerly the chief buyers, were either not purchasers or insignificant importers.

The production of tea during 1918 is estimated at 78,500,000 pounds for Java and 6,500,000 for Sumatra, giving a total of 85,000,000 pounds. The following table gives the countries interested in the tea-export trade of the Dutch East Indies and their receipts in metric tons for 1916, 1917, and 1918:

Countries of destination.	1916	1917	1918
LEAF TEA.	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Netherlands.....	14,039	639	
Great Britain.....	11,627	1,093	
Russia.....	10,926	8,518	452
Australia.....	3,218	5,189	5,189
Canada.....	51	2,556	4,161
United States.....	848	13,004	16,286
Singapore.....	1,018	515	223
All other countries.....	2,013	2,080	3,106
Total.....	43,840	34,794	29,408
TEA DUST.			
Netherlands.....	20		
Great Britain.....	127	6	
United States.....	16	123	140
Singapore.....		1	
All other countries.....	2,930	3,085	406
Total.....	3,092	3,215	546

Tin, Tobacco, and Wood Trade.

Exports of tin from the Dutch East Indies in 1918 amounted to 11,564 metric tons, as against 15,606 tons in 1917 and 19,730 tons in 1916. As formerly, the United States was the chief importer, receiving 7,738 tons in 1918, 13,576 tons in 1917, and 11,688 tons in 1916.

Japan was the second largest buyer in 1918, with 1,624 tons. The Banka production amounted to 238,000 piculs in 1916-17 and 223,000 piculs in 1917-18; the Billiton Co. produced 102,873 piculs in 1916-17 and 111,297 piculs in 1917-18.

Tobacco from 1916 to 1918, inclusive, was exported in the following quantities, respectively: 93,611 metric tons, 12,501 tons, and 8,047 tons. The bulk is usually shipped from Java, but in 1918 the outlying possessions were the chief exporters. In 1918 Java cargoes amounted to 3,457 tons, as against 7,244 tons in 1917 and 71,992 tons in 1916. From the outlying possessions were shipped 4,590 tons in 1918, 5,257 tons in 1917, and 21,619 tons in 1916.

In 1918, 71 cubic meters (1 cubic meter=1.3079 cubic yards) of djati sleepers were exported from Java and Madoera to foreign countries, as well as 221 cubic meters of sawed and 892 cubic meters of unsawed djati. This was a better showing than in 1917, but much below 1916, when 359 cubic meters of djati sleepers and 805 cubic meters of sawed and 14,056 cubic meters of unsawed djati were exported. British India was the chief purchaser, the colony being deprived of the European and American markets. Merchants did not suffer much, as prices were high and the demand strong.

Exports of dyewoods amounted to 306 tons, as against 16 tons in 1917 and 82 tons in 1916. The export from the outlying possessions to Java in 1918 was 1,072 tons; in 1917, 678 tons; in 1916, 324 tons. Ebony wood shipments amounted to 2,058 metric tons in 1918, compared with 4,168 tons in 1917 and 2,165 tons in 1916. In 1918, 1,332 tons were exported to other ports of the outlying possessions and 7 tons to Java.

Declared Exports to United States.

The annual declared export returns show that in 1918 there was a substantial decline in both quantity and value of nearly every important article of trade exported to the United States from the Dutch East Indies, except coconut oil, tea, and sugar. The appended table gives the quantity and value of the principal articles declared for shipment to the United States and its possessions at the consular offices in the Dutch East Indies in 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Areca nuts.....pounds..	3,812	\$689		
Arrack.....gallons..	26,147	22,872		
Bullion:				
Gold and silver.....cases..	1,580	4,428,793	1,242	\$1,128,324
Lead.....bars..	4,006	324,596		
Cassia.....pounds..	1,794,335	196,959	1,383,190	171,888
Cassia vera.....do..	472,222	76,240	426,640	41,277
Cinchona bark.....do..	4,861,693	570,154	2,846,815	692,900
Cinnamon.....do..	17,365	3,320		
Cloves.....do..			157,067	81,756
Coca.....do..	89,464	13,740	918,706	63,046
Coca leaves.....do..			8,096,764	21,000
Cocoa.....do..	1,315,888	272,337	358,628	67,335
Coffee.....do..	4,817,119	945,721	4,326,923	708,656
Concentrates, gold and silver.....tons..	29	18,314		
Copra.....pounds..	28,353,629	1,689,684	10,954,224	344,460
Cutch.....do..	45,920	4,285		
Dammar:				
Gum.....do..	3,058,750	443,350	2,568,151	444,249
Dust.....do..	36,720	1,603		
Fiber.....do..	1,354,215	142,743	18,546,271	720,349

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gambier..... pounds.	2,268,402	\$309,565	1,372,524	\$213,072
Gum:				
Benzoin..... do.	27,615	7,458	7,839	3,248
Copal..... do.	172,673	14,820	7,184,339	354,591
Hats:				
Bamboo..... pieces.	923,246	120,412	2,207,520	108,612
Pandanus..... do.	2,226,153	74,282		
Hemp..... pounds.	196,900	28,956	58,979	6,918
Hides, cow and buffalo..... pieces.	368,864	2,109,975	265,832	1,227,094
Horns..... pounds.	6,078	368		
Indigo..... do.	9,037	26,304		
Jeintong..... do.	1,757,651	151,220		
Kapok..... do.	7,568,869	1,087,358	6,895,515	850,623
Kapok seeds..... do.	22,147	1,330	5,986,550	869,767
Kola nuts..... do.			102,707	20,644
Mace..... do.	987,749	70,150	71,962	22,142
Nutmegs..... do.	1,240,845	167,435	569,842	115,572
Oils:				
Cananga..... do.	10,177	18,586	11,811	29,433
Castor..... do.			18,111	3,231
Citronella..... do.	379,756	134,467	245,127	73,273
Coconut..... do.	11,943,524	1,684,542	17,734,193	1,838,112
Kapok seed..... do.	15,273	2,010	214,418	28,031
Lemon-grass..... do.	6,740	5,561	8,066	4,616
Palmarose..... do.			792	2,168
Patchouli..... do.			110	1,124
Peanut..... do.	39,066	5,723	122,867	24,749
Patchouli leaves..... do.	106,109	27,766	33,944	9,211
Peanuts..... do.	456,101	19,979	145,879	3,837
Pepper:				
Black..... do.	17,127,065	3,075,576	20,588,925	3,274,173
White..... do.	2,547,670	664,428		
Platinum ore..... do.		4,089		
Potash..... do.	186,534	13,066	308,617	10,837
Precipitates, gold and silver..... cases.	90	244,468		
Quinine..... (pounds.)	88,233	544,879	247,814	672,391
Quinine..... (cases.)			87	
Rattan..... pounds.	194,084	12,008		
Rice..... do.	3,125,886	169,081		
Rubber..... do.	54,352,904	30,937,318	30,500,823	10,370,835
Sago flour..... do.	673,902	33,114		
Shells, mother-of-pearl..... do.			202,474	64,357
Skins, goat, deer, and sheep..... pieces.	1,429,554	1,304,484	1,027,785	769,473
Sumar..... pounds.	22,250	1,510	66,972,527	374,420
Taplora:				
Flake..... do.	8,586,774	682,952	4,088,698	455,691
Flour..... do.	28,880,295	1,175,451	7,950,775	489,737
Pearl..... do.	3,292,502	221,214	753,781	59,130
Seeds..... do.	2,045,091	114,373	210,065	117,713
Sittings..... do.	972,430	70,167	573,721	46,294
Tea..... do.	24,753,356	5,489,820	31,769,453	6,515,657
Tea sweepings..... do.	99,632	13,088	559,013	31,185
Tea waste..... do.	132,699	10,725	172,753	23,225
Tin..... do.	28,151,325	14,202,519	15,783,772	9,790,091
Tobacco..... do.	11,075,673	6,189,362	7,069,866	9,364,841
Wax, paraffin..... do.	446,320	35,777		
Wood, sandal..... do.			49,569	20,229
All other articles.....		5,122		
Total.....		30,409,769		52,761,580

Note.—Declared exports from Soerabaya and Macassar are included in the above.

Opportunities for Furthering American Trade.

There are two factors which appear vital, if the United States is to hold its present position, especially in the import trade of the Dutch East Indies. Longer credits and more liberal terms must be accorded local buyers. Irrevocable credit was required during the war in anticipation of the sharp decline in the price of manufactured articles, sure to follow the cessation of hostilities. Now, this circumstance no longer exists, and German, British, and Dutch competition is in the field with most tempting offers, based on a wider and freer credit.

The bulk of the American trade with the Dutch East Indies during the last few years is the result of enforced circumstances resulting from the war; the United States was one of the few countries capable of either receiving or supplying merchandise. If the trade acquired is to be conserved, large American importing concerns, preferably working in conjunction with Dutch capital, should be established rather than represented in the Dutch East Indies. It is believed that various American manufacturers could combine to work in common, pool expenses, and open offices in the colony. At present a large part of the American effort is in long-range correspondence, which is slow and unsatisfactory.

Practically all other countries, even those European nations with comparatively smaller interests, are all represented by large importing and exporting companies which are in direct touch with the consumers. It is also worthy of note that with the exception of rubber, there are practically no large American plantation investments in the colony, although the substantial returns of recent years would appear to warrant such investment. Two of the most encouraging features of 1918 have been the opening of two American banks in Batavia and Soerabaya, and the practical assurance of direct and regular steamer connection between the Dutch East Indian Archipelago and the United States under the American flag.

PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 58a

June 25, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Greater facilities in the field of finance.....	2	New railways being opened.....	5
Extended rice cultivation being considered—rice shipments.....	3	Industrial prosperity.....	5
Sericulture shows expansion.....	3	Foreign trade for the year.....	6
Pronounced activity in private enterprise.....	3	Trade with China, Great Britain, and the United States.....	6
Commercial awakening of the Koreans.....	4	Statistical table of Chosen import trade.....	7
Iron, copper, tungsten, graphite, and coal.....	4	Chosen export trade with the United States.....	7
		American competition in Chosen trade.....	8

JAPAN.

CHOSEN.

By Consul General Ransford S. Miller, Seoul, March 13, 1920.

Among the events occurring during 1919 which materially affected the economic and financial situation in Chosen might be mentioned the independence agitation which commenced on March 1 and continued for several months, and the effects of which have not yet entirely passed; the severe drought experienced in many districts during the summer which resulted in a rice harvest 16 per cent below that of 1918, and in greatly reduced yields of other cereals and vegetables, and the prevalence of cholera during both summer and autumn, followed by influenza in the early part of the winter, which caused unrest among most people in Chosen, resulting in a depression in business. Other events which acted as deterrents to commercial transactions were (1) the labor trouble in Japan proper, which found reflection in Chosen, (2) the damage done to the means of communication toward the end of the year through the heavy snowfall rarely experienced in this country.

Notwithstanding all these adverse conditions there was considerable economic activity in Chosen. The establishment of new companies and the extending of existing ones was of frequent occurrence, and this, combined with the progress made in such public works as railways, harbors, and buildings in general, kept the money market during the year as active as it had ever been. The high price of staple products, such as rice, cotton, and cocoons, caused a considerable expansion in the export trade which in turn, by enhancing the wealth of the people, caused a prosperous import trade. Thus the total amount of export and import during the period under review reached \$249,475,371, an increase of \$91,800,352 over the figures for the preceding year.

The increase in exports was chiefly due to the larger export of rice, beans, fish, raw silk and cowhides, while that in imports was caused by the increase in the import of millet, wheat, flour, salt, sugar, shirtings and sheetings, petroleum, tobacco, lumber, straw bags, etc. The large increase in the amount of imports during 1919, \$61,151,968, as compared with the figures for 1918, shows the great expansion of the consumptive power of the people consequent upon the business prosperity which is now being enjoyed. The business prosperity may be gauged somewhat by the fact that during the year official permission was given for the establishment of 190 new companies.

Greater Facilities in the Field of Finance.

The increased business prosperity with its development of new enterprises naturally caused a greater demand for banking facilities. Three new banks with an aggregate capital of \$2,592,200 have already received official permission to organize while several others have made application for permission.

Business expansion is reflected in the various monetary organs for, whereas the total amount of deposits in Chosen at the end of December, 1914, was only \$19,297,828, it was \$67,015,559 at the end of November, 1919, while loans increased from \$28,450,676 to \$150,808,685. Details of these are given in the following table:

Organization.	December, 1914.	November 1919.
DEPOSITS.		
Bank of Chosen.....	\$8,003,516	\$16,716,095
Chosen Industrial Bank.....	2,352,332	15,177,604
Other banks.....	5,755,639	25,517,141
Credit guilds.....	15,772	2,445,810
Post-office savings banks.....	3,170,269	7,158,309
Total.....	19,297,828	67,015,559
LOANS.		
Bank of Chosen.....	9,036,575	55,561,207
Chosen Industrial Bank.....	5,755,017	33,901,962
Other banks.....	8,897,658	39,918,996
Oriental Development Co.....	3,691,008	13,179,753
Credit guilds.....	1,070,418	8,246,747
Total.....	28,450,676	150,808,685

Due to the great demand for money and its brisk movement caused by the economic progress throughout the peninsula, the Bank of Chosen has raised its rate of interest three times since August, 1919, and established an agency in New York in November, which should facilitate business between Chosen and the United States.

Mention was made that the banks now operating in Chosen were increasing their capital. Among them are the Bank of Chosen with an increase from \$19,940,000 to \$39,888,000; the Chosen Industrial Bank from \$4,985,000 to \$14,955,000; and the Hansung Bank, a bank controlled and operated entirely by Koreans, from \$1,495,500 to \$2,991,000.

In proof of the financial and commercial prosperity of this peninsula the Bank of Chosen was able to declare for the period of business from July to December, 1919, a dividend of 6 per cent;

the Chosen Commercial Bank 10 per cent; the Hansung Bank 8 per cent; and the Chosen Industrial Bank 7 per cent.

Extended Rice Cultivation Being Considered—Rice Shipments.

While it was feared that, due to the drought experienced during the months of July and August, there would be a great reduction in the yield of rice, the crop amounted to approximately 62,528,780 bushels, a decrease of only 16 per cent compared with 1918, when the largest crop in the history of Chosen, 67,840,000 bushels, was harvested. Although rice forms the principal food of the Korean people, 14,334,400 bushels were exported in 1919, an increase of 2,876,800 bushels over 1918, and it was therefore necessary to import 218,240 bushels. The exportation of such large quantities of rice, mostly to Japan, has necessitated the importation of corresponding quantities of millet and other substitutes for rice. Many plans are under way for increasing the production of rice, among them being the formation of several large irrigation projects which will undertake the watering of 24,506 acres of paddy fields.

The Bank of Chosen estimates that if the method of cultivation of rice in Chosen were improved and better irrigation systems provided, the area now under rice amounting to 1,500,000 cho (3,675,900 acres) could well be expected to produce 8,700,000 koku (43,174,620 bushels) more than it does now. It also estimates that if the waste land were converted into good rice fields it would not be at all difficult to increase the existing acreage by 400,000 cho (980,240 acres).

The cultivation of cotton is still in its infancy, but much attention is being given it by the Government authorities through the introduction of improved seeds and methods. Since it has been proved by experiment that American upland cotton is superior to the native species, its use is being locally encouraged. The total production of cotton during the year 1919 was 115,520,124 pounds, an increase over 1918 of 35,014,516 pounds. Ginned cotton to the amount of 12,342,000 pounds was exported in 1919, an increase over 1918 of 369,600 pounds.

Sericulture Shows Expansion.

The production of cocoons during 1919 is estimated at 625,288 bushels, an increase of 24,813 bushels over the figures for the preceding year. At present over 240,000 families are engaged in sericulture while 37,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of mulberry trees.

This development in sericulture has naturally been accompanied by the rise of the silk-reeling industry. Some Japanese reelers of standing have already started factories in Chosen on a more or less large scale, and are engaged in manufacturing raw silk for foreign markets. The export of raw silk during 1919 amounted to 154,400 pounds, an increase of 96,360 pounds over the preceding year. These things seem to indicate that Korean silk will some day take its place in world trade side by side with Japanese silk.

Pronounced Activity in Private Enterprise.

That Chosen is entering upon a new era of industrial enterprise is proved by the large number of new companies which were organized during the year 1919. The total number of companies formed during the year was 190.

The following list gives the kind, number, and capital of the companies and banks existing in the peninsula at the end of October, 1919:

Kind.	Number.	Capital.	Kind.	Number.	Capital.
Agriculture.....	30	\$2,339,336	Banking.....	18	\$21,809,722
Forestry.....	5	189,430	Monetary trust.....	6	102,990
Marine products.....	1	2,492	Transportation.....	32	5,892,021
Mining.....	6	1,278,154	Warehousing.....	10	458,308
Industry.....	91	4,702,635	Total.....	349	45,029,550
Gas and electricity.....	15	914,374			
Commerce.....	135	7,340,088			

A perusal of a list of the companies which have received official permission from the Governor General to carry on business since July, 1919, shows that almost all of the companies have been organized either wholly by Japanese or Koreans or through the combined capital of Japanese and Koreans. The only foreign company listed is a mining company with a capital of \$74,775 under British and American control. Most of the companies organized have been joint-stock companies.

Commercial Awakening of the Koreans.

Coincident with, and no doubt partly as a result of, the independence agitation Koreans have been aroused as never before to a realization of their ability to shift for themselves, and this new spirit is manifest again and again in lines of business activity. That the Koreans are now willing to invest their money in business ventures is shown by the fact that during the last six months of 1919 permission was given for the organization of 43 companies owned and controlled entirely by Koreans. These companies represent a capital of \$8,172,908. Permission was also given during the same period for the organization of 36 companies of joint Korean and Japanese ownership, and representing a total capital of \$6,547,798.

Where the Korean is getting his money, and why he is investing it in business, may be of interest. Rice, which has always been the principal crop and the cultivation of which is the occupation of about 80 per cent of the population, now sells for six times as much as it sold for five years ago, one koku (4.96 bushels) of rice, which sold in 1914 for \$2.50, is now selling for \$15. The price of good rice land has also increased to four times what it was worth in 1914. Thus, by the increase in value of both the rice and the land, a Korean who owns rice lands is far richer than he used to be. On the other hand, whereas he used to put the money which he made from the sale of his rice into buying more land, he now finds that he can only make $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent off of his rice while he can make 10 per cent by investing his money in some stock company; and, believing that the land will probably decrease in price in a few years, he prefers to place his money at this time in some kind of business enterprise.

Iron, Copper, Tungsten, Graphite, and Coal.

The mining industry, in which more American capital is invested than in any other line of business activity in Chosen, experienced an unusual slackness during 1919. The Mitsubishi Iron Foundry at Kyomipo was forced to reduce its output, as was also the Suan Mine

worked by the Seoul Mining Co. and the Kapsan Copper Mine worked by the Kuhara Mining Co. The reasons for this were difficulties experienced in the matter of transportation through the outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle and which totally stopped all transport, and the heavy death rate among the miners from cholera. The continual rise in the cost of supplies and living expenses gave added cause for the reduced output.

The report of the Seoul Mining Co. for the year 1919 states that for the first time in the history of the company the expenditures for the year will exceed the receipts and that it would therefore not be possible to distribute any dividends from the 1919 earnings.

The Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., an American company operating the Unsan Mine, was able to declare a dividend of only 2½ per cent for the year, whereas the dividend for 1918 was 5 per cent.

Among other minerals, transactions in tungsten and graphite show a marked falling off. Figures available up to September 30, 1919, show a decrease of \$747,750 compared with 1918 in the export of tungsten, while for the same period graphite shows a decrease of \$254,235.

Notwithstanding the slackness in the mining industry during 1919, much interest has been taken in the formation of new mining companies. Particularly is this true of companies desiring to carry on the mining of coal. During the month of June, of the 76 applications for mining rights 42 were for coal mining, no doubt due to the promising future for coal and the present scarcity of good fuel. One interesting venture that might be noted was the approval, early in the year, of the opening of an anthracite mine in North Kyongsang, a Province in the south of Chosen, where a very rich anthracite line extending over 8,167 acres has been discovered.

New Railways Being Opened.

Notwithstanding the fact that transportation facilities, both land and marine, have been continually extended and improved during the past few years, figures up to December 31, 1919, only show a total railway mileage of 1,153 miles in an area of 84,000 square miles, or only about one-sixth the length of those in Japan proper.

During December three new sections of the Chosen railways were opened: from Genzan-Kanko, a distance of 64 miles; from Seishin to Ranam, a distance of 5 miles; and from Seishin to Kwainai, a distance of 36 miles, which open up territory in the northern part of the peninsula which has up to this time been very inaccessible and should make for additional activity in that region.

The year 1919 witnessed a great interest in the matter of light railways and a number of new private companies were organized, so that during the year the aggregate mileage of lines sanctioned by the Government reached 1,085 miles and the end of the year saw lines extending over 1,500 miles in length in course of construction.

Industrial Prosperity.

Though Chosen has been experiencing an industrial boom, conditions are largely a reflection of conditions in Japan and should not be judged by themselves. Japan enjoyed great industrial prosperity during the European War, and it is but natural that many

Japanese in seeking a place of investment for their newly acquired wealth, should come to Chosen. Although many new companies have been organized in this peninsula during the year, it is too early yet to judge as to their ultimate success, and while there is, and will continue to be, a market here for American commodities, it is probable that most of these goods will be obtained through Japanese agencies or American firms already located here.

Foreign Trade for the Year.

An analysis of the foreign trade of Chosen for the year 1919, by countries, discloses the fact that, of a total of \$249,475,371, over 90 per cent (\$99,624,653) of the export, and 77 per cent (\$92,181,462) of the import trade was with Japan proper. Of the countries other than Japan, the trade of China (including Manchuria) came first, with a total of \$38,702,809; that of the United States second with a total of \$12,222,272, followed by that of Great Britain with a total of \$2,787,223. The trade with other foreign countries was negligible, representing approximately only \$4,000,000, or less than 2 per cent of the total foreign trade. The statistics given in the monthly tables, published by the Government General, are followed in this report.

The total value of specie and bullion exported during the year 1919 was \$2,202,702 (\$3,002,796 in 1918 and \$5,450,118 in 1913) and of imports \$816,081 (\$184,261 in 1918 and \$100,645 in 1913). Practically the whole of this exchange was with Japan proper (\$3,008,460 out of a total of \$3,018,783.)

The following table shows a comparison of the value of foreign trade of Chosen with the four principal countries (Japan, China, the United States, and Great Britain) for the years 1919, 1918, and 1913; the statistics of quantities in 1913 not being available makes a comparison on that basis impracticable:

Countries.	1913	1918	1919
Japan.....	\$32,739,990	\$128,563,309	\$191,806,115
China.....	6,946,168	18,854,074	38,702,809
United States.....	3,953,733	5,405,316	12,222,272
Great Britain.....	3,874,454	1,748,201	2,787,223
All other countries.....	3,510,332	3,104,119	3,956,952
Total foreign trade	51,024,677	157,675,019	249,475,371

Trade with China, Great Britain, and United States.

Of the trade with China for 1919, \$8,493,592 was exports and \$30,209,217 imports. Of the former, the principal items were cleaned rice, \$1,412,749; marine products, \$688,429; tobacco leaf, \$305,082; cigarettes, \$809,564; paper, \$116,649; timber, \$351,443; and ginseng, \$844,459. The leading imports from China (including Manchuria) were rice, \$386,936; millet, \$7,682,384; wheat flour, \$1,406,269; salt, \$1,627,200; coal, \$4,416,710; timber, \$640,573; and parcel post, \$3,617,615.

The trade with Great Britain was chiefly in imports valued at \$2,779,847 (about \$1,000,000 less than in 1913) and consisted principally of shirtings and sheetings, \$1,553,866; woolen cloths and serges, \$191,458; and cotton satins, \$89,156.

The exports to the United States, which amounted to only \$377,722, were mostly gold concentrates, \$141,191; and tobacco leaf, \$217,343. The imports, amounting to \$12,054,685, represent an increase of \$6,899,672 over 1918 and of \$8,145,573 over 1913.

Statistical Table of Chosen Import Trade.

The main items of the Chosen import trade with the United States for 1919 are listed below, together with the corresponding figures for the years 1918 and 1913:

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
Automobiles.....		\$76,206	3208, 370
Bicycles.....	\$10,340	14,607	64, 188
Explosives.....		108,224	93, 518
Flour (wheat).....	976,652	3,525	122
Herring (salt).....	162,302	7,245	48, 413
Iron and steel:			
Bars and rods.....	31,254	434,758	264,906
Plates and sheets.....	11,002	107,353	90,191
Galvanized sheets.....	64,222	82,803	85,742
Galvanized wire.....	10,904	72,819	64,221
Tinned sheets.....		133,014	98,331
Pipes and tubes.....	13,510	16,126	26,647
Old and scrap.....		48,718	54,522
Steel bars and rods, sheets, and plates.....	20,117	40,999	28,132
All other steel.....	15,116		465,882
Locomotives.....	200,680	14,766	2,718,661
Leather.....	26,445	47,521	112,685
Machinery apparatus:			
Mining.....	175,907	492,683	242,753
Steam boilers.....		160,351	337,778
Sewing machines.....	21,967	277,632	534,175
Electric apparatus.....		40,421	206,502
Mechanics' tools.....		34,520	23,768
Oils and wax:			
Kerosene.....	934,446	1,049,830	3,597,837
Paraffin.....	37,480	46,250	196,845
Paper.....	13,284	39,371	79,788
Parcel post.....	45,028	64,763	79,085
Rails and fittings.....	384,983	319,657	223,827
Iron nails.....	43,623	242,103	201,556
Timber and planks.....	71,690	36	31,925
Tobacco leaf.....	98,795	105,835	206,345
All other articles.....	539,376	1,172,927	2,122,239
Total.....	3,909,112	5,155,013	12,172,927

It will be noted from the above table that approximately one-half (\$5,811,798) of the American trade for 1919 was in two articles, locomotives and kerosene oil, and that the bulk of the remainder was in iron and steel, machinery, and metal manufactures.

While the results of American general trade, as shown above, are most gratifying and, after making all due allowance for higher prices, point to a normal increase of at least 50 per cent over 1913, it is well to bear in mind that America's success has only been relative. Its promising flour trade, amounting in 1913 to about a million dollars, has disappeared, the market now being supplied principally by the Japanese-owned mills in Manchuria. In 1919 it furnished rails to the value of \$223,827, while \$1,579,870 came from Japan. In the metal schedule the share of the United States was about \$1,400,000 out of a total of over \$4,000,000, and in metal manufactures \$600,000 out of a total of \$4,250,000.

Chosen Export Trade with the United States.

The tide of trade from Chosen to the United States has undergone many changes during the last year, due to a peculiar commercial upheaval resultant from the European war. The year 1919 wit-

nessed a slight increase over that of 1918; \$377,722 is the declared valuation of Chosen's 1919 export trade to the United States, as compared with \$307,927, the 1918 record.

Below is a table covering some of the principal exports to the United States for 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass, manufacture of.....		\$364		\$2,370
Coal, dust..... tons			70	2,344
Concentrates..... do.			753	141,191
Furniture, cabinets, etc.....		441		2,316
Graphite..... tons	121	8,742		
Household furniture, etc.....		3,271		5,100
Tobacco, leaf..... pounds	760,604	227,740	693,746	217,343
All other articles.....		67,369		6,998
Total.....		307,927		377,722

American Competition in Chosen Trade.

In the annual report of this office for the year 1913 it was pointed out that while the United States at that time practically monopolized the trade in flour, locomotives, kerosene oil, and rails, it must keep alive to the growing competition of Japan, particularly in flour and rails. Its flour trade has disappeared and its market for rails is disappearing, largely because it has for the time neglected the opportunities here. American producers can count on a comparatively small but steadily increasing market here for standard supplies provided they will give the matter ordinary attention. The conditions under which resident American merchants are compelled to do business here at present may be illustrated by the following concrete case:

In December last one of the most enterprising American merchants here, for many years engaged in business in Korea, made a special trip to the United States to place personally orders for automobiles, motor cycles, hardware, etc., and to arrange the necessary credit. In view of the fact that the duty on this class of articles will presumably be increased from 8 to 50 per cent at the end of August, he desired to order at least 50 automobiles, and arranged for a credit with a New York guaranty company for \$50,000 at 90 days' sight, against which the merchant made a deposit of \$12,000.

He was assured of 25 cars for early shipment and returned home in March highly gratified, to be met by a cable that the first five cars had been shipped from New York only in February, and by a letter from the guaranty company stating that his credit had been revoked by them on the ground that the political situation in Korea had become perturbing and would not warrant the extension of credit until more favorable conditions existed.

It is obvious that if conditions became actually unfavorable the merchant concerned would be the first to take steps to hold up the shipment of orders. It is also obvious that unless American merchants of good standing can obtain reasonable accommodation in the matter of supplies and credit, the business will go to their competitors.

THE BUREAU OF COMMERCE SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
 ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 58b

July 27, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Location, physiography, resources, etc.	1	Earthenware and porcelain	5
Transportation facilities	2	Trade in musical instruments	5
Industries	2	Other industries	6
Agricultural returns	2	Prosperous business conditions	6
Silk production	3	Foreign trade returns	7
Mineral output	3	Principal imports into Yokkaichi	8
Fisheries	3	Export trade by articles	9
Textile industries	4	Exports invoiced for the United States	11

JAPAN.

YOKKAICHI.*

By Consul H. F. Hawley, Nagoya.

Yokkaichi, a city with a population of about 35,000, is the principal port on the coast of Japan between Yokohama and Kobe, well connected by rail for overland transportation in all directions. It is located almost at the head of Ise Bay, with a good harbor, the facilities of which are now being developed under plans which are expected to be completed by March, 1922, when ample mooring space will be available for all classes of vessels.

This is the principal port for exportation to the United States of the porcelain, musical instruments, toys, etc., manufactured in Nagoya, the metropolis of the district, some 20 miles distant, as well as of the tea (in the export of which Yokkaichi ranks fourth in the Empire) and other products of the region. The only commodity of any consequence received at this port from the United States is ginned cotton, of which 14,847,553 pounds arrived in 1918.

Location, Physiography, Resources, etc.

The Yokkaichi consular district occupies the central portion of Honshu, the main island of Japan, and comprises the seven Prefectures of Aichi, Fukui, Gifu, Ishikawa, Miye, Shiga, Toyama, and half of Nagano and Shizuoka. It represents one-eighth of the total area of Japan proper, and includes one-sixth of the population. The district has six ports open to foreign trade, of which three, Yokkaichi, Nagoya, and Taketoyo, are on inlets of the Pacific Ocean, while the others, Tsuruga, Nanao, and Fushiki, are on the Japan Sea. There are 13 cities in the district beside Nagoya, which, with a population of almost half a million, is the sixth largest in the Empire.

Although nearly half of the district is arable land and includes the fertile Mino-Owari plain, the remainder is mountainous, being crossed by the Kiso (Japanese Alps) and Hida Ranges, which are

* On May 1, 1910, the consulate was transferred to Nagoya.

in the eastern part of the district, while the southern base of the Kaga Mountains appears in the western part. In these mountains are the sources of the swift-flowing streams, such as the Iiso, Hida, Nagara, Yahagi, and Tenryu Rivers, already used to some extent for the generation of hydroelectric power and destined to wide development for this purpose. Figures of the Imperial Department of Communications show that 118 plants in this district in operation during 1918 produced 108,576 horsepower, and that 220 additional plants have been licensed which are expected to develop 817,379 horsepower. The future requirements of these plants for turbines, generators, and other machinery in large quantities should offer an attractive market to American manufacturers.

Lake Biwa, the largest body of fresh water in Japan, is almost entirely within the limits of the district, which also contains Lake Suwa and the lagoon of Hamana-ko.

Ample Transportation Facilities—Industries.

Ample transportation facilities are provided by eight Government railway lines, which traverse the district in all directions, with a total mileage of 700 miles. In addition, there are 38 light steam and electric railways whose traffic extends over 597 miles. The condition and character of the roads generally prevent any extensive use of motor-driven vehicles, but 575 automobiles and 40 trucks are in use.

In addition to a large coasting traffic, both Yokkaichi and Nagoya are ports of call for vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha plying between the Far East and America; while Tsuruga, Fushiki, and Nanao, especially Tsuruga, carry on extensive trade with Vladivostok and Siberia generally, as well as with Chosen and China.

The character and natural resources of the district permit of wide diversification of industry. The following figures for 1917 and 1918 (not including those for Nagano and Shizuoka Prefectures, only half of which are contained within the district), giving production in the principal branches of activity, indicate the wealth of the region:

Industries.	1917	1918	Industries.	1917	1918
Agriculture.....	\$178,090,098	\$266,188,091	Fisheries.....	\$13,361,628	\$18,329,889
Live stock.....	5,896,174	7,808,320	Manufactures.....	318,768,717	422,064,596
Forestry.....	12,628,368	18,096,708	Total.....	535,026,245	808,565,285
Mining.....	6,281,260	6,677,711			

Agricultural Returns for Two Years.

The Mino-Owari plain on the west, the northwest plain sloping to the Japan Sea, which includes the ancient daimioate of Kaga, famed for its huge rice harvest, the rich river valleys and deltas, and the lands surrounding Ise and Mikawa Bays, all combine to make this one of the most productive agricultural regions of the Empire. The following figures show the yield of the more important agricultural products during 1917 and of part for 1918:

Crops.	1917	1918	Crops.	1917	1918
Rice.....bushels..	53,353,177	54,213,255	Rapeseed.....bushels..	1,248,478	(a)
Barley.....do.....	6,658,989	6,027,939	Sweet potatoes..pounds..	589,514,426	(a)
Rye.....do.....	2,745,796	2,662,617	Irish potatoes.....do....	78,171,114	(a)
Wheat.....do.....	2,964,909	2,928,969	Tea.....do.....	32,165,479	(a)
Soya beans.....do....	1,340,434	(a)			

a Figures not available.

Silk Production Important—Mineral Output.

Owing to the fact that the district is particularly well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry tree and to the raising of silkworms, with which the farmers occupy themselves largely in what would otherwise be off seasons, sericulture is of great importance. There were 460,530 families engaged in silkworm culture during 1917, when 9,196,483 bushels were obtained, valued at \$62,224,111, almost 30 per cent of the output for the entire country. In 1916 there were collected 8,064,642 bushels, with a value of \$39,923,290. The output and value for 1918 was undoubtedly still greater, but it has been impossible to secure exact figures.

It is interesting to note that in some of the Prefectures, especially Aichi, there is a growing tendency to reduce the cultivation of tea, cotton, and other crops, and increase that of mulberry trees. Sericulture is more profitable. In the year ended June 30, 1918, the new plants and seedlings numbered 419,364,752, about a third more than in the preceding year.

The Yokkaichi district produces almost all of the graphite, three-fourths of the peat, and about two-fifths of the lead output of Japan. Almost all of the other minerals found in the country are also produced in this section to some extent, as will appear from the following table giving quantities and values of production for 1917 (1918 figures unobtainable) :

Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.	Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....troy ounces..	727	\$180,468	Phosphate ore.....tons..	8,350	\$25,659
Silver.....do.....48,558		466,720	Graphite.....do.....	113,359	36,787
Copper.....pounds..	9,088,417	2,204,407	Coal.....do.....	9,654	34,338
Lead.....do.....	15,018,280	1,190,582	Peat.....do.....	118,471	196,875
Bismuth.....do.....	453	2,322	Sulphur.....do.....	933	19,302
Chrome iron.....tons..	98	1,501	All other minerals.....		1,746,948
Manganese ore.....do.....	618,679	69,082	Total.....		3,281,260
Tungsten ore.....do.....	794	71,053			
Molybdenite.....do.....	107	25,916			

Clay deposits, which are found in practically inexhaustible quantities in certain localities in this district, especially in Aichi and Ishikawa Prefectures, form the basis of the porcelain industry which centers in Nagoya. Porcelain is the largest single item of direct export from this region to the United States.

Fisheries—Pearl Culture.

The marine products obtained by the Prefectures bordering on the Japan Sea on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south, whose waters abound in the sardine, anchovy, yellow-tail, mackerel, cod, sea bream, flounder, flatfish, gray mullet, etc., add considerable value to the wealth of the district. The total value of the production in 1917, including fresh-water fish and shellfish, reached \$13,361,628, and in that year the industry gave employment to approximately 200,000 people, using 47,215 fishing boats. It has not been possible to secure complete figures for 1918, but the value of the fish caught is given as \$18,329,869. This large increase over the previous year is probably not so much due to a larger catch as to advanced prices.

A unique industry, the production of cultured pearls, was originated in this district by K. Mikimoto, whose oyster beds are found near Toba, in Miye Prefecture. The process consists of introducing a foreign substance within the oyster when three years old and then

returning it to the bed; when removed four years later to all appearance a true pearl has been formed around this nucleus. However, the foreign substance often adheres to one wall of the shell, and the result is a pearly hemisphere and not the perfectly rounded jewel desired. It is said, though, that with improved scientific methods and better care the output of round pearls in recent years has been much greater. The submarine work required in connection with pearl-oyster cultivation is performed by women divers without apparatus. The products of the industry in 1918 were valued at about \$280,000.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving—Silk Manufactures.

The leading industries of the Yokkaichi district are cotton spinning and weaving, and while the statistics for 1918 are not yet available, their importance is indicated as well by the figures for 1917, when the output of cotton yarn was 139,510,716 pounds, about 18 per cent of the country's entire production. The figures for cotton weaving are still more impressive, the products being valued at \$104,554,386, or more than 30 per cent of the output for all Japan.

The great value of sericulture as an adjunct to agriculture in this district has already been mentioned and the production of raw silk is of corresponding importance. There were 40,244 manufacturers, or families, using 146,597 reeling basins, engaged in this industry in 1917, when the output aggregated 15,735,432 pounds (about one-third of the country's entire production), valued at \$70,764,994, as compared with 13,498,493 pounds, valued at \$54,884,476, in 1916. This commodity, which is so large an item in the Empire's trade with the United States, does not appear on the declared export returns of this consulate, as it is required to go through the silk conditioning house at Yokohama, from which port it is subsequently shipped.

The manufacture of silk textiles is of almost equal importance in this district, their value in 1917 being \$44,179,493, or 40 per cent of the production for the whole country. While complete figures for 1918 are lacking, it has been possible to secure information for that year of the output in the Fukui Prefecture, the center of manufacture for Japan of habutai, crêpe, and other silk tissues. The silk fabrics produced in Fukui in 1917 and 1918 are given in the following table (the "hiki" is a length of 54 yards, 25 to 48 inches wide) :

Silk fabrics.	1917		1918	
	Hikis.	Value.	Hikis.	Value.
Habutai:				
Figured.....	32, 124	\$951, 466	74, 480	\$1, 920, 185
Plain.....	793, 758	16, 506, 164	985, 450	27, 553, 806
Striped.....	49, 377	1, 284, 431	57, 564	1, 573, 525
Satins.....	13, 647	371, 275	15, 278	606, 453
Taffetas:				
Figured.....	28, 577	433, 268	32, 614	571, 757
Plain.....	5, 824	179, 408	7, 497	251, 630
Satin.....			18	633
Striped.....	316	4, 478	1, 597	20, 568
Tissues.....	47, 656	361, 817	65, 271	534, 409
Crêpe.....	22, 854	639, 999	198, 269	10, 328, 120
"Kabe" crêpe.....	9, 542	290, 633	15, 575	658, 811
Spun silk.....	23, 948	474, 122	36, 824	1, 486, 678
Pongee.....	8, 123	228, 147	46, 255	1, 389, 289
Other textiles.....	6, 457	60, 000	7, 959	100, 783
Handkerchiefs.....	a 8, 083	103, 715	a 7, 568	161, 423
Total.....		22, 138, 923		47, 106, 060

a Dozen.

It will be observed from the above figures that the Fukui production in 1918 was about 50 per cent greater than in the previous year, but that the total value was more than double. The additional output is due in part to the increased use of power looms which, while adding to production, decrease its cost.

Owing to the fact that the silk trade early established itself in Yokohama, the silk stuffs which would otherwise appear in the export returns of this district go there for disposal and shipment.

Earthenware and Porcelain—Clock Industry.

This region has been famous for its pottery since the industry, owing to the abundance of good kaolin, was first established here upon its introduction from China. In 1917 the district produced two-thirds of all the earthenware and porcelain (consisting of tableware, kitchen utensils, industrial articles, toys, etc.) made in Japan for both domestic and foreign trade, the value being given as \$9,794,248, in addition to bricks, tiles, and earthen pipes, the output of which was valued at \$3,523,394, one-fourth of the country's production. There were 7,801 establishments engaged in the business, giving employment to 44,035 persons. In this industry also complete returns for 1918 are lacking, but the following figures for the Prefecture of Aichi (which includes Nagoya) show that the value of production in 1918 was almost double that of the preceding year:

Products.	1917	1918	Products.	1917	1918
Bricks.....	\$722, 194	\$1, 079, 937	Tiles.....	\$895, 978	\$1, 714, 244
Pipes.....	232, 338	480, 252	Total.....	7, 046, 719	13, 186, 534
Porcelain and earthenware	5, 196, 209	9, 911, 101			

It should be noted, however, that the increase in production was not commensurate with the enhanced value, as the latter represents to a considerable extent larger costs for fuel, labor, and materials. The industry, moreover, was hindered on the export side by high freight rates, difficulty in securing cargo space, and trade restrictions of the warring nations, particularly the United States.

About 75 per cent of all the clocks manufactured in Japan are made in Nagoya; most of them are exported to China. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for Dec. 27, 1919, for an article covering the clock industry in Nagoya.]

Trade in Musical Instruments—Woodenware, Matches, and Toys.

Another industry centering in this district is the manufacture of European musical instruments which is practically a monopoly of two establishments, one in Nagoya which makes violins, violincellos, violas, guitars, etc., together with bows, cases, and other accessories, and the other in Hammamatsu, specializing in pianos, organs, and harmonicas. The foreign and domestic trade in the stringed instruments and bows made since 1916 by the first-named house is given in the following table:

Years.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1916.....	24, 132	\$43, 443	132, 049	\$87, 946	156, 181	\$131, 389
1917.....	60, 580	82, 087	338, 424	215, 589	399, 004	297, 676
1918.....	79, 734	114, 285	349, 641	267, 999	429, 375	382, 284

More than 80 per cent of the instruments exported go to the United States, and the demand for these goods is greater than the productive capacity of the plant. The manufacturer is now building his third factory in the attempt to keep up with his expanding business, which already employs 1,200 workmen.

The output of the second concern referred to is shown by the following figures: 1917, pianos, \$62,479, and organs, \$112,439; 1918, pianos, \$137,216, and organs, \$145,680. The instruments of this house are sold largely in Japan, but a good export business has also developed in Australia, South America, India, China, and the South Seas. The company is capitalized at \$1,495,500 and has 2,000 employees. This industry has especially benefited from the enforced withdrawal of German competition, and the manufacturers are confident that they can retain their present markets and increase their business despite future efforts of European rivals.

Other industries of the district are woodenware and bamboo manufactures, valued in 1917 at \$7,631,825 (about one-fourth of the total for the country), and the making of safety matches and toys, valued at \$506,758 and \$408,287, respectively. Although complete figures are not obtainable, it is apparent that these values were exceeded in 1918.

Prosperous Business Conditions.

The Yokkaichi district received a full share of the benefit which Japan as a whole, owing to its geographical position, derived from the Great War, and during 1918 its industries continued to grow under the encouragement offered by markets opened to Japanese trade by the temporary cessation of active European and American competition. Thus export business flourished, while the home demand, owing to larger wages and general prosperity, was also good, in spite of high prices. During 1918 in Nagoya, the business center of the district, 232 new industrial and commercial companies were organized, with an aggregate capitalization of \$16,373,556, as compared with 156 companies and a capitalization of \$4,136,174 for 1917. The armistice had but little adverse effect on industrial conditions, and factories in almost all lines of manufacture continued to work to full capacity, although hindered in some cases by lack of workmen.

Wage Increases—Rice Riots.

Owing to the high cost of living, which reached a climax in October, 1918, it was necessary to pay larger wages, though the increases were by no means proportionate to the advance in price of the necessities of existence; in fact, during the first six months of the year wages in many branches of industry were lower than in 1917, and the average rate of increase for the entire 12 months was 25 per cent.

The rice riots of August, 1918, following futile attempts of the Government to control the rising price of this important food commodity, originated in this district in disturbances caused by women of fishing villages in Toyama Prefecture who demanded a reduction in the price of rice, which had reached the then unprecedented price of 50 sen a sho (about \$5 a bushel). From Toyama the trouble spread to various places in Fukui, Ishikawa, Gifu, Miye, and Aichi Prefectures, being characterized by attacks upon rice shops, police boxes, and residences of the wealthy. Relief measures taken by the

Government to provide rice at a low price, and even free to the very poor, combined with stern handling of mobs and mischief-makers, were gradually effective in reducing the disturbances.

Gain in Trade with Asiatic Russia.

Before the war the miscellaneous goods produced in the Yokkaichi district were exported chiefly to China, but changed conditions opened up an additional large market in Siberia. The gateway of this trade is the port of Tsuruga, whose part in the wealth accruing to Japan from the fortunes of war is shown by the following figures of trade with Asiatic Russia for the five years from 1914 to 1918:

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1914.....	\$4,258,035	\$83,601
1915.....	31,678,349	145,051
1916.....	41,783,726	44,346
1917.....	41,205,978	97,132
1918.....	25,085,885	1,450,246

The decrease in exports of \$15,120,113 in 1918, as compared with 1917, as well as the fact that one-third of the imports represent returned Japanese produce and manufactures, is significant of the fluctuating tide of war.

Foreign Commerce Passing Through Leading Ports.

In spite of the general prosperity of the region during 1918, the combined exports from all ports were \$6,393,345 less than in the preceding year. The total imports and exports passing through the six ports of the district from 1914 to 1918 are given as follows:

Ports.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
IMPORTS.					
Yokkaichi.....	\$10,931,596	\$8,633,608	\$9,433,459	\$13,931,145	\$21,587,038
Nagoya.....	1,983,155	1,857,487	1,652,334	3,050,551	6,319,568
Taketoyo.....	2,794,682	2,582,704	2,418,008	2,322,587	5,688,611
Tsuruga.....	667,451	902,604	847,245	1,451,574	2,973,029
Nanao.....	289,819	81,007	28,221	334,290	565,928
Fushiki.....	412,886	80,963	44,273	84,492	163,237
Total.....	17,082,589	14,145,413	14,423,560	21,177,609	37,338,411
EXPORTS.					
Yokkaichi.....	2,008,303	1,546,091	1,660,141	2,232,563	2,998,770
Nagoya.....	2,914,945	3,165,258	5,030,001	8,007,185	10,942,461
Taketoyo.....	372,213	238,076	274,052	215,194	114,394
Tsuruga.....	2,471,553	19,061,104	27,057,539	22,495,242	12,506,644
Nanao.....	1,714				2,480
Fushiki.....	38,335	77,142	76,334	63,504	106,514
Total.....	7,807,563	24,102,671	34,088,067	33,063,598	21,670,253

Principal Imports Into Yokkaichi.

The value of the principal articles imported into the Yokkaichi district during 1917 and 1918 is shown by the following table:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Asbestos (lump, powder, or fiber).....	\$39	\$2,135	Breadstuffs:		
Automobiles.....		4,848	Rice and paddy.....	\$258,302	\$4,387,553
Automobile parts.....	6,752	20,040	Wheat, wheat flour, etc.....	2,239	1,508
Bristles, pig or hog.....	11,984	45,399	Wheat bran.....	16,830	103,510

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines:			Oil:		
Soda—			Benzine.....	\$183,674	\$1,009,320
Borate of.....		\$6,067	Castor.....	2,124	
Nitrate of.....	\$11,151	21,956	Kerosene.....	225,029	232,100
Other.....	34,151	31,373	Soya bean.....	23,359	88,579
Clay.....		16,676	Other.....	4,742	
Coal.....	393,113	950,403	Oil cake:		
Cotton, ginned.....	13,677,433	17,919,005	Cottonseed.....	11,952	110,506
Fibers:			Rapeseed.....		1,910
Flax, China grass and ramie.....	5,844	6,674	Soya bean.....	4,224,202	8,005,744
Gunny bags, old.....	51,582	64,910	Other.....	47,335	54,606
Hemp, jute, and Manila hemp.....	2,114	3,541	Paints, dyes, pigments, etc.....	665	
Trimnings.....		1,262	Photographic dry plates.....	510	
Waste or old.....	437	1,133	Rattan.....	2,447	1,755
Yarns and threads, waste.....		992	Rosin.....	39	3,333
Glass, plate or sheet.....	973	187	Salt.....	102,183	318,737
Glue.....		997	Seeds:		
Hides and skins.....		2,515	Hemp.....	6	3,149
Hops.....	137,431	43,529	Linseed.....		29,918
Iron:			Mustard and rape.....	11,736	86,512
Anzles, bars, plates, ribbons, rods, etc.....	7,798	9,844	Perilla.....	30,837	97,089
Bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, and washers.....	4,571	8,237	Sesams.....	5,621	2,162
Engines, gas, petroleum, and hot air.....	3,277	10,049	Other seeds and grains.....	7,482	29,918
Machines, machinery, and parts of, n. e. s.....		837	Spirits, alcoholic.....		621
Blowing.....		6,576	Straw, rushes, vines, wicker, etc.....	6,372	13,977
Metal or wood working.....		18,832	Sugar, confectionery, etc.....	2,630	58,726
Other, and parts of.....	289	1,499	Vegetables:		
Manufactures, n. e. s.....	53	1,128	Beans, small red or white.....	41,615	78,731
Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, and parts of.....	9	1,507	Soya beans.....	1,254,706	2,269,899
Ore.....		36,883	Other beans and peas.....	6,817	30,598
Pumps.....		1,507	Wood and manufactures:		
Rails.....	1,020		Aspen.....	152	88,835
Steam boilers, parts, and accessories.....		1,538	Pine, fir, and cedar.....	34,172	6,411
Tinned iron and steel sheets.....	3,469	45,624	Teak.....		914
Waste or old.....		222,405	Manufactures.....	24	7,203
Wire rope.....	1,740		Wool, and other animal products:		
Lead ore.....	201,077	9,585	Sheep.....		24,770
Leather.....	132	5,832	Camel and goat.....		14,955
Manures.....	17,473	47,290	Other animal hair, skins, bones, etc., and manufactures thereof.....	7,760	24,719
Mats, packing.....		1,053	Zinc (ingots, slabs, and grains).....	14,990	
Meat products: Tallow.....	1,331		Parcel post.....	5,182	14,353
Minerals, n. e. s., and manufactures of.....	10,744	21,762	Traveling effects, dutiable.....	16,265	11,741
			All other articles.....	9,645	32,464
			Japanese produce and manufactures (reimports).....	30,221	497,268
			Total.....	21,177,878	37,338,411

The increase in value of \$16,160,533 for 1918 is due principally to larger imports of rice, ginned cotton, coal, waste iron, benzine, oil cake, salt, seeds, soya beans, and the reimportation at Tsuruga of Japanese goods from Vladivostok.

Ginned cotton, which enters through the port of Yokkaichi, is by far the article of greatest value imported. In 1918, the sudden increase over the preceding years is due to the importation of 14,847,553 pounds of this commodity, valued at \$5,447,212. Ordinarily the bulk of the cotton is entered at Yokohama or Kobe and thence transhipped, but owing to transportation conditions it was found more convenient that year to send it directly to Yokkaichi.

The other imports during the year consisted principally of sheet iron, automobiles, and parts thereof, machinery and other metal manufactures, and iron rivets. In addition to the figures given above, however, it is believed that considerable shipments of metals, machinery, and engines reach the Yokkaichi district through original

entry at the ports of Yokohama or Kobe, and consequently do not appear on its customs returns.

Export Trade by Articles.

The following table gives the value of the principal exports from the Yokkaichi district during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Aluminum manufactures.	\$16,601	\$16,527	Cotton manufactures—		
Antimony.....	31,538		Continued.		
Antimony manufactures.	701	2,669	Nankeens—		
Boots or shoes.....	1,062,945	1,512,907	Dyed imitation....	\$245,912	\$324,132
Clogs, sandals, etc.	25,799	76,846	Imitation.....	530,669	567,061
Slippers.....	4,306	14,590	Neckties and scarfs.	143	2,541
Brass and yellow metal:			Plaited cords, braids,		
Bars and rods.....	263,889	2,267	etc.....	849	6,588
Plates and sheets.....	4,471,190	266,252	Prints.....	77,139	677,547
Other.....		60	Sashes.....	22	657
Brass manufactures.	2,453,587	16,820	Shawls.....	915	29,929
Breadstuffs:			Shirtings and sheet-		
Flour, meal, etc.....	27,263	2,857	ings.....		
Rice.....	131,822	196,453	Gray.....	1,177,754	2,375,767
Bronze manufactures.....	1,368	78	White.....	30,150	341,143
Brushes: Nail, tooth, etc.	2,878	31,596	Shirts, collars, and		
Buttons:			cuffs.....	30	8,751
Bone or horn.....	3,588	14,616	Socks and stockings—		
Metal.....	394,466	59,329	Knitted.....	114,984	115,076
Shell.....	42,903	8,009	Other.....	1,311	1,466
Other.....	2,089	8,884	T cloths.....	114,410	354,185
Cars, carriages, etc.:			Table cloths.....	2,252	3,163
Cycles.....	529	5,968	Tents and awnings....	55,642	
Other vehicles, and			Tissues—		
parts of.....	233,458	274,146	Striped.....	334,445	405,212
Catgut.....	3,866		Other.....	258,332	1,699,713
Celluloid.....		6,990	Towels.....	1,396	21,954
Celluloid manufactures.	10,549	1,061	Threads.....	47,937	466,355
Cement.....		1,869	Undershirts and		
Chemicals.....	1,034,766	307,011	drawers—		
Coal tar and pitch....	1,537		Crepe.....	2	733
Isinglass.....	1,238	992	Knit.....	105,926	167,392
Clocks.....	39,115	222,968	Other.....	2,932	41,003
Coal and coke:			Wadding.....	44,262	57,003
Charcoal.....	142	355	Waste cotton and		
Coal, lump.....	117		waste cotton yarns.	6,075	20,34
Coke.....	293		Wool ribs.....	52,939	568,682
Combs.....	68,714	159,251	Yarns—		
Comestibles, n. e. s.	43,578	84,007	Up to No. 20.....	1,452,406	185,733
Copper and manufactures:			Over No. 20.....	368,726	301,203
Ingot and slab.....	2,500,518	62,140	Earthen, stone, and china		
Plates and sheets.....	55,836	37,964	ware.....	2,831,824	3,861,142
Wire.....	94,444	1,400	Electric lamps.....	619,896	21,643
Manufactures.....	5,961	787	Explosives.....	70,615	
Cotton manufactures:			Fans, paper.....	13,251	9,573
Bags.....	105,502	105,015	Fibers:		
Bedquits, center-			Cordage, twine,	14,436	11,849
pieces for.....		11,320	etc.....		
Blankets.....	2,974	20,855	Flax, hemp, jute,		
Cambrics, Turkey-red	8,562	47,830	etc.....		
Clothing—			Cordage, rope		
European.....	2,387	19,001	thread, and		
Other, and acces-			twine.....	125,277	105,345
sories.....	43,707	105,132	Hemp braid.....	2,816	3,069
Crepes:			Tissues.....	3,256	29,175
Exceeding 20			Gunny bags.....	249	3,376
inches wide.....	30,094	298,598	Fish and shellfish....	10,562	39,129
Not exceeding 20			Fruits and nuts:		
inches wide.....		1,363	Apples.....	6,067	59,209
Drills and twilled			Mandarin oranges....	103,452	321,646
shirtings.....	312,326	1,151,741	Peanuts.....	31,220	22,724
Ducks.....	6,274		Other.....	52,386	158,376
Fishing nets.....	14,747	210,331	Furs.....		1,839
Flannels:			Glass, and manufactures of	140,107	104,376
Exceeding 29			Hats:		
inches wide.....	53,365	70,141	Imitation Panama,		
Not exceeding 29			straw etc.....	2,166	17,753
inches wide.....	97,801	399,335	Other hats, caps, or		
Gloves:			bonnets.....	8,700	22,614
Knitted.....	67,744	102,996	India rubber, manufac-		
Other.....	1,563	2,304	tures of:		
Handkerchiefs.....	2,531	30,103	Gum tires.....	4,907	41,611
Kimonos.....	549	898	Other.....	24,879	16,348
Lace threads.....	6,864	16,461	Inks.....	486	5,462

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Instruments:			Purses.		\$18,185
Philosophical.....	\$21,047	\$1,423	Roses, bags, and mats.....	\$901	4,367
Surgical.....	74,006	15,833	Salt.....	33,985	57,483
Other scientific.....	5,336	3,100	Screens.....	1,209	654
Iron and manufactures of:			Seaweed.....	509	1,249
Bars, rods, plates, and sheets.....		55,513	Seeds:		
Cans (kerosene).....	9,517		Rape and mustard.....		4,716
Electric wire, insulated.....	40,409	29,208	Other.....	41	6,430
Implements and tools.....	10,514	31,645	Silk and manufactures of:		152,016
Ingot and slabs.....	18,997	7	Crêpes.....		613
Machinery, and parts of.....			Floss.....		
Electric.....	130,074	19,174	Habuta.....		8,910
Lathes.....	6,766	4,362	Figured.....	1,954	344,871
Spinning and weaving.....	28,207	136,874	Plain.....	50	10,317
Printing.....	798	301	Kimono.....	919	1,683
Other, and parts thereof.....	98,459	32,588	Lustring ("kaiki"), including cotton mixture.....		3,739
Manufactures, n. e. s.			Nightgowns.....		6,970
Enamelled.....	78,566	218,307	Pongee (silk and cotton mixed).....		37,186
Other.....	312,916	249,219	Raw.....	2,248,741	62
Pans and rice kettles.....	17,776	673	Satins.....		9,282
Pipes and tubes.....	48,063	36,963	Etatins (silk and cotton mixed).....	3,617	8,751
Ropes.....	978,943	13,711	Shawls.....	3	754
Ivory, elephant, manufactures of.....	390		Other manufactures (including cotton).....	10,110	68,243
Jewelry.....	1,808	2,664	Soap:		
Lacquered wares.....	20,007	15,680	Toilet.....	909	25,170
Lamps, and parts of.....	124,088	14,272	Other.....	131	9,975
Lanterns, Japanese.....	2,547	3,753	Soy.....	26,220	28,029
Leather, and manufactures of.....	498,143	221,995	Spices: Ginger, dried.....		12,200
Belt, belting, and hose.....	11,921	13,373	Spirits, malt, wine, and other beverages:		
Trunks, bags, etc.....	1,438	5,116	Beer.....	22,306	115,023
Other manufactures.....	182,042	26,296	Mineral waters.....	271	1,521
Other skin, hair, horn, etc., and manufactures of.....	1,580	1,063	Fake.....	8,994	10,204
Matches, safety.....	196,285	228,753	Other alcoholic beverages.....	8,673	18,880
Matting, floor.....	8,489	831	Other Beverages.....		367
Metals, n. e. s.....	318,144	4,970	Starches.....	8,749	87,019
Metals, manufactures of, n. e. s.....	70,460	32,058	Sugar.....	192,538	113,094
Metal powders.....	2,424		Tea:		
Minerals, and manufactures of.....	16,318	14,422	Black.....	1,658	
Musical instruments.....	156,745	136,944	Brick.....	56,096	62,363
Nickel metal manufactures.....	15,713	12,433	Green.....	456,066	927,016
Oil:			Telephones.....	26,927	5,080
Coconut.....	84,718	5,965	Tobacco, leaf.....	2,711	2,925
Colza.....	10,924	60,020	Toys.....	246,514	243,956
Fish and whale.....	271		Umbrellas and parasols.....	858	757
Kerosene.....	30	10,683	Vegetables:		
Other mineral oils.....		74,043	Beans.....		
Peppermint.....	644	2,013	Kidney.....	37,121	102,576
Soya-bean.....	2,837		Red or white.....	51	150
Other oils, fats, greases, and manufactures of.....	82,463	65,618	Soya.....	243	2,544
Oil cake.....		349	Other beans and peas.....	19,601	10,967
Ores:			Chillies, dried.....	658	
Manganese.....	44	43	Miso.....	1,523	4,330
Tungsten.....	20,683		Mushrooms.....	304	703
Other.....	89,646	50	Onions.....	20,022	25,757
Paints, pigments, colors, and varnishes:			Peas.....	11,443	173,904
Paints.....	548	20,933	Potatoes.....	2	6,611
Red lead.....	1,159	2,428	Preserved.....	6,111	13,658
Other.....	73,877	36,402	Other.....	41,300	36,831
Perfumery, cosmetics, etc.:			Vessels.....	723	703
Perfumery.....	799		Wood, and manufactures of:		
Toilet waters, etc.....	1,373	6,961	Bamboo manufactures.....	34,899	14,284
Paper, and paper manufactures.....	223,422	339,152	Basket trunks, bags, etc.....	28,004	16,551
Pencils.....	21,892	28,171	Furniture.....	873	3,942
Plants, trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,992	3,507	Manufactures, n. e. s.....	18,282	573,385
Lily bulbs.....	1,840	2,137	Shooks.....	921,351	
Snake gourds.....	10,504	189	Wood shavings (for match boxes).....		12,018
Polish, shoe.....	10,217	15,315	Other.....	88,033	142,413
			Wool, manufactures of:		
			Blankets, etc.....	291	24,587
			Cloths and serge.....	574,637	303,095
			Hats (felt).....	151	25,889
			Mousseline de laine.....	1,762	24,587

Articles.	1917	1918	Articles.	1917	1918
Wool, manufactures of— Continued.			Parcel post.....	\$224,667	\$104,038
Yarns, woolen or worsted.....	\$16,176	\$11,684	All other articles.....	186,045	312,667
Other woolen tissues (including cotton mixture).....		425,136	Foreign produce and manufactures (re ex- ports).....	148,285	44,552
Zinc.....	95,496		Total.....	33,063,598	26,670,253

Invoiced Exports for the United States.

Despite American war trade restrictions, the value of the direct exports from this district in 1918 was increased by more than 20 per cent over the preceding year. The leading commodities exported were earthenware and porcelain, tea, vegetables (beans, peas, starch, etc.), matches, musical instruments, and toys. The increased value, however, does not indicate that the gross shipments for the year were greater, but rather that the unit value was higher.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the principal articles invoiced at Yokkaichi for shipment to the United States during 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Broadstuffs: Rice.....pounds..	1,081,936	\$57,866	1,111,560	\$44,802
Bronze manufactures.....		4,687		1,283
Bronze powder.....pounds..	5,032	2,929		
Cotton manufactures:				
Fishing nets.....do.....	38,883	31,241	9,725	7,460
Gloves.....dozen.....			5,074	6,771
Laces.....yards.....			1,116	480
Muslin.....pieces.....	245	731		
Netting.....pounds.....	3,192	1,239		
Table covers.....dozen.....			112	118
Thread.....				79
Twine.....bundles.....	20	718		
Wearing apparel.....				2,932
Other.....		14,736		314
Earthenware and porcelain.....dozen..	2,721,904	1,396,947	2,699,582	1,652,038
Eggs, fresh.....do.....	97,020	22,914	102,230	18,666
Fans.....do.....	176,046	18,316	32,250	7,346
Fiber manufactures: Mats.....do.....	9,213	2,778	51	11
Fish:				
Canned.....do.....	1,556	1,829	3,217	5,133
Preserved.....pounds.....	17,072	3,344	38,335	7,524
Flowers, artificial.....dozen.....	27,224	6,062	3,584	1,171
Footwear, slippers.....dozen pairs..	15,795	9,126	367	1,038
Fruits and nuts:				
Oranges.....boxes.....	20,162	1,468		
Peanuts.....pounds.....	299,422	16,253	261,090	23,194
Furniture.....				3,061
Glassware.....		3,068		2,593
Gut.....coils.....	28,655	3,442		
Incense.....		3,307		737
Knives.....dozen.....			5,604	9,092
Lamps and parts:				
Candle shades.....do.....	1,187	641		
Lamp shades.....do.....	1,559	7,101	1,149	7,104
Lacquered ware.....do.....	34,992	40,340	6,854	12,988
Matches, safety.....do.....	16,311,720	340,162	10,981,536	165,237
Metal and manufactures of:				
Aluminum leaf.....				1,067
Dutch.....				1,858
Other.....		5,374		97
Musical instruments and parts of:				
Cellos.....dozen.....			2	261
Cello bows.....do.....			56	636
Harmonicas.....do.....			33,977	14,337
Violas.....do.....			1	132
Violins.....do.....	3,073	58,556	1,674	36,763
Violin bows.....do.....	18,183	71,478	27,310	63,771

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Musical instruments and parts of—Continued.				
Violin bridges.....dozen..	28,888	\$3,162	1,680	\$198
Violin strings.....do.....	22,608	1,064	68,780	3,072
Parts of.....do.....	47,854	10,145		
Other.....do.....	313,095	7,106	48,900	22,491
Oil:				
Peanut.....cases.....	40	232		
Perilla.....pounds.....	75,313	5,313	14,205	947
Rapeseed.....gallons.....			25,660	23,302
Sesame.....pounds.....	3,780	405		
Soya bean.....do.....	889,139	63,338		
Vegetable, n. e. s.....do.....			314,775	44,729
Paper manufactures:				
Folding fans.....dozen.....			4,677	801
Lanterns.....do.....	30,071	5,759	1,099	613
Other.....do.....	1,700,026	18,899	62,781	6,514
Papier-mâché manufactures.....do.....	13,323	2,358	1,433	3,045
Pencils, lead.....gross.....	3,691	1,357		
Phonograph records.....dozen.....	1,483	2,148	900	1,122
Seed, mustard.....pounds.....			127,220	20,276
Silk manufactures:				
Wearing apparel.....do.....				5,855
Other.....do.....		41,501		5,575
Tea.....pounds.....	2,870,787	398,244	3,948,349	954,037
Tennis rackets.....dozen.....	19,849	12,233	15	21
Toys.....do.....	1,567,425	275,171	193,114	96,940
Umbrellas.....do.....			1,120	1,207
Vegetables:				
Beans.....pounds.....	935,747	47,324	2,019,465	99,355
Canned.....dozen.....	1,576	1,462	230	337
Dried.....pounds.....	4,451	884	15,800	2,023
Miso.....do.....			14,753	816
Peas.....do.....	123,200	3,241	2,272,400	132,456
Preserved.....do.....	25,825	1,015	6,300	100
Seaweeds, dried.....do.....	1,200	101	5,321	834
Soya beans.....do.....	13,500	415	149,341	20,492
Starch, potato.....do.....	390,296	20,156	902,650	71,948
Other.....do.....	56,805	1,892		
Wood, manufactures of:				
Bamboo baskets.....dozen.....	29,021	36,580	5,495	11,230
Bamboo manufactures, n. e. s.....do.....	129,778	16,653	32,530	6,660
Other.....do.....		39,090		2,405
All other articles.....do.....		17,384		8,332
Total.....		3,161,495		3,847,982

Exports to the Philippine Islands in 1918, consisting principally of cotton fishing nets (\$27,377), cotton yarn (\$1,147), and earthenware and porcelain (\$9,030), amounted in all to \$41,869 as compared with a total of \$15,268 in 1917; shipments to Hawaii were valued at only \$116, as against \$250 in 1917.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 58c

November 4, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General economic conditions.....	1	Shipping movement.....	7
Foreign trade by countries.....	2	Customs revenue.....	8
Imports by countries of origin.....	3	Declared exports to United States and possessions.....	8
Analysis of export trade.....	4		
Statistics of specie and bullion.....	7		

JAPAN.

By Consul General George H. Seidmore, Yokohama, July 11, 1920.

Up to about May, 1919, business generally throughout Japan was rather depressed, but thereafter a revival took place and the records at the end of the year show the largest values in foreign trade in the history of the country. This depression was mainly the result of the armistice of November, 1918. Rising prices, however, resulted in a showing at the close of the year of exports valued at \$1,046,288,000, an increase of \$68,180,817 compared with the year 1918, and an increase of \$731,322,814, compared with the year 1913. Imports were valued at \$1,083,469,750 in 1919, an increase of \$251,900,049 compared with 1918, and of \$720,212,790, compared with the year 1913. Combined exports and imports, \$2,129,757,750, show a volume of trade over three times as great as that of the year 1913, \$678,222,146. The balance of trade during 1919 was against Japan, imports exceeding exports by \$37,181,750, which is slightly less than a similar excess in 1913.

It is said that the increase of exports was due to the rise in prices, for in quantity almost every article, except raw silk and textiles, decreased in 1919; on the other hand, imports increased not only in value but generally in quantity too.

A noticeable feature in the record of 1919 was the enormous dividends distributed by some of the leading corporations of Japan, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), 100 per cent; Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., 70 per cent; Fuji Gasu Spinning Co., 50 per cent; Yokohama Stock Exchange, 41 per cent; Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.), 40 per cent; Imperial Hemp Co., 35 per cent; and six other companies, 30 per cent.

Shipbuilding was also prosperous during 1919. There were launched from Japanese yards 134 ships of over 1,000 tons of a total tonnage of 619,588.

Fluctuations in Foreign-Trade Returns for 1919.

The tendency to return to pre-war conditions is apparent from a study of the following table showing the values of imports and ex-

ports by countries, during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919. A sharp decrease is apparent in Japan's export trade with Great Britain and France and their colonial possessions and with Italy, compared with the trade for 1918, indicating the rapid recovery of production in the mother countries and the rehabilitation of trade with their colonies. Imports from these countries into Japan show a correspondingly large increase over 1918, while the totals for both imports and exports are, on the whole, larger than in the year 1913, Italy alone showing a marked decrease.

A comparison of the figures of the South American trade for the three years named also reveals the same tendency. Argentina shows a sharp decline in 1919 on both imports from and exports to Japan, although the totals for the year are far in excess of those for 1913. Imports from Brazil, Chile, and Peru increased in 1919 and were infinitely larger than in 1913, while exports to those countries, with the exception of Peru, suffered a material diminution as compared to 1918. These changes were probably due to a renewal of trade between South America and Europe and increased competition from the United States. The trade of Japan with the United States during 1919 shows a marked increase over the figures for 1918 and a tremendous advance as compared with those for 1913. As in several preceding recent years, the total is more than twice that of any other one country.

Import and Export Trade by Countries.

The value of imports into and exports from Japan for the three years 1913, 1918, and 1919 is given, by countries, in the following table:

Countries.	Imports from.			Exports to.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
North America:						
United States.....	600,959,364	6312,073,727	6382,041,147	991,569,612	6364,229,802	3412,806,664
Canada.....	916,034	3,879,927	3,084,018	2,534,829	13,626,400	12,382,255
Mexico.....	2,967	22,528	88,060	261,597	176,444	878,619
Asia:						
China.....	30,489,073	140,431,106	160,567,163	77,020,994	179,036,681	222,864,060
Kwangtung Province.....	15,377,198	50,158,609	80,953,583	14,858,506	58,016,015	74,534,468
Hongkong.....	644,786	415,632	766,140	16,743,747	31,750,710	29,499,149
British India.....	86,240,584	133,690,315	159,239,364	14,876,660	100,937,556	58,264,048
Straits Settlements.....	2,592,097	14,617,837	14,062,457	5,050,496	21,041,116	14,877,420
Dutch East Indies.....	18,619,950	21,345,343	32,662,966	3,664,047	35,731,249	28,661,396
French Indo-China.....	12,300,547	27,620,789	61,876,226	5,525,487	6,000,434	766,053
Asiatic Russia.....	373,742	2,176,762	2,455,104	2,127,164	18,998,287	35,372,093
Philippine Islands.....	8,808,621	8,693,068	7,741,344	3,129,211	11,715,061	9,230,266
Siam.....	1,884,976	2,354,896	14,243,469	615,576	3,029,369	1,092,618
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	61,123,013	32,934,528	63,879,668	16,370,147	71,218,855	55,559,211
France.....	2,902,840	1,859,478	4,402,399	29,994,351	70,836,233	33,322,039
Germany.....	34,060,611	1,710,051	126,904	6,640,123		31,798
Belgium.....	4,705,115	1,945	24,569	1,945,836		1,770,241
Italy.....	536,773	305,664	364,477	14,649,632	5,771,253	3,186,430
Switzerland.....	893,908	1,135,679	4,306,534	160,449	276,939	203,294
Austria-Hungary.....	1,937,228	813	6	467,875		165
Netherlands.....	403,431	870,566	1,578,525	333,333		737,130
Sweden.....	2,534,578	1,844,920	5,625,418	36,812	23,996	266,110
Norway.....	312,987	105,846	109,898	2,148	810	713,331
Russia.....	20,390	341,763	194,154	2,428,915	30,891	231,495
Spain.....	151,300	129,317	481,632	215,658	93,226	194,374
Denmark.....	101,489	20,065	110,815	167,111	25	693,288
Turkey.....	12,822	2	308,067	91,532		114,680
Portugal.....	8,102	1,426	8,664	7,490	5,219	14,628
South America:						
Peru.....	9	342,242	430,120	58,444	1,023,282	1,865,356
Chile.....	1,381,147	5,613,624	6,691,004	65,438	2,345,626	1,640,298
Argentina.....	2,746	4,371,046	1,196,661	708,438	12,649,732	4,666,646
Brazil.....		56,059	822,174		1,679,288	750,544

Countries.	Imports from.			Exports to.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
Africa:						
Egypt.....	\$3,557,311	\$4,575,624	\$7,978,244	\$682,814	\$14,191,268	\$7,932,203
Cape Colony and Natal.....	22,706	14,680,322	18,526,142	236,363	9,143,786	4,085,448
Other Africa.....		327,445	702,785		693,551	335,970
Australia.....	7,441,686	24,363,877	28,232,701	4,298,273	32,455,203	15,366,591
New Zealand.....		3,234	41,116		4,369,434	2,627,755
Hawaii.....	45,088	34,474	141,831	2,486,071	3,853,432	4,293,351
Temporary warehouse.....	1,962,809	8,809,677	10,297,914			
Unknown.....	248,329			206,491		
Other countries.....	3,679,808	6,151,507	7,036,417	824,625	4,030,152	3,527,270
Total.....	363,256,960	831,569,701	1,083,469,750	314,965,186	978,107,183	1,046,288,000

Principal Imports by Countries of Origin.

The largest item of import during 1919 was raw cotton, valued at \$332,000,000, of which British India and the United States were the chief sources of supply. Rice, iron, oil cake, machinery and engines, and sugar were imports of significance during the year. The following figures give the values of imports in 1919, by leading countries of origin:

Articles and countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and countries of origin.	Value.
Antimony.....	\$274,389	Hides and skins—Continued.	
China.....	274,389	Straits Settlements.....	\$501,498
Beans and peas.....	17,598,360	United States.....	448,707
China.....	7,681,859	Australia.....	62,257
Kwangtung Province.....	9,746,500	Other countries.....	277,407
Asiatic Russia.....	19,772	India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.	8,656,030
Other countries.....	150,229	British India.....	205,687
Brass and bronze, ingot and slab.	103,006	Straits Settlements.....	7,912,647
China.....	82,569	Dutch India.....	21,775
Kwangtung Province.....	1,669	United Kingdom.....	356,729
Other countries.....	18,858	United States.....	151,174
Caustic soda and soda ashes.	7,238,376	Other countries.....	8,038
United Kingdom.....	2,771,880	Iron, bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, etc.	78,103,811
United States.....	4,439,320	China.....	187,507
Other countries.....	27,176	United Kingdom.....	9,974,664
Coal.....	9,266,258	Sweden.....	922,901
China.....	5,608,975	United States.....	66,761,090
Kwangtung Province.....	1,768,854	Other countries.....	257,640
French Indo-China.....	1,844,277	Iron, lump, ingot, bloom, billet, and slab.	28,885,894
Other countries.....	41,102	China.....	8,119,766
Coal-tar dyes.....	5,314,378	Kwangtung Province.....	5,843,353
Germany.....	107,863	British India.....	2,776,835
Switzerland.....	753,019	United Kingdom.....	5,408,748
United States.....	4,050,679	Sweden.....	1,391,998
Other countries.....	432,817	United States.....	4,622,901
Cotton, raw.....	332,631,526	Other countries.....	722,693
China.....	38,219,886	Iron nails.....	2,554,848
British India.....	143,533,175	United Kingdom.....	27,699
Straits Settlements.....	819,395	United States.....	2,441,656
Dutch India.....	350,160	Other countries.....	85,493
French Indo-China.....	203,196	Iron pipes and tubes.	6,568,034
Riam.....	15,134	United Kingdom.....	799,852
United States.....	142,627,053	United States.....	5,683,733
Egypt.....	6,681,786	Other countries.....	84,449
Other countries.....	445,741	Kerosene.....	10,895,310
Cotton tissues.....	3,489,513	Dutch India.....	1,618,308
United Kingdom.....	2,724,722	United States.....	9,185,669
United States.....	743,321	Other countries.....	1,033
Other countries.....	21,470	Lead, ingot and slab.	5,432,046
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, etc.	8,366,136	British India.....	254,661
China.....	4,374,505	United States.....	1,634,866
British India.....	1,156,104	Australia.....	2,551,642
Philippines.....	2,706,954	Other countries.....	1,022,077
Other countries.....	128,573	Leather.....	2,686,002
Hides and skins.....	7,706,953	British India.....	417,651
China.....	6,000,113	United Kingdom.....	315,554
Kwangtung Province.....	290,081	United States.....	1,694,348
British India.....	126,884	Other countries.....	258,449

Articles and countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and countries of origin.	Value.
Machinery and engines.	\$44,477,135	Rice—Continued.	
United Kingdom	8,047,837	British India	\$504,970
France	999,649	French Indo-China	57,982,292
Germany	2,738	Siam	14,639,664
Switzerland	655,152	Other countries	19,899
Sweden	1,228,782	Seeds, rape and mustard	3,276,611
United States	33,332,866	China	3,222,520
Other countries	218,141	British India	27,868
Materials for construction of buildings,		Other countries	28,223
bridges, railways, docks, vessels, etc.	12,132,011	Sugar	29,004,512
United Kingdom	25,620	Hongkong	179,006
United States	12,044,594	Dutch India	24,579,787
Other countries	41,767	Philippines	3,978,481
Nickel, ingot and grain.	2,043,374	Other countries	267,238
United Kingdom	316,688	Sulphate of ammonia, crude	13,676,497
United States	1,757,686	Kwangtung Province	1,395,424
Nitrate of soda, crude	6,594,221	United Kingdom	3,388,760
Chile	6,842,462	Australia	246,403
Other countries	35,758	Other countries	8,646,910
Oil cake.	67,391,577	Tanning extracts	493,728
China	19,281,704	British India	33,833
Kwangtung Province	38,367,853	Straits Settlements	129,849
British India	95,188	Dutch India	147,501
Asiatic Russia	12,940	United Kingdom	2,353
Temporary warehouse	9,627,847	United States	86,695
Other countries	6,043	Argentina	93,836
Ores	10,420,013	Other countries	49,671
China	8,237,004	Tin, ingot and slab	3,496,384
British India	132,254	China	35,849
French Indo-China	318,455	Straits Settlements	2,372,543
Asiatic Russia	2,220	Dutch India	937,217
Australia	797,488	Other countries	129,776
Other countries	932,462	Wool	39,560,166
Paper.	9,163,956	China	3,584,992
United Kingdom	842,934	United Kingdom	317,200
Sweden	339,688	African countries	18,065,483
Norway	7,815,492	Australia	7,273,962
United States	101,207	Other countries	1,318,499
Other countries	5,327,572	Woolen tissues	6,132,198
Pulp for paper making	1,261,097	United Kingdom	5,975,594
Sweden	83,120	Germany	3,472
Norway	1,824,097	Other countries	159,132
United States	1,851,084	Woolen and worsted yarns	333,431
Canada	174,174	United Kingdom	329,741
Other countries	83,762,314	Other countries	3,690
Rice	161,081		
China	7,504,498		
Kwangtung Province			

Analysis of Export Trade.

Silk and silk products represented about 35 per cent of the total export trade of Japan in 1919. The United States received more than 87 per cent of the chief commodity, shipments of silk and its manufactures to that country totaling more than \$327,000,000. Other leading products from Japan were cotton products, coal, matches, beans and peas, paper, porcelain, tea, and toys. Slight increases over the exports of 1918 were noted in cotton products, matches, and porcelain; material decreases occurred in the exports of the other articles mentioned.

The appended table gives the value of the chief articles exported from Japan in 1919 together with the leading countries of destination:

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Aquatic products	\$8,071,416	Beans and peas	\$15,639,613
China	3,764,736	United Kingdom	2,596,346
Kwangtung Province	826,570	France	985,862
Hongkong	1,666,301	United States	9,783,437
Straits Settlements	82,744	Canada	110,659
Asiatic Russia	384,750	Other countries	579,439
United States	791,567	Beer	2,596,245
Other countries	551,748	China	456,160

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Bear—Continued.		Cotton undershirts and drawers, knit	\$12,962,807
Kwangtung Province	\$115,933	China	1,001,495
Hongkong	104,665	Kwangtung Province	479,287
British India	1,957,644	Hongkong	132,132
Straits Settlements	182,519	British India	3,438,001
Dutch India	610,700	Straits Settlements	148,164
Other countries	161,627	Dutch India	397,110
Buttons	5,127,201	Asiatic Russia	2,132,455
China	278,087	Philippines	1,168,320
British India	502,316	United Kingdom	2,006,248
Philippines	27,400	United States	252,865
United Kingdom	478,819	Egypt	845,575
France	1,181,555	Cape Colony and Natal	228,463
United States	1,269,374	Australia	220,421
Canada	129,150	Other countries	512,271
Argentina	223,373	Cotton yarns	56,944,643
Australia	201,594	China	41,933,358
Other countries	832,623	Kwangtung Province	3,108,182
Camphor	3,930,112	Hongkong	9,235,741
British India	190,062	British India	1,485,767
United Kingdom	416,793	Asiatic Russia	35,357
France	319,063	Philippines	186,706
United States	2,877,292	Chile	184,935
Australia	2,362	Argentina	528,158
Other countries	124,540	Other countries	241,489
Coal	18,805,202	Glass, and manufactures of	9,810,846
China	6,400,954	China	2,058,687
Hongkong	3,460,816	Kwangtung Province	844,316
British India	161,813	Hongkong	533,381
Straits Settlements	3,310,164	British India	2,187,347
Dutch India	420,588	Straits Settlements	200,273
French Indo-China	100,404	Dutch India	448,935
Asiatic Russia	1,430,386	Philippines	278,359
Philippines	2,472,289	United Kingdom	662,353
Siam	25,797	United States	913,525
Hawaii	128,075	Cape Colony and Natal	220,028
Other countries	893,916	Australia	579,674
Comestibles in tins and bottles	4,577,270	Other countries	823,968
China	310,234	Hats, caps, and bonnets	4,277,066
Kwangtung Province	269,002	China	726,720
Hongkong	317,096	Hongkong	192,228
Straits Settlements	243,700	British India	230,332
United Kingdom	822,627	Dutch India	221,645
France	94,715	United Kingdom	991,081
United States	1,915,239	United States	872,745
Australia	14,401	Australia	131,579
Hawaii	199,783	Other countries	910,756
Other countries	390,423	Isinglass, vegetable	1,023,456
Copper, ingot and slab	9,794,113	China	305,283
China	7,050,443	Hongkong	137,601
Kwangtung Province	562,288	British India	34,089
Hongkong	236,579	Straits Settlements	48,157
British India	688,009	Dutch India	117,886
United Kingdom	224,649	Philippines	15,958
France	71,767	United Kingdom	43,682
Italy	928,174	United States	194,805
Other countries	32,114	Other countries	125,995
Cotton tissues	139,735,064	Knitted goods, n. e. s.	6,514,019
China	71,426,981	China	1,184,536
Kwangtung Province	22,037,480	Kwangtung Province	586,194
Hongkong	1,599,200	British India	624,948
British India	14,709,703	Asiatic Russia	421,481
Straits Settlements	1,356,959	United Kingdom	1,269,213
Dutch India	12,171,253	Argentina	230,225
French Indo-China	73,376	Australia	298,374
Asiatic Russia	9,410,931	Other countries	2,091,048
Philippines	252,106	Leather manufactures	3,286,159
Siam	166,732	China	411,323
United Kingdom	102,162	Kwangtung Province	339,503
United States	974,523	Straits Settlements	95,408
Argentina	229,720	Asiatic Russia	1,822,446
Egypt	1,891,511	Other countries	617,479
Cape Colony and Natal	378,802	Matches	16,434,723
Australia	1,867,115	China	2,925,502
New Zealand	263,989	Kwangtung Province	1,594,196
Hawaii	194,585	Hongkong	2,772,458
Other countries	637,876	British India	4,840,541
Cotton towels	1,886,752	Straits Settlements	994,897
China	538,422	Dutch India	1,228,080
Kwangtung Province	155,832	Philippines	417,334
Hongkong	357,449	Siam	77,583
Dutch India	77,295	United States	719,687
Australia	290,159	Australia	122,322
Other countries	467,595	Other countries	751,113

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Mats and mattings.	\$1,455,354	Silk raw—Continued.	
China	118,093	Italy	\$147,307
United Kingdom	225,134	United States	239,520,354
United States	849,408	Other countries	994,708
Australia	9,685	Silk tissues.	50,692,999
Other countries	252,159	British India	3,777,439
Menthol crystals.	1,269,028	Dutch India	278,137
British India	62,442	United Kingdom	8,844,601
United Kingdom	256,544	France	3,959,019
United States	838,723	United States	23,179,976
Other countries	111,919	Canada	2,016,267
Oil, colza.	1,822,250	Peru	153,346
Kwangtung Province	85,423	Argentina	1,367,855
United Kingdom	377,871	Brazil	44,166
Australia	110,410	Other South America	213,770
United States	970,028	Egypt	523,005
Hawaii	66,735	Cape Colony and Natal	362,305
Other countries	210,883	Australia	1,197,932
Oil, fish and whale.	1,516,867	New Zealand	279,556
United Kingdom	814,486	Other countries	1,694,985
France	131,079	Silk waste.	9,924,396
Belgium	256,230	United Kingdom	350,438
United States	144,046	France	5,384,923
Australia	20,318	Italy	862,103
Other countries	149,006	United States	2,758,006
Paper.	12,663,108	Other countries	718,324
China	5,121,468	Sugar, refined.	10,781,307
Kwangtung Province	2,865,155	China	8,618,796
Hongkong	2,982,66	Kwangtung Province	1,068,292
British India	693,399	British India	189,943
Straits Settlements	140,222	Asiatic Russia	22,789
Asiatic Russia	1,647,352	Other countries	251,382
United Kingdom	238,047	Sulphur.	1,014,678
United States	351,213	China	100,042
Australia	179,367	Hongkong	27,584
Other countries	943,619	British India	254,235
Plats for hats.	9,977,272	Dutch India	122,768
United Kingdom	4,123,314	Asiatic Russia	1,265
France	1,018,609	United States	3,917
United States	4,283,210	Egypt	79,473
Australia	166,885	Australia	346,865
Other countries	385,154	New Zealand	55,510
Porcelain.	11,290,043	Other countries	42,919
China	1,422,840	Table cloths.	1,490,446
Kwangtung Province	639,126	United Kingdom	251,377
Hongkong	338,486	United States	951,314
British India	1,127,004	Canada	59,110
Straits Settlements	562,144	Australia	67,246
Dutch India	935,937	Other countries	251,309
Philippines	271,959	Tea.	9,173,423
United Kingdom	403,008	China	76,837
United States	3,018,673	Kwangtung Province	141,537
Canada	289,055	United States	7,807,168
Cape Colony and Natal	90,297	Canada	877,726
Australia	749,877	Other countries	270,155
Other countries	1,381,37	Toys.	6,481,218
Rice.	2,157,353	China	239,687
Kwangtung Province	106,496	Hongkong	67,019
Asiatic Russia	82,483	British India	690,671
United States	237,603	Straits Settlements	71,186
Canada	177,770	Dutch India	149,271
Australia	3,275	United Kingdom	599,960
Hawaii	1,518,729	United States	2,867,351
Other countries	30,037	Canada	267,328
Sake.	2,250,178	Peru	88,967
China	1,154,325	Chile	152,035
Kwangtung Province	907,080	Argentina	164,177
Asiatic Russia	119,157	Cape Colony and Natal	127,601
United States	474	Australia	249,237
Other countries	68,842	Other countries	766,606
Silk handkerchiefs.	3,790,274	Umbrellas and parasols.	2,160,127
British India	269,999	China	1,684,602
United Kingdom	708,328	British India	107,331
United States	1,715,090	Dutch India	122,019
Other North America	79,977	Cape Colony and Natal	41,131
Argentina	230,541	Other countries	265,044
Egypt	116,881	Wood.	11,982,113
Cape Colony and Natal	41,087	China	4,704,475
Australia	48,053	Kwangtung Province	1,896,793
Other countries	480,318	Hongkong	297,524
Silk raw.	310,873,825	British India	1,082,662
British India	550	Straits Settlements	1,799,402
United Kingdom	1,653,024	Dutch India	516,253
France	8,552,882		

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Wood—Continued.		Woolen tissues—Continued.	
United Kingdom.....	\$613,270	Cape Colony and Natal.....	\$160,085
Australia.....	595,528	Australia.....	9,116
Other countries.....	508,206	Other countries.....	298,305
Woolen tissues.....	5,545,549	Zinc, ingot and slab.....	1,463,479
China.....	932,938	China.....	296,935
Kwangtung Province.....	763,195	British India.....	66,460
British India.....	108,456	Asiatic Russia.....	965
Asiatic Russia.....	2,067,178	United Kingdom.....	1,048,423
United Kingdom.....	37,269	Other countries.....	50,696
France.....	1,169,007		

Statistics of Specie and Bullion.

Imports of specie and bullion during the year 1919 exceeded the imports of these commodities in 1918 and were many times greater than the exports of the same articles in either year. The United States furnished the greater part of the amount imported, with the United Kingdom second, and Asiatic Russia third; the only country to which specie and bullion were exported during the past year was China. The following table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion into and out of Japan during 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Countries.	Exports to.			Imports from.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
China.....	\$1,952,591	\$99,700	\$2,519,403	\$454,762	\$1,353,022	\$314,865
Kwangtung Province.....	9,970	51,346	.....	52,342	1,983	48,105
Hongkong.....	6,376,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263	.....	.....
Asiatic Russia.....	.....	251,743	.....	641	11,684	27,843,182
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	30,374,420
France.....	5,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1,196,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	962,562	57,105	.....	41	236,774	104,666,703
British America.....	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary warehouses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	890,421	.....
All other countries.....	.....	7,484	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13,506,033	467,378	2,519,403	509,143	2,500,484	163,247,281

Entrances and Clearances of Vessels.

The appended table giving the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from Japanese ports during 1919 shows that, although the number of vessels in 1919 was greater than in either 1918 or the pre-war year, 1913, the tonnage exceeded only that of the previous year. American vessels arriving in Japan during 1918 were 136 steamships of 383,171 tons and 5 sailing ships of 4,044 tons; in 1919 there were 356 steamships of 1,206,506 tons and 4 sailing ships of 3,945 tons. The shipping movement in 1913, 1918, and 1919 was as follows:

Class of vessels.	1913		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Entered:						
Steam.....	9,888	24,658,874	9,881	17,771,848	12,435	22,743,173
Sail.....	354	61,541	494	71,824	524	80,302
Total.....	10,242	24,720,415	10,375	17,843,672	12,959	22,823,476
Cleared:						
Steam.....	9,926	24,832,333	10,091	18,211,147	12,469	23,038,227
Sail.....	373	64,965	545	80,910	535	82,074
Total.....	10,299	24,897,298	10,636	18,292,057	13,004	23,120,301

Customs Returns.

The customs revenue of \$36,494,492 in 1919 was greater than the income from the same source in 1918 by more than \$3,000,000 but less than the revenue in 1913 by about \$1,000,000. The revenues for 1913, 1918, and 1919 were as follows:

Kinds of revenue.	1913	1918	1919
Import duties.....	\$36,679,640	\$31,364,043	\$34,612,361
Tonnage duties.....	390,410	286,930	368,304
Other receipts.....	363,707	1,507,787	1,487,827
Total.....	37,432,757	33,048,750	36,464,492

Declared Exports to United States and Its Possessions.

An analysis of the figures showing the details of declared exports from Japan to the United States indicates an increase in 1919 over the previous year in a majority of the commodities exported and a total increase of nearly \$200,000,000. Raw silk alone accounts for more than \$276,000,000 in 1919 and the shipments of silk of all kinds to the United States were valued at approximately \$310,000,000. Total declared exports were valued at \$449,035,016. Among the other important items showing an increase in value in 1919 are: Chemicals, cotton fabrics, porcelain, fish, furs, hats and materials for hats, mats and mattings, peanut oil, tea, and toys. Rubber and rubber goods appear for the first time among the list of principal exports to the United States in 1919; shipments totaled more than \$1,500,000. Those exports which showed a decrease compared with the 1918 figures are: Vegetables, ores, brushes, rice, and antimony.

Declared exports to the United States and its possessions from Japan (excluding Taiwan and Dairen) in 1918 and 1919 were as follows (in converting values and quantities, the following scale has been used: 1 yen=\$0.4985; 1 koku=5.119 bushels; 1 kin=1½ pounds; 1 picul=133½ pounds):

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Aluminum, and manufactures of.....	87,045	\$31,088		\$22,786
Antimony, and manufactures of:				
Regulus or metal..... pounds.....	3,585,720	325,720	3,627,520	174,110
Manufactures of.....		3,025		73,077
Beads and spangles.....		144,780		943,256
Beverages and comestibles, n. e. s.....		73,419		2,440
Bicycles, cycles, and accessories of, n. e. s.....		7,376		21,247
Bird lime..... pounds.....	64,320	16,576		
Bone manufactures.....		6,272		37,701
Books, magazines, and periodicals.....		66,161		122,690
Brass, and manufactures of.....		00,931		15,564
Breadstuffs:				
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.....		5,690		117,113
Buckwheat..... bushels.....	32,410	42,065	2,256	2,582
Flour.....				
Potato..... pounds.....			35,530	8,001
Rice..... do.....			412,691	45,370
Yam..... do.....			26,665	12,525
All other.....		3,696		10,082
Maize..... bushels.....			730,992	871,725
Mill-t..... pounds.....			4,153,782	67,813
Rice..... do.....	176,969,638	6,110,382	3,374,300	264,697
Rice, paddy..... do.....	227,750	8,797		25,267
Vermicelli..... do.....		855	245,733	9,382
All other.....				

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Bristles.....pounds..		\$557,832	155,983	\$398,001
Bronze, and manufactures of.....		89,715		117,635
Brushes.....		2,782,021		2,050,997
Buttons:				
Agate.....gross..	427,690	14,859	285,062	12,802
Bone.....do..	358,575	81,641	4,220	661
Button blanks, shell.....do..	196,402	21,718	164,587	91,004
Hoof and horn.....do..			67,284	18,203
Pearl.....do..	6,586	4,086	8,252	14,596
Shell.....do..	5,605,004	886,512	5,276,095	1,644,223
All other.....		12,665		8,112
Cattuloid, and manufactures of.....pounds..	8,408	65,646		74,778
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.:				
Agar-agar.....do..	100,990	86,097	882,617	161,104
Albumen, egg.....do..		54,620	97,292	78,862
Antipyrine.....do..			2,318	20,702
Arsenic, crude.....do..			1,691,840	70,739
Caffeine.....do..	632,081	148,799	2,629	15,576
Cutch extract.....do..	690,008	80,989		
Dextrine.....do..	669,480	73,427	132,160	11,945
Dyestuffs.....do..			7,800	14,060
Fogot of rye.....		1,536		50,439
Flowers and leaves—				
Flowers—				
Camomile.....pounds..	73,491	11,256	81,000	5,053
Pyrethrum.....do..	2,566,474	451,096	6,785,102	2,236,485
Leaves.....		14,050		29,070
Glycerin, dynamite.....pounds..	26,800	12,997		
Gums, crude and refined—				
Campher, refined.....do..	1,383,167	836,612	2,221,900	3,413,407
All other.....do..	57,280	12,861	53,246	3,655
Ichthammion.....do..	14,228	8,371	16,980	10,584
Incense.....		2,422		23,034
Iodine—				
Crude.....pounds..	20,200	33,245	4,188	9,292
Resublimed.....do..	11,584	51,247	3,508	12,777
Medicinal preparations.....		38,332		67,665
Menthol crystals.....pounds..	76,130	102,556	115,968	968,678
Potash—				
Alum.....do..	380,578	10,477	436,000	8,672
Bicarbonate of.....do..	64,068	27,461	27,458	8,070
Carbonate of.....do..	2,009,753	646,753	199,809	52,671
Chloride of.....do..	26,620	8,612	117,600	21,256
Permanganate of.....do..	66,058	158,001		
Prussiate of.....do..	142,948	139,186		
Potassium iodide.....do..	78,072	174,040	28,450	88,516
Quinine—				
Sulphate of.....do..	7,062	86,981	6,424	88,730
All other.....do..	2,570	26,500	1,868	19,320
Roots—				
Licorice.....do..	1,841,678	176,951	2,128,180	110,401
Scopola.....do..	187,712	20,648		8,724
All other.....do..	66,526	15,005	61,824	13,460
Santonin.....				274,618
Shellac.....pounds..			330,933	10,952
Thyme.....do..			1,000	
Wax—				
Paraffin.....do..	1,566,003	187,450		180,241
Vegetable.....do..	2,770,537	620,929	1,078,470	34,811
All other.....		60,855		11,610
Coins, gold.....		65,000		14,472
Combs, horn.....gross..	887	3,652	2,622	
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Carpets, mats, rugs, etc.....		52,002		8,164
Curtains and table covers.....		19,644		748,807
Duck.....		354,134		
Embroideries and drawn work.....		377,392		357,883
Gloves.....dozen..		407,250	203,269	820,222
Handkerchiefs.....		10,045		1,188
Lacings, boot and shoe.....		9,162		14,030
Nets and nettings.....		23,247		20,418
Piece goods, bleached, dyed, colored, printed, etc.....		180,856		1,313,190
Raw.....pounds..			244,857	65,040
Socks and stockings.....dozen..	19,326	10,404	61,932	22,524
Tapes.....rolls..			11,760	15,556
Waste.....pounds..	260,080	11,823	403,680	16,044
Wearing apparel.....		180,710		1,205,382
Yarn waste.....pounds..			1,526,107	88,850
All other.....		466,245		219,194

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Crucibles.....number.....	3,072	\$38,378	924	\$4,877
Drawing instruments.....		82,503		117,916
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....		2,210,704		2,328,742
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....		26,076	96,960	32,645
Electric supplies:				
Flash-light bulbs.....		16,565		122,579
Lamps, incandescent.....pieces.....		4,656	1,823,009	53,025
Torch cases.....				15,860
All other.....		26,913		8,280
Fans.....		23,646		50,699
Fats, soap-making.....pounds.....	851,200	96,660		
Fertilizers:				
Muriate of potash.....do.....	703,060	120,961	221,700	49,601
Oil cakes—				
Bean.....do.....			7,808,089	293,285
Linseed.....do.....			4,629,004	96,123
Sulphate of potash.....do.....		8,997	243,104	17,411
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:				
Flax—				
Lines and hackled.....		1,634		244,386
Thread.....				34,158
Tow, noils, and slivers.....		208,325		110,693
Waste.....pounds.....			489,010	107,482
Gunny bags, and cloth for.....		329,517		143,629
Hemp—				
Manila.....pounds.....			66,602	12,818
Rope, manila.....do.....			292,635	45,807
Jute rugs.....square yards.....		29,677	114,462	62,850
Kapoc.....pounds.....			51	15,391
Linen, and manufactures of.....				233,575
Loofah.....		51,364		118,960
Sparterie.....pieces.....	3,600		90,576	20,999
All other unmanufactured.....		1,263		22,595
All other manufactures.....		20,906		20,339
Fish and shellfish:				
Dried or salted.....		481,542		1,426,150
Packed in tins.....		896,471		1,788,185
Flowers, artificial.....		12,688		71,885
Footwear.....		22,061		151,612
Fruits and nuts:				
Chestnuts.....pounds.....			249,890	42,476
Copra.....do.....	21,763,932	1,278,065	16,751,344	1,034,185
Oranges.....				11,554
Peanuts.....pounds.....	49,682,814	3,472,457	36,261,049	3,004,263
Walnuts.....do.....	296,356	33,175	3,657,065	529,793
Furs and fur skins.....pieces.....	318,112	339,313	3,014,754	5,884,064
Glass, and manufactures of:				
Binoculars, prism.....		23,924		
Fillers for vacuum bottles.....			9,817	21,532
Lenses, optical.....		3,244		51,221
Thermometers.....dozen.....	9,120	11,358	3,632	14,247
Vacuum flasks.....do.....	10,101	33,660	16,386	51,449
Watch crystals.....		559,096		156,056
Window glass.....		2,540		11,298
All other.....		122,149		127,229
Gold leaf, imitation.....100 leaves.....	64,600	12,038	30,000	3,059
Graphite and graphite powder.....tons.....		6,316		15,374
Hair.....pounds.....	18,541	50,832	4,103,820	22,403
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and material for:				
Hats, bonnets, and hoods.....dozen.....	3,666	666,596	171,469	814,581
Material for—				
Braid.....		3,411,489		4,195,799
All other.....		10,762		45,762
Hides and skins (other than fur skins).....		63,108		11,025
India rubber, and manufactures of.....		14,569		1,568,469
Iridium.....			844	21,062
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Boot protectors.....gross.....			131,630	29,243
Knives, pocket.....dozen.....	78,093	62,661		59,843
Needles—				
Gramophone.....thousand.....		69,276	181,025	30,791
Sewing and knitting.....do.....		162,907	226,239	53,219
All other.....		78,332		54,370
Ivory manufactures.....		6,964		23,030
Joss sticks.....dozen.....	15,686	5,495	46,164	21,731
Lacquered ware, n. e. s.....		38,520		190,830
Lamps, and parts of.....		13,275		40,063
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Leather and tanned skins.....		498,216		230,942
Manufactures of.....		23,537		24,505

Articles	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Matches.....gross.....	2,104,906	\$753,345	1,354,948	\$677,800
Mats and matting, and manufactures of.....		2,205,973		4,650,664
Meat and dairy products.....		18,006		6,908
Metals, and manufactures of, n. e. s.....		18,147		49,294
Musical instruments, and parts of.....		190,066		562,457
Oils:				
Animal—				
Codliver.....gallons.....	58,646	40,358	28,495	\$7,013
Herring.....do.....	719,438	465,166	9,880	4,249
Sardine.....do.....	198,785	96,726	26,630	34,437
Shark.....do.....	197,384	122,985		
Whale.....do.....	199,259	134,430	4,748	2,786
Other fish.....do.....	325,084	320,716	49,333	28,609
Vegetable—				
Essential—				
Camphor.....pounds.....	934,000	60,970	905,200	83,756
Peppermint.....do.....	772,354	114,567	74,666	109,661
All other.....do.....		11,330		2,729
Expressed—				
Bean.....do.....	80,507,589	8,361,496	79,008,373	9,067,109
Castor.....gallons.....	410,522	543,921	35,789	39,267
Coconut.....pounds.....	56,944,502	6,269,874	16,213,949	1,933,176
Copra.....do.....	3,263,130	353,517	600,000	50,652
Cotton seed.....do.....	955,247	116,296	5,076,128	662,653
Hemp seed.....gallons.....	27,700	23,598		
Linseed.....do.....			604,490	696,000
Peanut.....do.....	4,539,151	3,133,639	12,394,007	13,837,642
Perilla.....pounds.....	591,990	73,061	3,779,969	652,832
Rape seed.....gallons.....	4,047,572	2,728,575	1,357,814	1,654,356
Sesame seed.....pounds.....	1,546,773	199,963	557,028	78,324
Wood, China.....do.....	2,375,077	308,970	1,491,168	300,452
All other.....do.....		114,430		11,383
Ores:				
Manganese.....tons.....	4,071	27,364	643	39,981
Molybdenum.....do.....		114,188		
Scheelite.....tons.....	276	413,038		
Tungsten or wolfram.....do.....		1,671,321		309,412
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Cigarette.....pounds.....	16,891	10,062		58
Copying and tissue.....do.....	227,163	89,027		106,678
Hanging or wall.....do.....		27,774		4,451
Japanese.....pounds.....	113,248	62,003		128,263
Lanterns.....do.....		8,401		30,008
Parachutes.....do.....		11,180		35,414
Stentil.....pounds.....	8,600	11,324		18,131
All other paper.....do.....		52,181		505,361
All other manufactures.....do.....		97,668		94,311
Personal and household goods:				
Pincushions.....do.....		1,125		56,789
Plants and bulbs.....do.....		4,487		12,841
Platinum.....ounces.....	246	6,600		444,444
Precious and semiprecious stones.....do.....		25,022		7,269
Ruble notes, Russian.....do.....		3,423		36,702
Screens, ornamental.....do.....		224,738		
Seeds, vegetable:		3,073		19,824
Castor.....bushels.....	92,940	226,390	50,799	67,537
Flower.....pounds.....	444,400	10,074	1,948,352	129,725
Hemp.....do.....			3,271,336	139,740
Linseed.....do.....	6,129	2,049	26,181	131,505
Mustard.....do.....	10,574,278	532,572	10,778,379	706,937
Rape.....do.....	927,175	62,986	5,744,920	374,904
Sesame.....do.....	701,480	40,425	276,372	28,169
All other.....do.....	13,306	22,405	20,280	14,811
Shell, and manufactures of, n. e. s.....		3,645		12,491
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Artificial—				
Waste.....pounds.....			8,560	16,916
Yarns.....do.....			2,330	65,210
Brocades and embroideries.....do.....		1,678		56,917
Cocoons.....pounds.....	118,888	179,549	134,154	\$19,738
Collars.....do.....				29,832
Hand bags.....do.....				11,880
Handkerchiefs.....do.....		1,107,221		1,157,429
Piece goods.....do.....		7,158,736		30,977,053
Quilts.....do.....				150,024
Raw.....pounds.....	28,967,608	127,782,043	34,956,095	276,032,531
Shawls and scarfs.....do.....				23,583
Spun silk and yarns.....pounds.....	277,814	251,565	26,476	85,336
Waste, nols, etc.....do.....	5,447,679	6,928,768	2,877,154	4,902,082
Wearing apparel, n. e. s.....do.....		794,084		1,590,031
All other.....do.....		766,715		443,298

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Spices:				
Chillies.....pounds..	1,271,548	\$103,671	311,410	\$30,768
Ginger, dried.....do....	1,350,730	93,368	217,725	32,345
Pepper—				
Black.....do.....	99,697	15,565	303,632	72,613
Red.....do.....	300,390	20,889		
Spirits, wines, and beverages.....		63,818		316
Starch:				
Potato.....pounds..	24,673,420	1,929,287	4,778,855	317,534
All other.....do....			291,200	19,609
Stationery supplies:				
Pencils, lead.....		2,908		15,571
All other.....		3,306		10,070
Straw, and manufactures of.....		23,737		12,078
Surgical instruments.....		531,458		349,539
Tea.....pounds.....	30,280,453	6,419,156	28,777,724	7,203,680
Tin.....do.....	190,571	90,352		80
Tobacco, leaf.....do....	1,330,355	148,476		
Toilet articles.....		8,191		68,955
Toys.....		810,662		2,620,301
Umbrellas and parasols, and handles for:				
Of silk tissue.....		137		29,858
All other.....		13,169		84,871
Vegetables:				
Beans.....bushels..	3,915,082	14,371,683	3,930,403	11,210,379
Cocoa beans.....pounds			71,200	16,965
Coffee beans.....do....	2,643,375	349,379	9,301,694	1,565,769
Peas.....bushels..	2,542,585	4,575,284	698,383	1,813,495
Taro tubers.....pounds			1,445,336	23,740
Prepared or preserved—				
Miso.....do.....		30,226	2,399,181	163,573
Moss and seaweeds.....do....	18,477	5,073		30,765
Mushrooms.....do....	15,760	8,035	186,171	157,822
Shoya.....		118,391		788,220
All other.....		148,513		671,876
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Baskets of bamboo, willow, wood, etc.....		113,115		233,959
Canes.....				16,529
Furniture.....		58,449		13,416
Poles, bamboo.....pieces	554,904	22,445	6,103,610	67,253
Wood shavings for ornamental use.....		4,677		47,174
All other bamboo manufactures.....		53,665		78,090
All other wood manufactures, n. e. s.....		105,179		151,129
Wool, and manufactures of:				
Caps.....dozen.....	6,142	22,212		
Flannel.....square yards	14,727	13,599		
Muslin.....		38,433		14,967
Nolis.....pounds.....	112,400	58,112		
Top.....do.....			30,328	49,991
All other manufactures.....		7,848		12,527
Works of art.....		24,165		350,793
Zinc dust.....pounds.....	30,240	6,875	217,280	26,528
Charges.....		30,732,886		21,653,481
All other articles.....		479,018		546,964
Total.....		271,349,824		449,635,016
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Asbestos, and manufactures of.....tons..	27	12,525	43	2,304
Bicycles, and parts of.....		6,698		5,596
Books, magazines, and periodicals.....		3,106		9,926
Brass, and manufactures of:				
Bars.....pounds.....	75,793	20,274	6,346	1,624
Nails.....do.....	14,067	5,043	5,246	2,259
Sheets.....do.....	109,698	39,320	16,261	5,455
Tubes.....do.....	22,860	10,585	2,438	1,270
Wire.....do.....	68,395	21,109	14,031	3,896
All other manufactures.....		39,541		17,160
Breadstuffs:				
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.....		6,258		11,480
Rice.....pounds.....	848,425	58,687	1,515	219
Vermicelli.....do....	73,468	6,526	27,686	5,129
Wheat.....bushels..	19,645	16,384	4,171	9,972
All other.....		6,689		1,997
Bronze manufactures:				
Powder.....pounds.....		6,567	3,870	2,074
Sheets and plates.....do....	199,830	73,768	55,308	13,704
All other manufactures.....		11,652		16,524
Brushes.....		26,827		18,377

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.				
Buttons:				
Bone.....gross.....	70,066	\$12,323	92,308	\$17,818
Basil.....do.....		33,359	6,658	5,531
Candles, wax.....pounds.....	11,699	5,912		12,231
Celluloid manufactures, n. e. s.....		7,173		12,064
Cement, Portland.....tons.....	15,967	201,284	32,061	660,172
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.:				
Acids—				
Acetic.....pounds.....		5,771	22,326	5,878
Sulphuric.....do.....	71,000	2,243	830,488	7,402
Tartaric.....do.....	11,025	7,643		
All other.....do.....		1,255		10,014
Agar-agar.....pounds.....	26,719	10,608	27,497	10,517
Medicinal preparations.....		22,678		12,450
Quinine.....pounds.....	86	1,172	471	10,090
Shellac.....do.....	9,890	5,283	653	338
Soda—				
Nitrate of.....do.....			219,645	9,776
All other.....do.....	139,600	13,865	50,310	2,951
Sulphate of ammonia.....				6,270
Wax.....pounds.....	2,665	225	62,866	2,647
All other.....do.....		26,020		26,824
Clay, fire.....tons.....	218	3,742		6,994
Cloves.....number.....	8,068	12,199		9,982
Coal, coke, and charcoal:				
Charcoal.....tons.....		6,221	18	2,703
Coal.....do.....	238,128	2,832,267	239,746	2,406,668
Coke.....do.....	253	9,553	399	9,324
Combs:				
Celluloid.....gross.....			1,592	12,049
Horn.....do.....	3,608	15,458	642	7,673
Comestibles, n. e. s.....		15,373		
Copper, and manufactures of:				
Bars.....pounds.....	7,651	2,824	24,579	8,280
Sheets.....do.....	42,262	19,185	247	155
Tacks.....do.....	12,710	6,266	1,100	612
Wire.....do.....	79,888	26,557	29,099	12,744
All other manufactures.....		10,835		11,304
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Blankets and quilts.....pieces.....	148,142	101,159		66,690
Caps.....dozen.....	16,214	4,123		6,676
Duck.....square yards.....	111,859	24,830	84,845	76,829
Drill.....do.....			404,704	63,034
Flannels.....do.....	60,661	28,535	1,606	1,065
Handkerchiefs.....		39,674		37,115
Nets and nettings.....		69,124		106,579
Piece goods, n. e. s.....square yards.....		911,918	745,411	
Sheetings.....do.....	1,632,259	285,620		
Sheets.....do.....		182,303	110,218	45,869
Shirtings.....do.....	32,993	19,742	600	607
Shirts.....dozen.....	748,511	1,535,641	849,121	1,645,073
Socks.....do.....	53,703	25,860		37,076
Thread and corded yarn.....pounds.....	2,865,757	1,518,463	318,522	223,316
Towels.....dozen.....	66,811	108,571	29,294	38,637
Umbrella cloth.....yards.....			16,369	12,682
Waste.....pounds.....	371,843	29,292		21,807
Wearing apparel, n. e. s.....		42,262	316,474	94,285
Wicks, lamp.....pounds.....	748	331		10,366
Yarn.....do.....			95,769	55,994
All other.....do.....		304,056		47,531
Drawing instruments.....		7,334		8,911
Earthen, stone, and china ware:				
Bricks.....tons.....	615	11,259		26,499
China, porcelain, and earthen ware.....		252,529		223,061
Electric supplies:				
Batteries.....dozen.....	8,235	7,971		39,111
Lamps, incandescent.....		6,798		11,163
All other.....do.....		4,041		9,840
Enameled ware.....		156,747		183,436
Fans, paper and silk.....		30,179		23,122
Fertilizers.....		2,191		6,441
Fibers, vegetable, textile grasses, and manufactures of:				
Gunny bags.....pounds.....	30,294	7,408		1,790
Hemp.....				
Oakum.....		13,362		3,127
Twine.....pounds.....	47,952	14,947	56,836	23,518
Jute.....				
Russ.....square yards.....	3,035	1,461		5,618
Twine.....pounds.....			16,670	5,574
All other.....do.....		8,057		4,305

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.				
Fish and shellfish:				
Dried and salted, etc.		\$121,560		\$106,743
Packed in tins.		106,937		7,403
Fishing tackle.		10,384		1,910
Footwear, slippers, clogs, etc.		24,577		14,150
Glass, and manufactures of:				
Bottles, demijohns.	pounds.. 3,834,980	207,033	165,766	9,272
Bottles, empty.		296,107		190,199
Cups and tumblers.	dozen.. 45,744	16,913		37,719
Irrigators.		6,379		9,859
Lamp chimneys.	dozen.. 4,310	1,173	42,005	16,146
Mirrors.		7,507		6,302
Spectacles.	dozen.. 17,084	7,724	8,700	3,909
Vacuum flasks.	do.. 6,141	8,856	1,343	5,461
Window glass.	pounds.. 786,671	34,116		32,63
All other.		87,320		38,097
Gypsum.	tons..	8,194	22	1,694
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for:				
Hats of Panama, straw, and rush.	dozen..	10,136	853	6,711
Paper hats.	do.. 5,794	29,227	217	1,744
Materials for—				
Braids—				
Chip and straw.		37,333		51,198
All other.		6,557		7,442
Sweatbands.	dozen.. 63,067	10,386	27,766	5,316
India rubber, and manufactures of:				
Tires and tubes.		4,685		22,231
All other.		11,607		10,435
Iron and steel manufactures:				
Carpenters' tools.		1,174		5,696
Fitting for umbrellas.	dozen.. 163,905	74,190	45,600	21,127
Galvanized sheets.	pounds.. 6,210	10,206		
Irons, laundry.	dozen.. 5,553	91,999	5,196	47,247
Knives.	do.. 71,377	60,278	23,050	29,372
Machinery.		23,556		18,311
Nails.	pounds.. 27,750	7,477	29,858	4,239
Needles—				
Gramophone.	thousands.. 25,688	7,472	5,989	650
Knitting and sewing machine.	do.. 19,683	20,850		4,395
Pins, safety.	gross.. 163,965	6,890	6,120	490
Sheets.	pounds..	71,831		
Steel, mild.	pounds..		181,400	17,100
Wire cloth.		1,938		10,992
Wire rope.		34,221		14,535
All other.		124,145		33,050
Lacquered ware.		4,842		6,114
Lamps, and parts of.	dozen.. 4,513	29,158	8,670	37,166
Lead.		5,122		900
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Bags.	dozen.. 3,143	3,254		6,495
Belts.	do.. 44,604	44,604	6,097	12,476
Purses.	do.. 37,631	27,018		24,370
Shoes and boots.	do..	14,858	250	1,069
Suit cases.		2,979		26,965
All other.		67,874		39,772
Matches.	gross.. 545,069	233,915	817,818	384,196
Mats and mattings, and manufactures of:				
Matting.	square yards..	679,292	62,599	6,921
Manufactures of.		37,724		40,076
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat in tins.		6,678		2,375
Milk, condensed.		1,893		6,000
Metal manufactures, n. e. s.		30,685		11,696
Musical instruments, and parts of.		16,573		4,978
Nickel ware.		7,575		4,431
Oils, vegetable:				
Essential.		6,406		251
Expressed.		6,996		2,827
Paints, pigments, and colors.		5,203		1,341
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Card and straw board.	pounds.. 746,714	20,731		21,802
Cigarette.		359,995		171,249
Japanese.	pounds.. 80,473	19,773		4,301
Lanterns.		3,944		6,444
Napkins.		17,159		14,473
Tissue.		9,269		12,276
All other paper.		3,997		6,343
All other manufactures.		31,692		25,173
Precious stones and semiprecious stones.		7,906		1,162

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.				
Silk and manufactures of:				
Handkerchiefs.....		\$118,225		\$207,220
Piece goods, n. e. s.....		223,130		260,192
Shawls and scarfs.....		1,009		7,717
Wearing apparel, n. e. s.....		36,113		27,941
Yarn..... pounds.....	34,564	37,605		
All other.....		50,422		38,671
Spirits, wines, and beverages:				
Mineral waters.....		33,726		50,062
Rake..... gallons.....	33,652	17,138	11,320	9,448
Stationery supplies.		16,180		6,231
Surgical instruments.		16,623		16,117
Tea..... pounds.....	17,088	5,018	8,148	3,228
Tin and manufactures of..... do.....	5,973	4,581	8,576	5,617
Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks for:				
Of paper.....		4,525		21,092
Of silk tissue.....		25,167		19,554
Handles and sticks for..... dozen.....		21,005	16,011	8,654
Vegetables:				
Beans..... bushels.....	71,367	48,541		12,783
Coffee beans..... pounds.....	64,120	62,800	782	121
Onions..... bushels.....	179,468	149,559	123,431	159,197
Peas..... do.....		7,180		145
Potatoes..... do.....	273,791	338,138	225,347	304,547
Prepared or preserved—				
Miso.....		25,799		15,831
Mushrooms..... pounds.....		8,579	18,457	13,272
Shoya.....		28,021		18,408
All other.....		52,393		19,839
Wood and manufactures of:				
Bamboo, willow, and akobie.....		9,834		10,970
Furniture.....		8,120		70
All other.....		20,176		18,364
Wool and manufactures of.....		6,648		6,599
Charges.....		1,780,749		952,275
All other articles.....		197,766		180,171
Total.....		16,092,430		11,795,368
TO HAWAII				
Books, magazines, and periodicals.....		31,683		41,146
Breadstuffs:				
Biscuits, cakes, wafers, etc.....		19,916		25,759
Flour—				
Rice..... pounds.....	113,329	11,848	176,644	19,823
Wheat..... do.....		5,680	3,080	100
Yam..... do.....	1,100	104	27,805	7,656
All other..... do.....		14,092		8,473
Rice..... do.....	26,477,348	2,067,946	2,185,187	1,617,956
Vermorelli..... do.....	136,612	10,856	213,783	21,008
Brushes.....		8,099		13,038
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines:				
Camphor, refined..... pounds.....	5,000	7,745	3,124	6,514
Incense.....				5,042
Medicinal preparations.....		27,371		45,862
All other.....		5,632		5,089
Comestibles, n. e. s.....		32,465		6,659
Cotton, and manufactures of:				
Piece goods, n. e. s..... square yards.....	433,435	68,281	545,980	186,009
Raw..... pounds.....	26,966	5,806		17,638
Socks..... dozen.....	1,452	2,792		9,182
Towels..... do.....	1,753	2,069		7,389
Wearing apparel, n. e. s.....		13,589		16,184
Yarn..... pounds.....	6,000	4,299		
All other.....		55,517		42,249
Earthen, stone, and china ware.		10,946		34,755
Films, cinematograph.....		17,833		8,567
Fish and shellfish:				
Dried or salted, etc.....		220,335		233,586
Packed in tins.....		61,710		85,531
Footwear.....		51,132		148,984
Fruits and nuts.....		7,819		10,361
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for.		6,773		8,847
Iron, and manufactures of.....		11,929		12,250
Joss sticks.....		9,938		23,259
Lacquered ware.....		746		6,941
Leather, and manufactures of.....		4,386		8,679
Matches..... gross.....	73,480	49,980	63,669	36,681
Mats and mattings, and manufactures of.....		23,841		39,257

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO HAWAII—continued.				
Meat in tins.....		\$4,980		\$10,557
Metal manufactures, n. e. s.....		2,852		5,952
Musical instruments, and parts of.....		3,678		5,011
Oils:				
Rapeseed..... gallons..	43,658	46,539	54,367	58,397
Sesameseed..... do.....		7,181		9,109
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Blank books and printed matter.....		5,410		728
Japanese..... pounds..	4,420	2,246		8,497
All other paper.....		6,640		2,639
All other manufactures.....		19,519		23,017
Seeds, vegetable.....		8,166		4,828
Silk, and manufactures of:				
Handkerchiefs.....		1,806		5,490
Piece goods, n. e. s.....		26,283		110,254
Textiles, cotton mixed.....				15,520
Wearing apparel, n. e. s.....		9,008		31,071
All other.....		22,179		19,004
Spirits, wines, and Beverages.....		6,402		5,843
Surgical instruments.....		10,266		2,659
Tea..... pounds..	193,176	47,161	260,897	77,125
Toilet articles.....		63,649		45,580
Toys.....		6,340		33,650
Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks for:				
Of paper.....		5,849		19,151
All other.....		4,554		5,845
Vegetables:				
Beans..... bushels..	57,169	110,964	61,612	136,549
Prepared or preserved—				
Miso.....		45,466		66,162
Mushrooms..... pounds..	42,710	25,122	39,426	28,248
Seaweed..... do.....	23,396	511		18,824
Shoya.....		186,669		214,214
Wafers..... pounds..	330	55	75,697	9,202
All other.....		120,874		246,673
Vinegar..... gallons..		1,434	18,040	6,796
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Bamboo, willow, and akebia—				
Baskets.....		2,124		11,851
All other.....		6,566		7,794
All other.....		31,121		25,390
Wool, and manufactures of.....		16,240		39,782
Charges.....		1,017,814		647,024
All other articles.....		137,730		63,107
Total.....		4,886,216		4,782,963

The apparent discrepancy between the figures given in the official Japanese export returns for the United States for 1919, \$412,806,664, and the annual declared export return for Japan, \$449,035,016, is seemingly due to the fact that quantities of certain commodities which are imported into Japan for the purpose of reexportation to other countries are not included in the official Japanese export returns, whereas they are shown in the declared export returns for the United States. Among those probably chiefly responsible for the discrepancy are soya beans and bean oil from Manchuria, peanut and other vegetable oils, and rubber.

Returned American goods were worth \$47,262 in 1918 and \$1,816,659 in 1919.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 58d

December 22, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Taiwan's total foreign trade.....	1	Shipping activities.....	6
Principal imports and countries of origin.....	2	Effect of war on Taiwan trade.....	7
Destination of leading exports.....	4	Leading industrial developments.....	8
Import duties increase.....	6	Increased bank deposits.....	8

JAPAN.

TAIWAN.

By Consul Henry B. Hitchcock.

The consular district of Taihoku consists of the island of Taiwan and the adjacent small islands, including the Pescadores, all of which belong to Japan. The land area included is approximately 14,000 square miles. Taiwan itself is about 250 miles in length and has a maximum width of less than 100 miles. The southernmost tip is but 200 miles north of Luzon in the Philippine Islands. Three-fourths of the island is occupied by mountains of great altitude and rugged character. The remainder comprises the alluvial plain running the length of the island on the west where the bulk of the population is found. The climate is subtropical, snow and frost in the populated area being practically unknown.

Taiwan's Total Foreign Trade.

The foreign trade of Taiwan during the years 1918 and 1919 compared with the pre-war year 1913, was as follows:

Countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Japan.....	\$21,323,333	\$24,137,093	\$35,183,791	\$52,657,957	\$45,127,593	\$70,723,942
China.....	3,619,870	1,453,735	7,956,051	7,247,116	14,233,189	6,035,838
Chosen.....	2,795	5,331	33,629	181,332	22,734	169,891
Other countries.....	5,344,945	4,991,801	8,770,871	9,349,767	17,676,694	11,721,857
Total.....	30,317,943	26,587,759	51,933,336	69,185,202	77,129,540	88,648,538

The marked increase in the value of imports from China is as much due to the general rise of prices in China as to an increase in the quantity of goods imported. The decrease in exports to China is due partly to the boycott against Japanese goods, which was especially effective in the districts in China with which Taiwan normally has close trade relations, partly to the higher prices of the goods offered, and partly to the decreased amount of currency in circulation in China. South China has very close relations with the Philippine

Islands and the South Seas, and the amount of money the people have to spend varies with the amount remitted from those regions. The abnormally high silver exchange has reduced the purchasing power of the remittances received and is chiefly responsible for the stringency in the circulation of money.

The United States ranks third in importance in Formosan foreign trade, following Japan and China. Imports from the United States were valued at \$1,716,473 in 1919, as compared with \$1,147,460 in 1918. The increase is due chiefly to the greater value of imports of petroleum and tobacco. These figures, however, cover only the goods which appear in customs declarations as of American origin. Considerable quantities of American goods destined for Taiwan are cleared through customs in Japan and appear in Formosan statistics as having been imported from that country. Exports to the United States, totaling \$3,849,575 in 1918 and \$3,495,091 in 1919, show a slight falling off due to decreased exports of crude camphor and Oolong tea.

The value of exports to the Philippine Islands increased from \$102,115 in 1918 to \$850,289 in 1919. This is due almost entirely to increased purchases of Formosan coals. The increase in the value of imports from \$8,215 in 1918 to \$161,978 in 1919 is due chiefly to importations of sugar to compensate for decreased domestic production.

Principal Imports and Countries of Origin.

The quantity and value of the principal imports into the island of Taiwan in 1913, 1918, and 1919, with the leading countries of origin, are given in the following table:

Articles and countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans.....bushels..	328,434	\$366,078	422,781	\$772,292	396,535	\$871,297
China.....do.....	296,323	198,433	145,797	181,471	225,560	417,246
Japan.....do.....	114,596	160,463	276,540	587,214	161,845	437,424
Kwangtung.....do.....	7,516	7,182	444	607	9,530	16,627
Bean oil.....do.....		217,483		69,138		59,925
China.....pounds..	71,906	4,102				
Japan.....gallons..	401,764	213,381	9,405	11,057	18,017	19,992
Customs warehouses.pounds.			587,180	55,455	422,896	30,933
Beer, bottled (all from Japan), dozen	185,225	263,423	208,293	394,240	326,333	688,285
Boards for manufacture of tea boxes, etc.		49,424		188,242		231,375
China.....do.....		49,424		62,297		61,728
Japan.....do.....				125,945		169,647
Canned food (all from Japan).		294,065		232,512		369,539
Cement.....barrels..	350,398	785,953	42,104	202,613	75,841	291,679
Japan.....do.....	359,374	785,910	41,963	200,865	75,841	291,679
Chinese paper (all from China), pounds	4,939,233	129,427	1,437,483	71,638	989,869	77,395
Coal.....tons.....	68,952	239,164	50,759	388,760	36,982	304,271
China.....do.....	39,373	145,568				
Japan.....do.....	29,579	93,896	44,629	266,740	36,982	304,271
Cotton cloth.....do.....		2,042,500		3,318,699		4,184,394
China.....yards..	115,149	10,910			1,695	614
Japan.....do.....		2,031,650		3,258,026		3,979,657
United Kingdom.....yards.			160,012	60,673	571,106	204,123
Cotton, satins and italians (all from Great Britain).....yards.	750,963	115,273	190,991	145,163	311,202	133,001
Cuttle fish, dried, (all from Japan).....pounds..	3,610,965	360,536	3,313,215	449,930	1,121,153	282,199
Fertilizers.....do.....	136,277,726	1,726,007	238,870,635	5,110,813	307,774,092	8,337,782
Oilcakes—						
China.....do.....	59,374,676	671,503	94,710,649	1,791,417	132,864,835	3,249,860
Japan.....do.....	2,883,610	34,553	2,174,000	45,071	6,247,372	213,870
Kwangtung.....do.....	14,029,626	170,917	58,034,710	1,073,794	66,153,702	1,646,198
Customs warehouses do.....					8,154,606	155,087

Articles and countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fertilizers—Continued.						
Superphosphate and other artificial manures—						
Japan.....pounds..	59,927,496	\$947,970	83,051,276	\$2,200,531	92,595,064	\$3,028,954
Fish, dried or salted.....do..	57,039,732	2,057,553	40,682,104	1,073,711	53,173,416	3,561,492
Japan.....do..	56,632,491	2,042,131	38,298,205	1,894,743	50,152,820	3,396,808
Flour, wheat.....barrels..	165,410	836,808	113,002	1,174,496	177,154	1,706,955
China.....do..			19,302	175,955	125,000	1,157,089
Japan.....do..	161,015	816,980	92,652	991,333	51,899	547,523
Gunny bags.....number..	2,181,868	270,337	3,053,871	691,475	2,195,310	450,327
British India.....do..	1,139,589	163,240	2,056,046	477,352	678,537	213,070
Japan.....do..	1,031,279	106,997	96,335	213,716	1,183,623	563,777
Iron bars, rods, etc.....tons..	15,132	920,742	12,062	3,015,103	14,201	2,473,756
Japan.....do..	12,800	793,402	7,052	2,464,204	12,387	2,113,782
Hat-making material (all from Japan).....				251,829		270,883
Joss paper (all from China).....pounds..	2,991,190	199,624	2,571,676	536,482	2,148,520	316,027
Japan.....do..	1,377,509	47,632	1,854,273	114,335	2,537,203	221,888
British India.....do..	967,272	35,531	1,813,361	118,814	2,797,578	218,946
China.....do..	410,237	12,098	10,912	421	39,715	1,942
Lumber.....		1,193,596		1,614,470		2,790,865
China.....		338,720		464,403		820,068
Japan.....		955,765		1,149,502		1,967,039
Machine oil.....gallons..		123,181		331,202		327,032
Japan.....	402,559	114,083	344,083	241,528	708,172	288,463
Matches (all from Japan).....gross..	1,430,390	265,168	3,327,911	1,555,109	2,534,712	1,330,679
Mats and mattings.....		226,693		1,119,483		1,227,777
China.....sheets..	4,174,675	161,280	7,792,400	965,276	10,817,658	1,227,777
Japan.....		58,218		151,207		172,561
Nails, screws and rivets.....pounds..	3,153,577	103,616	2,513,299	325,756	4,074,327	385,335
Japan.....do..	3,115,291	101,520	2,373,309	317,183	4,038,656	389,603
Opium.....do..	372,467	1,879,338	290,319	2,270,208	271,251	3,207,324
British India.....do..	188,618	913,189	178,879	1,410,878	130,184	1,274,233
Persia.....do..	147,179	719,500	81,400	859,230	106,102	1,625,887
Turkey.....do..	38,670	216,658		35,055		307,204
Paper.....		770,371		829,620		1,117,211
Japan.....		141,520		822,531		1,113,302
Petroleum.....gallons..	4,161,136	563,036	3,553,757	1,223,438	3,561,625	1,671,626
Dutch Indies.....do..	1,778,183	215,892	580,007	153,291	1,023,265	382,424
Japan.....do..	788,398	134,154	1,759,090	789,383	1,091,880	507,169
United States.....do..	1,506,555	212,960	1,211,750	380,761	1,535,750	782,033
Porcelin.....		212,394		292,229		371,295
China.....		82,383		93,697		113,224
Japan.....		129,897		199,239		258,022
Railway cars, and parts thereof.....		152,807		300,06		571,732
Japan.....		108,144		266,520		515,663
Railway construction materials, pounds.....	12,166,969	201,466	11,968,781	965,076	15,012,862	919,393
Japan.....pounds..	2,589,390	52,508	10,278,455	881,017	13,601,655	888,732
United States.....do..	7,142,383	113,526	1,690,306	81,029	1,501,207	60,661
Railway ties (all from Japan), number.....	513,829	192,627	456,133	193,296	421,573	289,278
Ramie cloth.....yards..	1,352,741	115,267	1,372,371	150,134	1,783,428	270,107
China.....do..	1,351,712	115,088	1,372,371	150,131	1,783,428	270,107
Rice.....bushels..	1,084,700	1,555,171	1,720,482	3,646,520	1,897,290	4,541,222
British India.....do..	323,633	403,531	9,799	18,811		
China.....do..	292,790	232,672	652,560	1,105,962	1,604,636	3,244,222
French Indo-China.....do..	318,424	410,104	601,598	1,355,720	213,172	599,271
Japan.....do..	210,653	508,861	352,553	1,018,531	135,316	688,627
Sake (all from Japan).....		760,337		817,693		1,551,877
Shrimps, dried (all from Japan), pounds.....	2,383,663	251,918	1,408,721	227,798	1,617,190	329,953
Soap.....		91,882		211,704		332,095
Japan.....		85,333		231,646		328,516
Soy (all from Japan).....gallons..	601,417	216,972	22,492,349	259,316	604,383	351,654
Sugar.....pounds..	12,840,861	731,119	22,365,171	947,931	19,225,447	7,981,050
China.....do..	652,950	14,963	735	32	119,721	11,933
Dutch Indies.....do..			21,539,922	843,213	28,415,831	1,091,919
Japan.....do..	11,311,109	696,709	1,052,113	107,599	1,784,721	235,225
Philippines.....do..	817,042	19,438			1,675,178	142,663
Customs warehouses.....do..					68,165,951	5,877,239
Sugar machinery and parts, Japan.....pounds..		30,997		1,295,587		1,866,388
Japan.....				1,235,627		1,496,388
Tea lead.....pounds..	1,939,573	115,056	1,921,051	253,390	1,501,081	128,914
Japan.....do..			538,827	92,452	101,451	9,287
United Kingdom.....do..	1,105,517	71,439	616,121	76,716	412,413	49,292
Japan.....do..	825,056	43,617	773,103	84,222	990,220	70,355
Tobacco, manufactured.....		367,173		473,558		597,793
Cigarettes—						
Japan.....thousands..	478,900	302,282	504,140	397,381	520,100	451,446

Articles and countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco, manufactured—Cont.						
Cut—						
Japan.....pounds.	179,001	\$42,598	203,157	\$53,306	222,178	\$66,301
Cigars.....number	205,500	3,120	45,250	1,260	192,500	5,823
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds	2,924,715	323,318	2,944,937	614,507	3,412,299	785,692
China.....do.	2,924,715	323,318	2,704,850	514,128	2,970,517	641,007
Japan.....do.			75,794	11,922	190,166	28,779
Philippines.....do.			8,374	3,104	26,810	9,241
United States.....do.			155,919	85,353	224,009	105,144
Under year.....		107,751		191,970		256,149
Japan.....		107,467		191,917		255,531

Fertilizers are the principal imports of Taiwan, and the greatly increased activity in all agricultural industries in 1919 brought about an increase in these imports. Imports of opium show an increase in both quantity and value. An increase of some 3,000,000 pounds in imports of railway construction materials is due to the extension of light railway lines by sugar companies to facilitate the milling of cane. The tables show Japan to be the chief source, but the country of origin for the greater part is really the United States, many of the rails being purchased from stocks held in Japan by speculators. Sugar shows a notable increase, due to the decreased production in the island itself.

Destination of Leading Exports.

The following table shows the total quantity and value of the leading export products from Taiwan and the amounts shipped to the principal countries of destination:

Articles and countries.	1913		1918		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol.....liters.	2,125,157	\$751,454	15,241,808	\$5,651,181	13,621,408	\$3,279,735
China.....do.	16,858	786	2,379,621	258,805	766,369	161,085
Hongkong.....do.			846,976	87,818		
Japan.....do.	2,108,299	750,668	11,283,148	5,203,956	12,776,036	6,101,561
Kwangtung.....do.			714,692	99,699	77,279	16,575
Bamboosprouts(dried).pounds.	460,102	27,288	661,791	58,981	611,360	66,889
China.....do.	12,322	672	14,835	1,475	11,777	1,463
Dutch Indies.....do.			66	8	211	24
Hongkong.....do.	422,650	25,588	596,879	52,551	557,778	59,164
Japan.....do.	25,130	1,038	53,011	4,830	71,478	6,216
Bananas.....do.	11,740,531	186,535	64,411,049	1,033,817	61,415,432	1,013,127
Japan.....do.	11,728,821	186,369	61,807,333	1,001,381	60,724,836	1,012,126
Bonito (dried).....do.	377,876	53,374	1,264,802	359,032	888,775	387,250
Japan.....do.	377,632	52,793	1,261,402	359,032	886,167	385,718
Camphor, crude.....do.	7,003,833	2,418,313	5,065,811	2,342,516	4,591,778	2,807,123
France.....do.	1,384,072	431,690	180,810	99,246	222,684	160,210
Germany.....do.	1,054,025	346,530				
Japan.....do.	602,120	180,379	2,188,794	875,021	2,381,518	1,274,886
United Kingdom.....do.	1,236,368	387,851	580,830	318,621	476,256	340,096
United States.....do.	3,616,435	1,007,854	2,115,231	1,048,565	1,508,232	1,025,836
Camphor oil.....do.	4,819,042	849,220	3,544,130	664,352	2,442,331	589,637
Japan.....do.	4,869,042	849,220	3,544,014	661,435	2,441,664	589,560
Carbide.....do.			1,277,013	110,836	278,196	21,183
China.....do.			2,398	208	56,975	3,457
Dutch Indies.....do.			522,354	44,371		
Hongkong.....do.			718,996	63,996	220,914	17,713
Japan.....do.			33,565	2,261	297	13
Coal.....tons.	22,301	48,453	326,715	1,709,276	516,920	4,230,449
China.....do.	22,289	48,427	388,682	358,975	100,403	656,417
Hongkong.....do.	15	26	186,473	1,013,814	287,766	2,374,898
Japan.....do.			44,629	266,740	57,571	419,848
Philippines.....do.			6,801	39,134	71,180	779,286
Copper, containing gold and silver (all to Japan).pounds.	3,521,220	1,058,525	1,256,863	371,862	1,953,838	461,184

Articles and countries.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton cloth.....yards..	1,466,365	\$77,247	6,546,810	\$794,219	3,656,332	\$613,097
China.....do.....	1,464,613	77,127	6,290,649	763,821	3,626,450	608,316
Dutch Indies.....do.....			870	87	22,200	2,361
Hongkong.....do.....	1,752	180	203,403	22,414	7,682	2,418
Cuttle fish, dried.....pounds..	303,043	25,555	1,314,164	164,581	128,775	29,930
China.....do.....			1,264,922	159,027	128,617	29,890
Fish, dried or salted.....do.....	4,876,194	134,772	9,679,582	508,847	4,733,405	306,327
China.....do.....	4,862,229	134,307	9,403,248	493,210	4,700,627	303,633
Hongkong.....do.....			271,924	15,785	13,612	1,105
Japan.....do.....	13,965	465	4,369	249	19,166	1,589
Hemp cloth.....yards..			2,167,665	230,718	1,209,054	138,734
Japan.....do.....			2,162,752	229,906	1,201,426	138,876
Hides.....pounds..	2,512,409	145,135	1,717,832	254,595	1,128,747	262,219
Japan.....do.....	2,192,826	125,311	1,603,170	237,229	1,090,027	186,699
Iron, including old iron.....tons..	288	4,035	5,645	568,033	1,472	116,898
Japan.....do.....	1	112	5,233	532,014	1,109	90,043
Longans, dried.....pounds..	1,367,199	53,035	8,257,781	381,100	609,621	60,406
China.....do.....	1,287,586	46,271	8,052,657	369,724	577,594	56,475
Hongkong.....do.....	73,567	6,422	96,217	8,129	14,678	2,075
Japan.....do.....	5,746	342	97,865	4,476	13,332	750
Lumber.....do.....		44,019		347,507		301,562
Japan.....do.....		42,581		324,780		284,575
Matches.....gross..	331,320	62,537	2,646,847	1,278,953	2,004,173	1,054,179
China.....do.....	331,320	62,537	2,408,196	1,172,433	1,911,474	1,008,327
Dutch Indies.....do.....			94,751	40,280	60,650	29,834
Hongkong.....do.....			118,900	68,231	26,816	14,343
Molasses.....pounds..	3,666,926	17,696	19,875,421	85,550	1,476,638	24,917
China.....do.....	462,424	2,644	15,394,651	71,351	1,445,568	24,453
Hongkong.....do.....			4,589,013	14,173		
Japan.....do.....	3,401,502	15,052	1,757	76	30,690	464
Ores (all to Japan).....do.....	60,694,114	298,477	13,756,902	90,004	16,890,175	96,929
Petroleum.....gallons..	50	11	458,650	141,928	29,160	14,209
China.....do.....	50	11	457,780	141,652	29,160	14,209
Pineapples, canned.....dozen..	66,397	79,213		193,616	161,035	278,155
Japan.....do.....	66,218	78,581		190,731	149,060	256,516
Potassium carbonate.....pounds..			3,491,766	505,211	253,440	35,169
Japan.....do.....			3,485,219	504,862	252,569	35,087
Ramie.....do.....	1,838,622	185,328	3,213,256	362,500	2,532,837	376,929
China.....do.....	1,790,769	184,773	2,333,619	274,571	2,212,641	340,187
Japan.....do.....	9,253	555	608,187	87,942	320,256	36,742
Rice.....bushels..	5,891,243	7,823,961	5,627,739	12,378,266	6,082,519	17,194,215
Japan.....do.....	5,881,682	7,815,433	5,627,668	12,378,069	6,082,484	17,194,129
Salt.....pounds..	64,425,017	91,708	208,161,666	268,738	62,927,270	91,095
Japan.....do.....	64,424,909	91,706	208,251,991	246,630	62,909,796	90,887
Sugar.....do.....	136,618,268	7,708,595	678,472,715	30,504,225	681,888,967	43,197,330
China.....do.....			50,200,540	1,352,242	20,421,051	1,444,528
Egypt.....do.....					8,946,906	911,585
Hongkong.....do.....					22,440	2,288
Japan.....do.....	136,618,136	7,708,591	22,102,048	718,807	640,090,297	39,437,517
Kwangtung.....do.....	132	4	368,619,695	27,232,768	2,811,832	255,179
Russia.....do.....			9,588,500	391,911	4,703,479	320,105
Spain.....do.....					3,893,190	266,133
Switzerland.....do.....			10,237,488	387,763		
Turkey.....do.....					2,688,840	187,637
Tea, Oolong.....do.....	16,753,480	2,020,221	19,371,648	3,210,195	15,133,316	2,679,352
Australia.....do.....	183,550	18,756	15,790	2,682	218,514	38,594
Canada.....do.....	24,565	2,520	69,512	12,731		
China.....do.....	50,286	7,317	102,366	18,306	29,817	4,484
France.....do.....			4,062	1,176	3,960	678
Hongkong.....do.....	160,937	18,928	5,772	979	71,679	13,331
Japan.....do.....	412,067	56,010	2,527,322	402,581	78,050	14,208
United Kingdom.....do.....	990,238	128,188			643,922	137,743
United States.....do.....	11,921,330	1,782,353	16,612,472	2,819,336	14,081,816	2,467,402
Tea, Pouchong.....do.....	7,327,733	1,173,068	8,382,890	1,332,715	8,355,133	1,513,970
British Straits Settlements, pounds.....do.....	114,163	23,695	171,948	31,956	303,229	54,907
China.....pounds..	3,579,700	575,502	88,205	11,167	51,679	12,005
Dutch Indies.....do.....	3,289,562	528,024	5,497,201	991,062	4,822,551	874,332
French Indo-China.....do.....			993,868	181,308	941,012	163,515
Hongkong.....do.....	314,710	45,472	62,948	10,203	9,142	1,636
Japan.....do.....	1,071	181	498,102	90,288	575,967	111,928
Philippines.....do.....			283,167	53,969	382,329	67,812
Siam.....do.....			897,374	133,379	1,232,490	222,442

Causes of Export Changes.

Exports of alcohol, while showing decline of over 1,000,000 liters in quantity, due to a decreased production of molasses, are higher in value by \$600,000 than in 1918. Bananas decreased 3,000,000 pounds

owing to unusually severe typhoons which destroyed many of the trees, but, as the price increased accordingly, the value of the exports is practically the same.

As the market for cotton cloth is practically limited to China, and the boycott and other factors affected exports to that country, a decrease of 43 per cent is shown in these exports, as compared with the exports of 1918.

Camphor, while showing a gain in total value, is nearly 500,000 pounds less in quantity than in 1918. It is interesting to note that exports of this commodity to Japan increased. Japan is now taking more than half of Taiwan's total exports of camphor. Exports to France increased 40,000 pounds due to the resumption of manufacturing activity there, but exports to the United States fell off. Exports to Great Britain also show a decrease. The decreased production of camphor is attributed to a diminished supply of labor caused by the raids of head-hunting savages frightening off laborers in the most productive cutting areas. Higher wages in other industries have also drawn off a considerable number of camphor cutters.

Coal exports increased. Hongkong, with the advantage of a favorable rate of exchange for the silver dollar, took the larger part of the exports. Higher freight rates from Japan were also an important factor in the development of Taiwan's export trade in coal and are the principal factor in the notable increase of coal exports to the Philippine Islands.

Exports of Oolong tea, for which the United States is the principal market, show a decrease of 4,000,000 pounds, due to most of the dealers in the United States being overstocked with tea from 1918, when unusually large quantities were purchased to forestall any possible shortage due to contingencies of the war. Pouchong tea, which has a steady but restricted market, shows practically no change in the exports for 1918 and 1919. The extraordinary rise in the price of rice in Japan is responsible for the increase in the exports of this commodity. Shipments would have been even higher if the local government had not regulated the exportation with a view of preventing hardship among the natives whose standard of living is not sufficiently high to withstand sudden changes in the prices of necessities. Exports were not permitted except as imports of cheaper rice came into the island.

The increase in the exports of sugar is due to reexportations. The actual production of sugar in 1919 shows a decrease due to the rise in the price of rice in Japan which tempted the farmers to change from sugar cane, of which but one crop can be raised in a year, to rice, which gives two crops, and, in a few especially favored districts, even three.

Import Duties Increase—Shipping Activities.

The increase of import duties from \$1,313,375 in 1918 to \$2,373,866 in 1919 is due chiefly to the general increase of imports, but the fact that luxuries, on which there is a higher rate of duty, figure more largely in the imports for 1919 is a factor not to be overlooked.

The tonnage of steamships entering Formosan ports increased from a total of 823,945 in 1918 to 1,028,196 in 1919. American tonnage for the same years increased from 1,676 to 64,037. The number of steamships other than Japanese in 1918 was 11, as compared

with 53 in 1919, 31 of which were American. The total number and tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels entering Taiwan ports and their nationality are shown in the following table:

Nationality.	1913		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAMERS.						
United States.....	8	65,290	2	1,676	31	64,037
British.....	37	121,329	6	23,391	11	33,361
Chinese.....	1	2,769	1	2,769	3	2,463
Danish.....	2	4,822	1	2,795		
Dutch.....	5	2,865			5	4,647
German.....	10	25,797				
Japanese.....	374	567,945	564	790,297	733	920,598
Norwegian.....	2	1,636	1	3,014	1	860
Portuguese.....					2	2,290
Total.....	438	792,724	575	823,945	786	1,028,196
SAILING VESSELS.						
United States.....			1	614		
Chinese.....	1	190	8	1,440	8	1,476
Chinese (junks).....	771	28,518	1,439	65,790	1,741	74,843
Dutch.....			2	1,399	1	255
Japanese.....	197	5,815	201	8,781	221	13,129
Total.....	969	31,513	1,651	77,934	1,971	89,703
Grand total.....	1,407	827,237	2,226	901,879	2,757	1,117,899

Effect of the War on Taiwan Trade.

Japan was given greater freedom for trade development during the war when the competition of the great European trading nations was either much reduced or entirely eliminated, and its trade with southern Asia, Oceania, and Australia increased by leaps and bounds. Taiwan, as the southernmost of the islands of the Japanese Empire, owes a large share of its present prosperity to the development which this new trade stimulated. The first phase of this development made Taiwan, so to speak, an export warehouse for manufactured commodities from Japan proper, cotton cloth, matches, and preserved fish being shipped there to be available for prompt re-exportation to the near-by markets of southern Asia, Oceania, Australia, and India. Thus commodities, which before the war were of but minor or negligible importance in the island's trade, became suddenly of noteworthy importance.

The subsequent phase, which has not yet reached full development, is the establishment in Taiwan itself of the manufacturing industries to supply the demands of this newly won trade. With the development of new industries and trade in the island there was an accelerated development of the already existing industries. The statistics show marked increases in the trade in sugar, coal, alcohol, fruits, rice and fibers, which are all domestic products, as compared with the figures for the period preceding the war. The degree of stimulus which the industry of the island received is shown by the fact that, of the companies incorporated in Taiwan existing at the end of 1919, 26 per cent were incorporated before July 31, 1914, 34 per cent during the war and up to the end of 1918, and 40 per cent during 1919. The total paid-up capital invested in these companies is \$66,272,542.

Leading Industrial Developments.

The principal event in Taiwan industrial circles in 1919 was the formation of the Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha, a large hydro-electric company with a paid-up capital of 16,500,000 yen (\$8,217,000), which is to develop the water power of the island. Other developments include the organization of a large land development company, the amalgamation of the camphor producers into one large corporation, and the establishment of a number of new companies engaged in paper manufacture, beer and saké brewing, cotton spinning and weaving, iron working, glass manufacture, match manufacture, and vegetable oil production.

The marked effect of the war on the mining industry of Taiwan is shown by the fact that the first company to be organized was incorporated in July, 1917. Previous to that date there had been some mining carried on by private individuals, but the capital invested was not sufficient to fully develop the industry. All of the present 14 mining companies were incorporated after July, 1917. The stimulus has been most marked in the coal-mining centers, the exchange situation having created a special demand for Formosan coal. Gold, copper, and petroleum are some of the other mineral products.

Agriculture still remains the principal occupation of the greater part of the population, and the increased demand for foodstuffs during the war led to an increase in the acreage under cultivation.

Increased Bank Deposits.

As further evidence of the remarkable expansion of industrial activity in Taiwan in 1919 the statement of the president of the Bank of Taiwan, the Government bank, that \$209,000,000 credit had been extended for industrial purposes in Taiwan during 1919 is of no little interest. This amount is \$69,000,000 in excess of the amount of credit extended for the same purpose in 1918.

Total postal savings and bank deposits increased from \$15,216,857 in 1913 to \$32,747,493 in 1918 and \$45,670,931 in 1919. The number of postal savings depositors increased from 140,000 in 1913 to 360,000 in 1919. The total population is 3,669,687, of which 3,366,587 are Formosan Chinese. The following table shows the growth of deposits in the postal savings and in the banks by years:

	Postal savings.	Bank.		Postal savings.	Bank.
1913-----	\$1, 186, 248	\$14, 030, 609	1917-----	\$2, 350, 566	\$22, 174, 934
1914-----	1, 223, 587	15, 978, 455	1918-----	2, 750, 948	29, 996, 545
1915-----	1, 583, 912	14, 949, 348	1919-----	2, 880, 315	42, 790, 616
1916-----	1, 961, 643	17, 810, 880			

The growth of business with countries foreign to Japan is well shown by the increase of the total of foreign bills of exchange bought and sold by the Bank of Taiwan from \$78,575,383 in 1913 to \$877,535,116 in 1918 and \$1,267,883,462 in 1919.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 58e

December 23, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General business conditions in 1919----	1	Declared exports to United States and possessions-----	15
Foreign trade of Kobe, by countries----	2	Leading industries -----	17
Imports at Kobe from all countries-----	4	Merchant tonnage entering Kobe and Osaka-----	18
Kobe's export trade, by articles-----	5	Banking returns of Kobe-----	19
Total foreign trade of Osaka-----	8	Clearing-house returns for all Japan----	19
Imports into Osaka-----	9		
Goods shipped from Osaka-----	10		
Imports from United States and possessions-----	12		

JAPAN.

KOBE.

By Consul Robert Frazer, Jr.

The Kobe consular district contains 27,193 square miles, or 18 per cent of the area, and 15,925,688 inhabitants (in 1916), or 27 per cent of the population of Japan proper. Its area is thus slightly smaller than that of the State of South Carolina (whose climate it also closely resembles) and its population nearly as large as that of New York and Pennsylvania together. In it are situated 16 of the Empire's 72 cities, among which are Osaka, the industrial center of Japan, with nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and Kobe, the twin city and port of Osaka, 18 miles distant, the principal foreign trade center of the country. Kobe has a population of 639,565, and Kyoto, the other of the three principal cities of the district and the former capital of Japan, 562,847 (in 1917).

In 1919 imports into Kobe and Osaka amounted to \$591,407,000 and exports to \$441,044,000, constituting together \$1,032,451,000, or 48 per cent of the total foreign trade of Japan. During the year 3,190 vessels engaged in foreign trade, aggregating 6,545,000 tons, entered Kobe; 5,275,990 tons of merchandise were imported and exported here; 1,656,255 bills, totaling \$3,604,718,000, passed through the local clearing house; and the deposits in the 26 Japanese banks of the city amounted, on December 31, to \$192,882,796.

General Business Conditions in 1919.

The war prosperity of the Kobe consular district, which rapidly increased from 1915 reached its climax in 1918, following which there came a sharp depression on the heels of the armistice, which first manifested itself in December, 1918, and lasted through the early months of 1919. About April, however, conditions here very rapidly improved and the pendulum finally swung too far the other way, resulting in an era of abnormal booms in promotion, high waves of

speculation, marked extravagance in spending throughout the country, and enormous increase in the cost of living. The natural reaction, of course, followed these conditions, and during the months March to June, 1920, the worst period of depression has existed here that Japan has suffered for many years. No evidence of the present condition, however, was felt in 1919, and that year, in spite of the slump occurring during its opening months, was, all in all, a highly prosperous one for both the country as a whole and for this consular district.

The foreign trade of Kobe and Osaka, on which their prosperity chiefly depends, amounted to \$1,032,451,000, an increase of 10 per cent over even the previous high-water mark reached in 1918. The ratio of increase, however, was smaller than during the previous two or three years; the district's foreign commerce in 1918 having surpassed that of 1917 by 37 per cent, and that of 1917 having surpassed the total of 1916 by 46 per cent. The increase last year in imports alone accounted for the increase in the total foreign trade, exports having slightly decreased. Imports increased from \$460,900,000 to \$591,400,000, or 28 per cent, and exports decreased from \$472,500,000 to \$441,000,000, or 6 per cent. All of this decrease occurred at Kobe, exports as well as imports having increased at Osaka.

It is interesting to note that the condition existing before the war, when for many years the balance of foreign trade was against Japan; has now returned, imports for the whole country in the first five months of 1920 having increased some 40 per cent as compared to the same period in 1919, while exports have increased only 10 per cent. The immediate cause of this, as well as of the decrease of exports at Kobe last year, is to be found in the lessening demand for Japanese goods abroad as industry recovers in other countries and, of course, the complete cessation of the heavy demand for munitions of all sorts which existed throughout the war. At the same time, the process of replenishing stocks of raw and partly manufactured goods, which could not be freely obtained during the war and of which the country therefore became almost bare, as well as great speculation by Japanese buyers in foreign commodities, boomed import trade.

Foreign Trade of Kobe by Countries.

The foreign trade of Kobe, by countries; for 1913, 1918, and 1919, is shown in the following table:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
Argentina.....		\$3,285,000	\$339,000	\$31,000	\$3,439,000	\$1,765,000
Belgium.....	\$2,104,000		16,000	1,075,000		1,044,000
Chile.....	705,000	3,116,000	3,130,000	22,000	1,289,000	657,000
China.....	12,151,000	52,332,000	50,887,000	27,779,000	44,730,000	44,885,000
Denmark.....	57,000	11,000	92,000	115,000		551,000
France and possessions:						
France.....	1,456,000	833,000	2,461,000	2,167,000	17,239,000	6,465,000
French Indo-China.....	6,057,000	9,861,000	16,441,000	97,000	3,703,000	318,000
Germany.....	15,428,000	777,000	65,000	4,052,000		27,000
Great Britain and possessions:						
Australia.....	3,524,000	12,513,000	11,481,000	1,898,000	12,796,000	7,182,000
Canada.....	271,000	1,200,000	1,610,000	994,000	3,118,000	1,743,000
Cape Colony and Natal.....	28,000	10,058,000	13,336,000	173,000	4,973,000	2,633,000
Egypt.....	1,222,000	2,080,000	3,232,000	281,000	7,083,000	4,947,000
Great Britain.....	29,078,000	16,641,000	33,894,000	6,700,000	21,802,000	19,400,000
Hongkong.....	165,000	32,000	441,000	9,978,000	15,380,000	14,577,000
India.....	54,223,000	73,891,000	105,467,000	6,975,000	36,465,000	26,819,000
Straits Settlements.....	1,680,000	10,936,000	10,474,000	1,974,000	7,000,000	6,131,000

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
Netherlands and possessions:						
Dutch Indies.....	\$2,415,000	\$8,471,000	\$10,691,000	\$1,562,000	\$19,815,000	\$14,124,000
Netherlands.....	205,000	7,000	72,000	171,000	.....	487,000
Italy.....	305,000	156,000	67,000	691,000	1,905,000	1,052,000
Kwangtung Province.....	3,420,000	20,285,000	29,020,000	2,728,000	7,694,000	12,819,000
Norway.....	94,000	69,000	10,000	.....	.....	715,000
Peru.....	.....	2,000	250,000	23,000	279,000	543,000
Russia and possessions:						
Russia.....	2,000	88,000	4,000	83,000	41,000	230,000
Siberia.....	92,000	366,000	1,163,000	136,000	1,085,000	3,870,000
Siam.....	2,492,000	1,937,000	6,861,000	350,000	1,747,000	1,047,000
Spain.....	46,000	46,000	33,000	115,000	68,000	46,000
Sweden.....	1,332,000	868,000	3,130,000	23,000	.....	221,000
Switzerland.....	405,000	458,000	1,725,000	7,000	173,000	150,000
United States and possessions:						
Hawaiian Islands.....	11,000	12,000	33,000	1,896,000	2,835,000	3,150,000
Philippine Islands.....	677,000	4,447,000	2,047,000	1,599,000	7,183,000	4,555,000
United States.....	31,427,000	155,315,000	193,580,000	10,858,000	45,124,000	38,405,000
All other countries.....	1,589,000	2,062,000	5,019,000	291,000	2,666,000	7,075,000
Total.....	172,611,000	392,155,000	507,571,000	84,894,000	266,675,000	221,625,000

From the foregoing it will be seen that Kobe's largest imports were from the United States, India, China, and Great Britain. Imports from the United States are given in detail in a succeeding table. Raw cotton purchases from India accounted for \$94,100,000 of the total imports from that country. Purchases of raw cotton also from China of \$27,000,000 amounted to more than half the total imports from that country, the other leading articles being oil cake (\$6,100,000), wool (\$3,200,000), and wheat and pig iron, of each of which about \$1,600,000 worth was imported. The chief items among the total purchases from Great Britain were iron pigs, bars, and sheets (\$7,800,000), crude sulphate of ammonia (\$2,000,000), woollen cloth (\$1,900,000), and cotton-spinning machinery, (\$1,400,000).

Local exports to the United States, which in 1919 was Kobe's second largest customer, are given in detail in a succeeding table. The principal items making up the exports to China, which bought more from this district last year than any other country, were cotton yarn (\$15,600,000), cotton textiles (\$4,600,000), sugar (\$1,900,000), copper ingots (\$1,700,000), and matches (\$1,600,000). The exports to India included \$5,600,000 of cotton textiles, \$4,000,000 of matches, and \$1,000,000 of glass manufactures; and those to Great Britain included \$2,700,000 of braids for making hats, \$1,600,000 of starches, \$1,700,000 of peas, and \$1,100,000 of cotton underwear. Although the United States occupied second place among Kobe's customers last year, it sold more goods to this port than any other three countries combined.

The increase in the total United States trade with this district in 1919, as compared to 1913, was from \$42,285,000 to \$231,985,000, or \$189,700,000. This increase was almost as much as the combined increases of the five other countries next in order, whose trade increased most with this district in the period in question, namely: India, whose increase was \$65,088,000; China, \$55,852,000; Kwangtung Leased Territory (Dairen), \$35,691,000; Great Britain, \$17,566,000; and the Dutch East Indies, \$20,838,000. The total of these five is \$195,035,000.

Notable increases in Kobe's trade with other countries during the past six years were: British South Africa, \$15,768,000; Australia, \$13,241,000; Straits Settlements, \$12,951,000, and French Indo-China, \$10,605,000. Trade with no countries, except Germany, Belgium, and the territory constituting the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, was smaller in 1919 than in 1913.

The tonnage of merchandise entering Kobe in 1919 was 3,953,590, and the tonnage exported 1,322,400, making a total movement of 5,275,990 tons.

Imports at Kobe from All Countries.

Imports at Kobe from all countries, by articles, were as follows in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Food and drink:						
Beans—						
Soya.....	37,261,000	\$581,000	60,058,000	\$1,412,000	101,499,000	\$2,905,000
Other.....	49,917,000	764,000	96,582,000	2,225,000	103,162,000	3,409,000
Eggs, fresh.....	5,400,000	357,000	4,605,000	405,000	6,767,000	721,000
Milk, condensed.....	5,327,000	552,000	1,675,000	286,000	2,014,000	527,000
Rice.....	406,981,000	9,627,000	596,912,000	15,176,000	583,649,000	23,982,000
Sugar.....	49,961,000	1,277,000	84,486,000	3,548,000	116,280,000	8,145,000
Wheat.....	118,298,000	1,979,000	106,463,000	3,459,000	224,957,000	7,312,000
Raw materials:						
Copra.....			108,842,000	4,962,000	10,983,000	564,000
Cotton—						
Ginned.....	585,845,000	79,665,000	596,609,000	156,964,000	695,897,000	218,332,000
In seed.....	25,150,000	699,000	12,738,000	965,000	12,703,000	1,023,000
Hemp, jute, etc.....	14,508,000	1,208,000	49,377,000	5,498,000	31,634,000	2,882,000
Hides, cattle.....	3,957,000	550,000	3,124,000	664,000	4,957,000	1,088,000
India rubber.....	1,439,000	859,000	9,616,000	4,110,000	15,804,000	5,866,000
Lacquer.....			1,192,000	445,000	1,248,000	702,000
Lead ore.....			4,061,000	74,000	269,000	7,000
Nitrate of soda.....	23,767,000	703,000	51,944,000	3,108,000	60,099,000	3,114,000
Oil cake.....	627,829,000	5,887,000	638,025,000	15,630,000	908,669,000	20,334,000
Phosphorite.....	179,709,000	965,000	8,995,000	44,000	91,069,000	928,000
Seeds—						
Linseed and hemp-seed.....			12,720,000	301,000	19,449,000	576,000
Perilla.....			9,466,000	239,000	23,711,000	937,000
Rape.....			74,377,000	2,627,000	26,773,000	1,158,000
Sesame.....	6,356,000	171,000	10,169,000	433,000	10,556,000	487,000
Shells, mollusca.....	6,945,000	438,000	12,307,000	1,318,000	11,479,000	1,580,000
Sulphate of ammonia.....	153,319,000	5,023,000	2,079,000	138,000	120,743,000	7,719,000
Timber and boards.....		523,000		1,641,000		1,818,000
Wool.....	6,642,000	2,280,000	31,358,000	16,720,000	26,330,000	13,901,000
Zinc.....			87,317,000	1,406,000	44,559,000	805,000
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:						
Aluminum ingots.....	580,000	92,000	1,216,000	503,000	2,466,000	885,000
Aniline dyes.....	6,855,000	1,465,000	1,356,000	2,807,000	1,616,000	3,008,000
Antimony.....			5,659,000	502,000	1,370,000	97,000
Carbolic acid.....			1,169,000	616,000	3,191,000	933,000
Catechu extract.....			8,539,000	567,000	5,180,000	342,000
Cotton yarn.....	331,000	148,000	296,000	332,000	440,000	666,000
Fats, animal.....	6,837,000	425,000	10,782,000	1,122,000	9,741,000	1,222,000
Iron—						
Bars and rods.....	193,314,000	3,277,000	295,154,000	20,834,000	201,319,000	11,016,000
Ingots and slabs.....			20,515,000	2,219,000	22,891,000	2,233,000
Pigs.....	321,181,000	3,339,000	173,428,000	9,953,000	386,778,000	17,817,000
Pipes and tubes.....	27,381,000	948,000	34,738,000	3,120,000	16,431,000	1,943,000
Plates and sheets, plain.....	120,029,000	2,680,000	200,711,000	22,486,000	261,408,000	17,807,000
Plates and sheets, tinned.....	17,655,000	698,000	7,900,000	1,375,000	16,814,000	1,779,000
Rails.....	25,466,000	402,000	59,764,000	2,797,000	101,901,000	3,893,000
Wire, galvanized.....	22,886,000	591,000	26,720,000	2,071,000	27,979,000	1,864,000
Wire, other.....	1,189,000	156,000	8,317,000	604,000	5,182,000	424,000
Lead ingots and slabs.....	17,475,000	681,000	43,687,000	4,012,000	52,172,000	3,468,000
Leather.....	1,002,000	382,000	764,000	701,000	1,308,000	1,772,000
Nickel grains and ingots.....	1,419,000	468,000	744,000	379,000	1,930,000	1,079,000
Oils—						
Mineral.....	5,102,000	708,000	14,454,000	619,000	11,719,000	777,000
Vegetable, fragrant.....			402,000	737,000	251,000	818,000

• Gallons.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing—Continued.						
Paper, pulp.....	51,343,000	\$1,123,000	39,430,000	\$2,089,000	59,131,000	\$3,469,000
Phosphorus.....	726,000	315,000	130,000	63,000	162,000	81,000
Quicksilver.....			157,000	290,000	546,000	787,000
Silk, wild.....	118,000	134,000	377,000	715,000	393,000	795,000
Soda ash.....	37,920,000	399,000	69,890,000	2,888,000	67,235,000	1,816,000
Soda, caustic.....	11,688,000	275,000	5,608,000	570,000	49,632,000	2,281,000
Tin, ingots and slabs.....	1,351,000	587,000	3,961,000	2,547,000	4,700,000	2,418,000
Wax, paraffin.....	12,636,000	627,000	11,872,000	1,170,000	3,654,000	889,000
Worsted and woolen yarns.....	3,223,000	2,237,000	43,000	44,000	115,000	236,000
Zinc—						
Ingots and slabs.....	7,599,000	443,000	1,938,000	255,000	35,570,000	3,213,000
Plates and sheets.....	21,041,000	575,000	2,362,000	622,000	2,398,000	427,000
Articles wholly manufactured:						
Cotton satins.....	10,610,000	1,100,000	2,099,000	446,000	412,000	131,000
Cotton shirtings and sheetings.....	6,791,000	571,000	6,939,000	168,000	6,955,000	270,000
Electric motors, dynamos, etc.....			2,464,000	892,000	3,324,000	1,515,000
Glass, plates and sheets.....		638,000		403,000		860,000
Iron nails.....	10,352,000	228,000	9,651,000	753,000	12,686,000	891,000
Machinery—						
Metal and wood-making.....			4,625,000	1,255,000	6,017,000	2,175,000
Spinning.....			11,989,000	2,105,000	17,537,000	4,102,000
Machinery n. e. s.....		8,278,000		8,512,000		13,372,000
Morphine.....		c 75,000		1,053,000	c 256,000	2,065,000
Oil, kerosene.....	a 5,103,000	708,000	a 3,047,000	691,000	a 5,526,000	1,739,000
Paper—						
Packing.....	6,756,000	216,000	3,789,000	442,000	6,387,000	788,000
Tissue.....			304,000	43,000	614,000	95,000
Other.....		1,307,000		1,087,000		1,538,000
Watches.....	d 30,000	97,000	d 28,000	112,000	d 141,000	482,000
Woolen cloth.....	b 2,370,000	1,077,000	b 1,010,000	1,294,000	b 701,000	1,265,000
Wool and cotton mixed cloth.....	b 6,012,000	1,734,000	b 955,000	730,000	b 636,000	714,000
All other articles.....		19,374,000		28,820,000		54,991,000
Total.....		172,611,000		392,155,000		507,371,000

a Gallons.

b Square yards.

c Ounces.

d Number.

Ginned cotton is by far the most important article imported here, it having constituted 43 per cent of Kobe's total imports last year, 40 per cent in 1918, and 46 per cent in 1913. The increases in value shown, however, were almost altogether due to higher prices, as the amount imported in 1919 was 695,000,000 pounds, worth \$218,000,000, whereas in 1913 the amount was 585,000,000 pounds, worth only \$79,000,000. The other principal items, which with ginned cotton constituted 70 per cent of Kobe's total imports in 1919, were iron (plates, pigs, bars, rails, pipes, and wire), \$58,200,000; rice, \$23,900,000; oil cake, \$20,300,000; machinery, \$19,600,000; and wool, \$13,900,000.

Kobe's Export Trade by Articles.

The following table gives the customs statistics of the exports from Kobe, by articles, to all countries in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Food and drink:						
Agar-agar.....pounds..	2,057,000	\$571,000	2,899,000	\$1,222,000	1,509,000	\$715,000
Beans, kidney.....do....	1,551,000	48,000	105,199,000	6,581,000	93,443,000	5,265,000
Beans and peas, other.....do....	13,628,000	341,000	1,500,000	57,000	5,243,000	325,000
Fish—						
Cod.....do.....	5,894,000	148,000	2,030,000	95,000	1,492,000	96,000
Cuttle.....do.....	14,590,000	961,000	4,482,000	411,000	1,757,000	389,000
Cooked.....do.....	6,584,000	274,000	1,512,000	144,000	1,681,000	240,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Food and drink—Continued.						
Flour, wheat.....do.....	84,000	\$2,000	58,112,000	\$2,354,000	40,000	\$2,000
Foodstuffs, in tins.....do.....		472,000		1,067,000		1,100,000
Ginger, dried.....pounds..	4,307,000	178,000	4,372,000	296,000	998,000	94,000
Ligaments of scallops.....do.....	2,029,000	291,000		108,000		208,000
Mineral water.....dozen..	278,000	116,000	253,000	161,000	268,000	190,000
Mushrooms, dried.....pounds..	1,332,000	349,000	1,577,000	553,000	1,118,000	591,000
Onions.....do.....	19,643,000	221,000	13,193,000	213,000	18,785,000	347,000
Peanuts.....do.....	1,467,000	47,000	7,899,000	458,000	3,283,000	227,000
Pens.....do.....	9,769,000	238,000	109,833,000	6,395,000	45,835,000	2,890,000
Rice.....do.....	56,516,000	1,883,000	67,577,000	3,305,000	24,782,000	1,738,000
Sake.....gallons.....	803,000	637,000	791,000	696,000	970,000	1,273,000
Seaweeds, edible.....pounds..	29,540,000	342,000	19,143,000	522,000	18,649,000	703,000
Shrimps and prawns.....do.....	1,827,000	165,000	1,245,000	213,000	1,115,000	230,000
Starches.....do.....	703,000	29,000	107,928,000	6,816,000	62,856,000	3,832,000
Sugar, refined.....do.....	22,394,000	692,000	83,538,000	3,537,000	33,749,000	2,899,000
Tea—						
Oolong.....do.....	539,000	78,000	3,478,000	695,000	127,000	27,000
Other.....do.....	3,195,000	518,000	1,267,000	164,000	454,000	104,000
Raw materials:						
Cotton waste.....do.....	8,736,000	428,000	12,939,000	1,137,000	7,474,000	566,000
Phosphatic fertilizers.....do.....	640,000	5,000	442,000	16,000	2,667,000	65,000
Tungsten ore.....do.....			1,119,000	624,000	817,000	295,000
Silk, waste.....do.....	274,000	186,000	1,269,000	1,088,000	527,000	520,000
Wood—						
Bamboos.....do.....		247,000		56,000		161,000
Shooks and staves.....do.....		200,000		2,052,000		2,073,000
Timber and boards.....do.....		101,000		388,000		542,000
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:						
Antimony.....pounds..	1,679,000	100,000	4,195,000	577,000	1,577,000	170,000
Brads—						
Hemp.....bundles..	8,634,000	1,742,000	4,924,000	957,000	6,357,000	1,228,000
Straw and chip.....do.....	27,234,000	2,692,000	14,865,000	1,919,000	26,161,000	6,362,000
Brass and yellow metal.....pounds..	31,000	5,000	3,947,000	1,289,000	1,545,000	448,000
Camphor.....do.....	3,332,000	1,112,000	2,270,000	1,776,000	2,645,000	3,878,000
Celluloid.....do.....			1,304,000	802,000	1,324,000	1,066,000
Chemicals—						
Acetic acid.....do.....			2,704,000	1,057,000	2,491,000	588,000
Bleaching powder.....do.....	89,000	3,000	2,600,000	164,000	378,000	22,000
Chlorate of potash.....pounds..			3,452,000	945,000	3,363,000	626,000
Copper sulphate.....do.....			1,629,000	157,000	951,000	91,000
Iodide of potash.....do.....	17,000	41,000		133,000	6,077,000	15,000
Sulphur.....do.....	8,162,000	81,000	13,695,000	292,000	16,689,000	329,000
Copper—						
Ingots and slabs.....do.....	48,824,000	7,114,000	31,416,000	8,779,000	13,061,000	2,902,000
Wire.....do.....	84,000	13,000	2,183,000	712,000	639,000	192,000
Cotton yarn.....do.....	110,110,000	20,578,000	83,984,000	36,136,000	40,311,000	23,117,000
Leather.....do.....	173,086,000	124,000	201,000	241,000	47,000	27,000
Match sticks.....bundles..	26,359,000	113,000	130,215,000	946,000	207,808,000	1,384,000
Menthol crystals.....pounds..	175,000	797,000		402,000	217,000	712,000
Metal powder.....do.....			333,000	127,000	141,000	54,000
Oil—						
Camphor.....do.....	2,615,000	205,000	1,815,000	132,000	1,343,000	158,000
Coconut.....do.....			36,511,000	4,878,000	10,221,000	1,698,000
Colza.....do.....	11,168,000	640,000	23,948,000	3,373,000	11,231,000	1,740,000
Fish and whale.....do.....	40,756,000	1,307,000	26,077,000	1,964,000	9,906,000	1,003,000
Peppermint.....do.....	204,000	265,000	115,000	111,000	337,000	369,000
Soya bean.....do.....	1,772,000	92,000	4,076,000	578,000	3,209,000	356,000
Silk—						
Raw.....do.....	7,000	12,000	188,000	616,000	1,000	8,000
Yarn.....do.....	216,000	323,000	413,000	888,000	255,000	754,000
Wax, vegetable.....do.....	5,361,000	435,000	8,241,000	1,052,000	1,884,000	310,000
Woolen, yarn.....do.....	139,000	72,000	194,000	353,000	185,000	327,000
Zinc, ingots and slabs.....do.....			25,604,000	2,864,000	2,417,000	256,000
Articles wholly manufactured:						
Bamboo manufactures.....do.....		634,000		263,000		512,000
Boots and shoes, leather.....pairs..	63,000	160,000	39,000	283,000		
Bracelets.....dozen.....	53,000	10,000	6,094,000	497,000	9,471,000	676,000
Brass and bronze manufactures.....do.....		119,000		1,067,000		584,000
Brushes—						
Tooth.....dozen.....	1,299,000	338,000	4,870,000	2,599,000	3,458,000	1,987,000
Other.....do.....		689,000		880,000		1,235,000
Buttons—						
Metal.....gross.....	47,000	6,000	844,000	212,000	273,000	102,000
Shell.....do.....	6,220,000	1,400,000	15,046,000	3,141,000	10,711,000	3,328,000
Other.....do.....		80,000		915,000		350,000
Clocks.....number.....	224,000	218,000	92,000	156,000	71,000	127,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles wholly manufactured—Continued.						
Coral..... pounds..	67,000	\$446,000	16,000	\$108,000	43,000	\$163,000
Cotton manufactures—						
Ankle bands..... dozen.....			874,000	251,000	432,000	331,000
Bags..... number.....			11,302,000	961,000	5,414,000	572,000
Bedquilts..... dozen.....	41,000	119,000	60,000	231,000	27,000	309,000
Blankets..... pounds.....	216,000	43,000	6,473,000	1,266,000	3,535,000	1,966,000
Crêpe..... yards.....	4,080,000	252,000	9,216,000	5,529,000	8,415,000	986,000
Crex..... square yards.....	845,000	216,000	5,349,000	1,324,000	10,711,000	2,766,000
Drill..... yards.....	1,529,000	95,000	73,136,000	3,839,000	29,969,000	3,734,000
Duck..... do.....	178,000	26,000	4,222,000	690,000	3,115,000	778,000
Fishing nets..... pounds.....	183,000	68,000	391,000	331,000	399,000	182,000
Flannel..... yards.....	11,264,000	507,000	22,911,000	1,373,000	8,302,000	1,257,000
Gloves..... dozen.....	71,000	32,000	850,000	1,199,000	503,000	780,000
Handkerchiefs..... do.....	73,000	95,000	637,000	557,000	530,000	476,000
Hosiery..... do.....	1,412,000	473,000	1,377,000	1,235,000	1,304,000	1,722,000
Imitation nankeen, yards.....	444,000	167,000	2,988,000	132,000	2,967,000	359,000
Lace thread..... pounds.....	135,000	48,000	420,000	196,000	231,000	149,000
Prints..... yards.....			8,569,000	442,000	3,014,000	293,000
Rugs..... square yards.....	421,000	126,000	497,000	171,000	629,000	383,000
Shirting and sheetings, yards.....	37,174,000	2,181,000	99,733,000	5,701,000	57,476,000	8,515,000
Striped tissues..... pieces.....	275,000	107,000	1,674,000	1,218,000	894,000	1,744,000
Thread..... pounds.....	179,000	62,000	1,845,000	911,000	769,000	474,000
Towels..... dozen.....	2,074,000	1,008,000	1,817,000	984,000	1,104,000	1,293,000
Underwear—						
Crêpe..... do.....	138,000	138,000	953,000	1,484,000	229,000	443,000
Knit..... do.....	4,870,000	3,625,000	850,000	1,199,000	2,478,000	7,947,000
Fans..... number.....	20,643,000	378,000	8,526,000	192,000	5,836,000	271,000
Glass—						
Bottles and flasks, dozen.....	4,075,000	379,000	3,925,000	1,228,000	5,018,000	1,443,000
Window..... square feet.....			3,009,000	188,000	1,869,000	140,000
Other.....		988,000		1,686,000		1,502,000
Hats and caps—						
Imitation Panama, dozen.....	173,000	1,898,000	339,000	1,371,000	387,000	1,932,000
Other.....		296,000		775,000		996,000
Iron manufactures—						
Enameled.....				848,000		1,429,000
Other.....				5,205,000		3,269,000
Lamps and parts of.....		369,000		1,280,000		1,371,000
Matches..... gross.....	31,716,000	4,553,000	31,387,000	11,639,000	30,778,000	12,948,000
Mattings..... rolls.....	263,000	922,000	49,000	229,000	48,000	341,000
Mats..... number.....	9,034,000	1,072,000	1,800,000	1,193,000	1,854,000	1,087,000
Paper—						
Cigarette..... pounds.....			2,004,000	755,000	1,024,000	442,000
Pasteboard..... do.....	4,007,000	59,000	23,870,000	1,012,000	12,907,000	550,000
Printing..... do.....	635,000	27,000	5,462,000	538,000	7,807,000	675,000
Pencils..... gross.....			495,000	323,000	172,000	134,000
Porcelain and earthenware.....		1,526,000		4,104,000		4,032,000
Rubber manufactures—						
Tires..... potinds.....			2,944,000	2,019,000	4,211,000	3,089,000
Other.....				366,000		682,000
Silk manufactures—						
Crêpe..... yards.....		28,000	1,821,000	861,000	5,283,000	522,000
Satin..... do.....	11,000	11,000	315,000	115,000	162,000	103,000
Tissues (habutae), pounds.....	78,000	383,000		1,748,000	143,000	1,591,000
Soap, toilet..... dozen.....	1,027,000	517,000	2,739,000	1,088,000	1,353,000	567,000
Toilet waters, perfumed.....		154,000		287,000		198,000
Toys.....		662,000		1,660,000		1,816,000
Umbrellas..... number.....	2,208,000	549,000	1,617,000	891,000	1,683,000	1,243,000
Umbrella sticks and handles, dozen.....	1,075,000	315,000	467,000	231,000	488,000	280,000
Wire, electric, insulated, pounds.....	31,000	9,000	1,892,000	701,000	2,225,000	909,000
Woolen muslin..... yards.....	203,000	32,000	636,000	189,000	395,000	91,000
All other articles.....		8,599,000		74,942,000		53,613,000
Total.....		81,894,000		269,675,000		221,625,000

The total exports last year decreased by \$48,050,000, or 18 per cent, as compared to 1918, the largest losses being \$13,019,000 in cotton yarn, of which the Government restricted the exports during the year, nearly \$5,877,000 in copper ingots, and more than \$1,000,000 in vegetable oils. There were also considerable losses in peas, starches,

flour, rice, and zinc ingots. The only gains of importance in exports were in cotton manufactures, which increased by about \$11,200,000, braids for the manufacture of hats \$4,724,000, camphor by \$2,102,000, and rubber tires by \$1,070,000. As prices in general were far higher in 1919 than in 1918, the above increases in values do not represent proportionate increases in quantities. In fact, while the value of shirtings and sheetings exported increased in value from \$5,701,000 to \$8,515,000, the quantity actually decreased from 99,733,000 to 57,476,000 yards; and while the value of knit underwear exported increased over seven times, the number of dozens increased only three times. The export of camphor also increased 118 per cent in value but only 17 per cent in quantity.

It is interesting to note that while 53 per cent, or \$118,100,000 worth, of Kobe's exports were fully manufactured goods, only 9 per cent, or \$45,000,000 worth, of its imports consisted of articles fully manufactured, while 80 per cent, or \$407,600,000 worth, of its imports were raw materials or partly manufactured goods for further use in manufacturing. These facts well show that Japan is making more and more of the manufactured goods the country consumes and that continuously smaller opportunities are being left open to foreign countries to sell manufactured products here. On the other hand, the Japanese market for raw and semimanufactured materials is a rapidly growing one.

Total Foreign Trade of Osaka.

The foreign trade of the port of Osaka, by countries, in 1913, 1918, and 1919 is shown in the table which follows:

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
China.....	\$2,880,000	\$27,915,000	\$26,204,000	\$26,803,000	\$92,462,000	\$129,632,000
France and possessions:						
France.....	29,000	225,000	202,000	1,000	836,000	311,000
French Indo-China.....	417,000	483,000	3,815,000	153,000	21,000	
Germany.....	744,000	686,000	41,000			
Great Britain and possessions:						
Australia.....	3,000	143,000	270,000	3,000	4,440,000	641,000
Great Britain.....	2,286,000	1,798,000	2,276,000	117,000	3,807,000	2,599,000
Hongkong.....	28,000	9,000	81,000	1,074,000	6,818,000	6,203,000
India.....	8,370,000	16,224,000	21,225,000	986,000	40,546,000	19,323,000
Straits Settlements.....		162,000	167,000	152,000	2,348,000	2,093,000
Italy.....	16,000	1,000	28,000		105,000	7,000
Kwangtung Province.....	430,000	3,593,000	7,010,000	7,381,000	29,443,000	42,702,000
Dutch Indies.....	3,447,000	3,687,000	6,803,000	4,000	7,104,000	7,742,000
Russia (Siberia).....	1,000	200,000	272,000	2,000	4,261,000	2,946,000
Sweden and Norway.....	36,000	10,000	15,000		1,000	
United States and possessions:						
Philippine Islands.....	189,000	63,000	190,000	5,000	627,000	597,000
United States.....	679,000	10,747,000	12,138,000	7,000	2,578,000	2,600,000
All other countries.....	1,219,000	2,818,000	3,093,000	44,000	7,383,000	2,078,000
Total.....	20,754,000	68,789,000	83,835,000	36,579,000	202,912,000	219,418,000

Fifty-one per cent of the total trade of Osaka of \$303,253,000 was with China, the volume of commerce with that country amounting to \$155,856,000. This was due chiefly to exports of \$91,300,000 of yarns and textiles. Kwangtung Province (Dairen) was second in importance in Osaka's trade with \$49,713,000, in which the largest items were exports from here of \$23,200,000 of cotton yarns and manufactures and imports from Kwangtung of \$3,900,000 of grains and seeds; British India was third with \$40,548,000, owing to imports of \$20,-

200,000 worth of raw cotton and exports of \$12,900,000 of cotton yarns and textiles; and the United States and possessions, with \$15,425,000, ranked fourth.

The tonnage of merchandise handled at the port of Osaka during the past two years was as follows: Imports, 553,995 tons and 596,530 tons; exports, 645,281 tons and 689,114 tons; total trade, 1,199,276 tons and 1,285,644 tons, in 1918 and 1919, respectively.

Imports into Osaka.

The following table shows imports at Osaka from all countries during 1913, 1918, and 1919. Raw cotton was the largest article of import at Osaka, as it was at Kobe, forming 28 per cent of the total purchases. The articles of next importance were sugar, \$6,127,000, and cattle hides, \$8,723,000. As between the last two years, the imports of most articles increased, except iron manufactures for further use in manufacturing, which fell from \$13,912,000 in 1918 to \$5,877,000 in 1919. It will be noted that the total value of imports quadrupled in the six years from 1913 to 1919.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Food and drink:						
Beans—						
Soya.....	6,986,000	\$103,000	9,094,000	\$235,000	9,678,000	\$325,000
Other.....	1,616,000	28,000	3,171,000	88,000	3,092,000	100,000
Eggs, fresh.....			1,228,000	186,000	2,121,000	319,000
Milk, condensed.....			879,000	138,000	922,000	183,000
Sugar—						
Refined.....	4,108,000	122,000	15,319,000	667,000	21,293,000	1,264,000
Other.....	150,427,000	3,497,000	66,170,000	2,489,000	83,944,000	4,863,000
Tea.....	12,000	4,000	12,000	5,000	40,000	19,000
Wines.....	42,000	21,000	208,000	46,000	570,000	150,000
Raw materials:						
Bones, animal.....	4,753,000	46,000	101,000	118,000	33,000	132,000
Bristles, hog.....	176,000	85,000	718,000	852,000	351,000	643,000
Cotton—						
In the seed.....	9,524,000	356,000	50,000	2,000	1,067,000	111,000
Ginned.....	62,364,000	8,440,000	67,366,000	19,953,000	78,826,000	23,146,000
Fertilizers.....		16,000		359,000		1,163,000
Fibers, Vegetable—						
Flax, ramie, etc.....	6,367,000	375,000	9,334,000	1,068,000	11,892,000	1,327,000
Hemp and jute.....	2,111,000	77,000	5,612,000	308,000	2,724,000	199,000
Other.....	2,167,000	66,000	1,589,000	102,000	1,736,000	225,000
Hair, goat and camel.....	167,000	12,000	296,000	39,000	490,000	180,000
Hides and skins—						
Cattle.....	1,172,000	203,000	8,132,000	1,998,000	10,175,000	3,723,000
Deer.....	57,000	9,000	88,000	26,000	103,000	40,000
Other.....			5,237,000	1,147,000	3,151,000	820,000
Lacquer.....	738,000	145,000	887,000	235,000	1,165,000	545,000
Ores.....				288,000		10,000
Phosphorite.....	189,040,000	1,039,000	105,897,000	861,000	131,680,000	1,161,000
Seeds—						
Cotton.....			28,599,000	465,000	77,153,000	1,485,000
Rape and mustard.....				792,000		1,269,000
Wood, rough.....			16,068,000	514,000	22,172,000	1,044,000
Wool.....	13,000	2,000	1,010,000	232,000	2,706,000	830,000
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:						
Aluminum ingots.....			61,000	36,000		28,000
Aniline dyes.....			269,000	760,000	55,000	134,000
Antimony ingots.....			3,779,000	323,000	1,906,000	128,000
Braids for hats.....			1,150,000	149,000	970,000	153,000
Brass and bronze—						
Ingots.....			3,443,000	406,000	872,000	85,000
Junk.....	671,000	54,000	1,137,000	141,000	388,000	44,000
Caustic soda.....	4,265,000	106,000	726,000	88,000	2,312,000	143,000
Copper ingots.....	151,000	15,000	1,130,000	228,000	5,773,000	1,186,000
Fats, animal.....	2,713,000	173,000	6,088,000	581,000	3,761,000	493,000
Iron—						
Bars and rods.....	5,650,000	122,000	22,572,000	2,443,000	11,201,000	792,000
Ingots and pigs.....	25,768,000	217,000	104,001,000	6,016,000	47,506,000	2,205,000

* Liters.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing—Continued.						
Iron—(Continued.)						
Junk.....	418,000	\$5,000	79,081,000	\$2,040,000	20,605,000	\$520,000
Pipes and tubes.....	4,897,000	137,000	13,045,000	1,077,000	4,468,000	437,000
Plates and sheets—						
Galvanized.....	8,785,000	300,000	1,385,000	118,000	1,773,000	153,000
Tinned.....	888,000	35,000	2,590,000	363,000	3,906,000	423,000
Other.....	4,232,000	99,000	12,079,000	1,591,000	12,656,000	908,000
Wire.....	1,451,000	27,000	3,022,000	264,000	4,487,000	378,000
Metals, old, n. e. s.....		34,000		42,000		7,000
Silk, wild.....	241,000	282,000	480,000	1,054,000	338,000	1,055,000
Sola ash.....	2,551,000	26,000	3,321,000	150,000	3,223,000	125,000
Wax, paraffin.....			9,392,000	988,000	11,063,000	1,247,000
Zinc—						
Ingots.....	241,000	13,000	1,141,000	123,000	56,000	35,000
Junk.....	490,000	14,000		2,000		
Articles wholly manufactured:						
Automobiles.....			b 125,000	154,000	b 85,000	126,000
Automobile parts.....				86,000		162,000
Cotton satins.....	c 733,000	72,000	c 864,000	175,000	c 648,000	170,000
Dynamite.....	864,000	132,000	883,000	499,000	570,000	144,000
Linoleum.....			228,000	42,000	237,000	55,000
Machines, sewing.....				82,000		211,000
Machinery n. e. s.....		191,000		674,000		350,000
Morphine.....	d 62,000	168,000	d 55,000	424,000	d 44,000	555,000
Nails, bolts, etc.....		60,000		576,000		343,300
Oil, kerosene.....			e 1,968,000	561,000	e 4,804,000	1,623,000
Paper, printing.....	412,000	31,000	1,915,000	192,000	3,022,000	287,000
Paper packing.....			1,119,000	133,000	2,390,000	375,000
Surgical instruments.....				18,000		56,000
Vessels, steam and sail.....				65,000		64,000
Watches and parts.....				32,000		113,000
Woolen cloth.....	c 157,000	81,000	c 82,000	165,000	c 34,000	118,000
Wool and cotton cloth.....	c 297,000	91,000	c 48,000	68,000	c 32,000	63,000
All other articles.....		3,617,000		12,629,000		22,665,000
Total.....		20,754,000		68,769,000		83,635,000

b Number.

c Square yards.

d Ounces.

e Gallons.

Goods Shipped from Osaka.

Exports from Osaka to all countries in 1913, 1918, and 1919 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Food and drink:						
Agar-agar.....pounds..	363,000	\$116,000	198,000	\$92,000	270,000	\$158,000
Beans and peas.....do..	634,000	17,000	1,530,000	98,000	590,000	33,000
Beer, in bottles.....dozens..	117,000	155,000	131,000	186,000	155,000	255,000
Cigarettes.....thousands..	164,000	130,000	198,000	190,000	418,000	246,000
Confectionery.....pounds..		9,000	7,000	80,000		101,000
Fish—						
Cooked.....do.....	52,000	13,000	77,000	35,000	70,000	37,000
Dried and salted.....do..	425,000	16,000	498,000	43,000	440,000	58,000
Flours, meals, and starches.....pounds..	404,000	19,000	5,451,000	448,000	3,510,000	308,000
Foodstuffs, n. e. s., in tins.....		90,000		492,000		425,000
Mushrooms, dried.....pounds..	218,000	89,000	228,000	138,000	271,000	200,000
Oranges, mandarin.....do..	12,590,000	246,000	11,167,000	224,000	14,928,000	444,000
Pea cheese (miso).....do..	594,000	16,000	882,000	39,000	679,000	56,000
Sake.....gallons..	484,000	369,000	515,000	497,000	628,000	753,000
Seaweeds.....pounds..	3,951,000	64,000	3,726,000	145,000	3,580,000	154,000
Soy sauce.....gallons..	82,000	31,000	81,000	50,000	75,000	47,000
Sugar, refined.....pounds..	22,182,000	616,000	29,620,000	1,315,000	9,748,000	626,000
Tea.....do.....	714,000	48,000	340,000	54,000	464,000	81,000
Raw materials:						
Fertilizers.....		1,000		270,000		74,000
Timber and boards.....		37,000		1,010,000		1,196,000
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing:						
Acetic acid.....pounds..			630,000	243,000	2,183,000	569,000
Antimony, ingots and slabs.....pounds..			1,029,000	121,000	777,000	58,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing—Continued.						
Bleaching powder.....do.....	979,000	\$33,000	2,008,000	\$125,000	2,118,000	\$94,000
Brass and yellow metal.....pounds..	1,049,000	155,000	10,159,000	3,244,000	5,647,000	1,558,000
Copper—						
Ingots and slabs.....do.....	11,508,000	1,829,000	15,929,000	4,509,000	17,099,000	3,872,000
Other.....do.....	733,000	124,000	5,598,000	1,814,000	7,061,000	2,039,000
Cotton—						
Wadding.....do.....	309,000	33,000	547,000	123,000	411,000	123,000
Yarn, up to No. 20.....do.....	51,270,000	10,791,000	30,668,000	14,208,000	18,647,000	11,569,000
Yarn, over No. 20.....do.....	383,000	14,000	29,515,000	19,285,000	20,970,000	18,771,000
Iron tubes.....do.....	665,000	310,000	4,960,000	772,000	8,838,000	740,000
Leather.....do.....	64,000	4,000	1,521,000	953,000	1,025,000	691,000
Oil, colza.....do.....			996,000	124,000	357,000	54,000
Spelter, ingots and slabs.....pounds..			4,078,000	660,000	3,605,000	385,000
Sulphuric acid.....do.....	550,000	10,000	4,201,000	102,000	3,549,000	94,000
Articles wholly manufactured:						
Brushes.....do.....		65,000		1,684,000		1,494,000
Buttons.....do.....		140,000		628,000		842,000
Cement, Portland.....pounds..	1,484,000	7,000	32,061,000	357,000	13,749,000	131,000
Clocks.....thousands..	99,000	119,000	80,000	188,000	69,000	169,000
Clothing, European.....do.....		15,000		190,000		625,000
Cotton—						
Ankle bands.....dozens.....			1,113,000	582,000	1,147,000	728,000
Blankets.....pounds.....	250,600	63,000	1,837,000	896,000	1,693,000	901,000
Counterpanes.....dozens.....	51,000	153,000	34,000	335,000	33,000	409,000
Flannels.....yards.....	1,587,000	110,000	13,627,000	2,145,000	18,708,000	3,324,000
Gloves.....dozens.....	153,000	86,000	598,000	688,000	309,000	411,000
Hosiery.....do.....	824,000	345,000	888,000	921,000	1,655,000	1,332,000
Nankeen, imitation—						
Plain.....yards.....	5,883,000	2,304,000	62,782,000	4,677,000	57,284,000	5,209,000
Dyed.....do.....	28,000	8,000	1,589,000	137,000	466,000	50,000
Shirtings and sheetings.....yards.....	40,780,000	2,507,000	225,155,000	31,386,000	225,989,000	36,567,000
T threads.....do.....	9,716,000	514,000	50,610,000	6,423,000	61,065,000	8,276,000
Thread.....pounds.....	107,000	33,000	942,000	475,000	1,363,000	775,000
Tissues—						
Striped.....pieces.....	37,000	26,000	758,000	1,342,000	1,686,000	2,687,000
Twilled.....yards.....	59,326,000	3,654,000	152,680,000	21,063,000	148,127,000	24,226,000
Other.....do.....		445,000		14,600,000		21,662,000
Towels.....dozen.....	1,094,000	339,000	718,000	568,000	567,000	506,000
Underwear, knit.....do.....	595,000	761,000	1,275,000	3,790,000	1,101,000	4,101,000
Fans, paper.....thousands..	4,648,000	86,000	3,328,000	83,000	2,488,000	99,000
Glass—						
Bottles and flasks.....dozen.....	1,199,000	166,000	3,117,000	591,000	3,012,000	799,000
Mirrors.....thousands..	5,115,000	231,000	6,869,000	623,000	6,136,000	698,000
Other glass manufactures.....do.....				1,611,000		950,000
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....do.....		363,000		672,000		869,000
Implements and tools, n. o. s. iron—		19,000		339,000		241,000
Ironware, enameled.....do.....				726,000		891,000
Pans and kettles.....do.....		12,000		72,000		86,000
Other.....do.....		217,000		3,261,000		3,519,000
Kerosene.....gallons.....			92,000	29,000	2,000	1,000
Lacquerware.....do.....		14,000		45,000		67,000
Lamps and parts of.....do.....		244,000		763,000		837,000
Leather manufactures.....do.....				216,000		279,000
Machinery, and parts of.....do.....		291,000		3,624,000		3,095,000
Matches—						
Safety.....gross.....	12,053,000	1,324,000	1,435,000	571,000	1,775,000	700,000
Other.....do.....			5,635,000	1,338,000	7,858,000	2,403,000
Medicines, prepared.....do.....		654,000		645,000		577,000
Paints.....pounds.....	400,000	30,000	5,152,000	727,000	2,895,000	413,000
Paper—						
European, printing, pounds.....	2,071,000	95,000	11,481,000	1,327,000	14,477,000	1,731,000
European, other.....do.....		17,000		1,310,000		1,753,000
Japanese.....to a.....	78,327,000	156,000	2,002,000	1,120,000	1,921,000	1,152,000
Perfumery and powders.....do.....		141,000		312,000		369,000
Sashes.....do.....		14,000		98,000		94,000
Scientific instruments.....do.....		68,000		152,000		233,000
Ships, steam.....number.....			2	3,581,000		
Shoes, clogs, and sandals.....do.....		65,000		237,000		284,000
Silk and cotton textiles—						
Satins.....yards.....	962,000	203,000	1,032,000	366,000	865,000	470,000
Other tissues.....do.....		77,000		896,000		1,005,000
Soup, toilet.....dozen.....	1,298,000	231,000	1,825,000	960,000	2,076,000	1,257,000
Toys.....do.....		110,000		578,000		487,000

■ 1 to = 4 quires.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Articles wholly manufactured—Continued.						
Trunks and bags.....		\$147,000		\$369,000		\$118,000
Umbrellas and parasols.....						
thousands.....	755,000	231,000	930,000	635,000	679,000	541,000
Wire, electric, insulated.....						
pounds.....	136,000	28,000	2,967,000	958,000	4,703,000	1,188,000
Wood manufactures, n. e. s.....		56,000		257,000		317,000
Wool—						
Muslins..... yards.....	301,000	48,000	803,000	323,000	547,000	238,000
Other tissues.....				1,141,000		832,000
All other articles.....		4,166,000		28,458,000		30,039,000
Total.....		30,579,000		202,912,000		219,418,000

Very striking changes in Osaka's exports in 1919 as compared to 1918 do not appear, there being but a normal increase in the total value of 8 per cent, following the great expansion of the few previous years, when there was an increase of 60 per cent in exports in 1918, compared to 1917, coming after an increase of 80 per cent in 1917, as compared to 1916. The phenomenal growth of the port's export trade since 1913 will be seen to be just 500 per cent. The most notable growth occurred in cotton yarns and textiles, the former having increased from \$10,791,000 in 1913 to \$33,493,000 and \$30,340,000 in 1918 and 1919, respectively, and the latter from \$11,345,000 in 1913 to \$90,038,000 and \$111,354,000 in 1918 and 1919. These two items constituted 65 per cent of Osaka's total exports during 1919. There was only two-thirds as much yarn exported last year as in 1918, but its value fell only 10 per cent, higher prices preventing the loss from being greater than it was. On the other hand, cotton manufactures on the whole slightly increased in quantity as well as very considerably in value.

Imports from United States and Possessions into Kobe and Osaka.

In 1919, 35 per cent of the total imports into Kobe and Osaka came from the United States, as compared to 36 per cent in 1918, 32 per cent in 1917, and only 16 per cent in 1913. Of these imports from the United States, amounting to \$205,718,000 in 1919, ginned cotton last year formed 45 per cent, and iron bars, sheets, tubes, rails, wire, and pig iron, valued at \$45,076,000, made up 22 per cent. The other most important items were chemicals, drugs, and dyes, valued at \$17,202,000, and machinery and parts, valued at \$13,830,000. Sales by the United States to Kobe and Osaka have grown with remarkable rapidity during the past few years.

Imports into Kobe and Osaka from the United States for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919 are given in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS INTO KOBE.						
Abrasive materials..... pounds.....		\$6,000	954,000	\$92,000	636,000	\$60,000
Aluminum, ingots..... do.....	506,000	78,000	1,166,000	497,000	1,846,000	670,000
Asbestos..... do.....			1,360,000	168,000	1,821,000	311,000
Automobiles and parts of.....		8,000		256,000		281,000
Asphalt..... pounds.....	219,000	4,000			1,049,000	39,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS INTO KOBE—contd.						
Bicycles, and parts of.....		\$5,000		\$148,000		\$163,000
Bones, animal..... pounds.....	483,000	23,000	4,061,000	276,000	504,000	179,000
Carbon, black..... do.....	171,000	14,000	506,000	162,000	503,000	117,000
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:						
Acids—						
Boric..... pounds.....			222,000	46,000	470,000	64,000
Carbolic..... do.....			1,035,000	572,000	1,291,000	517,000
Oxalic..... do.....			130,000	60,000	123,000	51,000
Salicylic..... do.....			236,000	271,000	143,000	90,000
Ammonia sulphate..... do.....					75,962,000	4,009,000
Antifebrine..... do.....			125,000	87,000	170,000	82,000
Balsam..... do.....			28,000	34,000	37,000	39,000
Borax..... do.....					1,022,000	112,000
Caustic soda, crude..... do.....	352,000	7,000	5,475,000	563,000	39,502,000	1,810,000
Cocaine..... ounces.....			6,000	65,000	9,000	74,000
Dyes—						
Aniline and salts, pounds.....			1,080,000	1,814,000	1,163,000	2,178,000
Cobalt oxide..... pounds.....			71,000	129,000	118,000	202,000
All other dyes.....				228,000		200,000
Formaline..... pounds.....			285,000	63,000	298,000	69,000
Glycerin..... do.....			472,000	143,000	721,000	179,000
Lime, acetic..... do.....	1,677,000	51,000	1,372,000	107,000	12,134,000	439,000
Milk, sugar of..... do.....			201,000	110,000	214,000	96,000
Morphine, sulphate and chloride of..... ounces.....			22,000	317,000	229,000	3,716,000
Potash..... pounds.....	263,000	33,000	897,000	293,000	374,000	64,000
Roots, senegal..... do.....	24,000	15,000	42,000	35,000	59,000	68,000
Rosin..... do.....	3,684,000	109,000	10,034,000	441,000	7,232,000	353,000
Soda ash..... do.....			40,909,000	2,186,000	15,960,000	711,000
Soda, bicarbonate of..... do.....					1,911,000	97,000
Vaseline..... do.....	9,000	1,000	167,000	21,000	349,000	53,000
All other chemicals, etc.....		110,000		1,860,000		1,832,000
Condensed milk..... pounds.....	2,313,000	216,000	1,662,000	297,000	1,947,000	492,000
Copper, ingots and slabs..... do.....					21,445,000	5,354,000
Cotton and manufactures of:						
Cotton, ginned..... pounds.....	166,783,000	23,092,000	333,493,000	61,867,000	278,394,000	93,346,000
Manufactures.....		3,000		47,000		454,000
Dynamite..... pounds.....			251,000	105,000	202,000	81,000
Felt for paper making.....		16,000		318,000		309,000
Felt, tarred, etc..... pounds.....	470,000	29,000	1,299,000	66,000	1,719,000	92,000
Food and foodstuffs:						
Fish and meat..... do.....	2,628,000	44,000	371,000	10,000	386,000	24,000
Fruits and vegetables, pounds.....	180,000	12,000	193,000	29,000	532,000	99,000
Infant foods..... do.....	2,000	2,000	28,000	11,000	104,000	49,000
All other..... do.....		4,000		38,000		73,000
Glass.....				209,000		672,000
Glue..... pounds.....			281,000	71,000	398,000	97,000
Gums, and manufactures of, pounds.....	184,000	105,000	281,000	181,000	255,000	173,000
Hides and skins:						
Cattle..... pounds.....		39,000	17,000	23,000	379,000	156,000
Dyed..... do.....	38,000	32,000	39,000	156,000	60,000	121,000
Other..... do.....			71,000	25,000	138,000	47,000
Ink..... do.....	50,000	13,000	62,000	29,000	101,000	46,000
Iron:						
Bars and hoops..... do.....	44,000	1,000	5,651,000	513,000	3,803,000	351,000
Bars, T angles, etc..... do.....	8,447,000	144,000	288,767,000	20,202,000	191,565,000	10,201,000
Building material..... do.....	2,393,000	104,000	2,512,000	219,000	1,147,000	103,000
Chains..... do.....	25,000	8,000	1,139,000	163,000	2,517,000	401,000
Dog spikes..... do.....	183,000	4,000	777,000	45,000	1,855,000	112,000
Fish plates..... do.....	503,000	13,000	3,212,000	223,000	6,474,000	298,000
Ingots and slabs..... do.....			16,956,000	1,843,000	11,232,000	1,014,000
Nails..... do.....	3,187,000	75,000	9,677,000	759,000	12,473,000	869,000
Pig iron..... do.....			28,305,000	1,478,000	55,451,000	2,283,000
Pipes and tubes..... do.....	15,569,000	394,000	32,846,000	2,931,000	13,060,000	1,464,000
Plates and sheets..... do.....	10,839,000	241,000	206,163,000	23,401,000	232,670,000	16,531,000
Rails..... do.....	7,055,000	142,000	59,715,000	2,796,000	101,701,000	3,883,000
Rivets..... do.....			1,208,000	108,000	407,000	69,000
Screws..... do.....	223,000	24,000	4,259,000	533,000	3,250,000	506,000
Valves..... do.....	8,000	1,000			163,000	58,000
Waste or junk..... do.....			23,341,000	927,000	12,576,000	446,000
Wire—						
Galvanized..... do.....	754,000	13,000	25,956,000	2,130,000	27,959,000	1,963,000
Plain..... do.....	457,000	10,000	8,265,000	596,000	5,333,000	441,000
Rods..... do.....			31,163,000	1,651,000	22,347,000	1,025,000
All other iron.....		111,000		640,000		688,000
Lead, ingots, and slabs, pounds.....			20,339,000	1,858,000	17,016,000	882,000

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
IMPORTS INTO KOBE—contd.						
Leather, and manufactures of, pounds.....	361,000	\$102,000	265,000	\$171,000	593,000	\$331,000
Logwood extract..... pounds.....	4,000	1,000	1,565,000	430,000	444,000	142,000
Malt..... do.....			214,000	16,000	9,000	61,000
Machinery:						
Dynamos and electric motors.....		311,000		1,098,000		1,328,000
Engines—						
Locomotive.....		349,000				78,000
Stationary.....		6,000		160,000		47,000
Gas compressors.....		20,000		226,000		228,000
Metal and woodworking.....		201,000		1,160,000		2,019,000
Meters.....		27,000		97,000		153,000
Paper-making.....				49,000		166,000
Pneumatic tools.....		19,000		104,000		90,000
Printing.....				58,000		141,000
Pumping.....		25,000		102,000		143,800
Sewing.....		199,000		438,000		881,000
Spinning.....		17,000		866,000		1,950,000
Steam boilers.....		19,000		1,412,000		1,234,000
Cylinders for air compressors.....				131,000		158,000
Turbines.....				148,000		263,000
All other, and parts of.....		277,000		2,684,000		4,363,000
Metal polish..... pounds.....	242,000	11,000			355,000	42,000
Nickel ingots and slabs..... do.....	4,000	2,000	550,000	312,000	1,718,000	976,000
Oil:						
Kerosene..... gallons.....	1,075,000	160,000	2,812,000	758,000	4,377,000	1,738,000
Other mineral..... pounds.....	9,254,000	332,000	14,454,000	619,000	11,719,000	777,000
Volatile vegetable (fragrant)..... pounds.....	59,000	7,000	53,000	88,000	24,000	54,000
All other.....		24,000		23,000		53,000
Oilcloth..... square yards.....			239,000	61,000	181,000	51,000
Paints and varnishes..... pounds.....	114,000	24,000		71,000	349,000	108,000
Paper:						
Art..... do.....			2,133,000	237,000	2,851,000	404,000
Blotting..... do.....	89,000	7,000	453,000	57,000	332,000	51,000
Cardboard..... do.....	764,000	46,000	1,994,000	153,000	3,502,000	289,000
Copying..... do.....	15,000	2,000	269,000	53,000	391,000	93,000
Imitation Japanese..... do.....	152,000	19,000	79,000	14,000	163,000	33,000
Packing..... do.....			3,433,000	293,000	4,203,000	542,000
Parchment, imitation, pounds.....			294,000	52,000	587,000	118,000
Printing..... pounds.....	239,000	10,000	2,375,000	223,000	1,910,000	215,000
All other.....		17,000		241,000		202,000
Paraffin wax..... pounds.....	5,547,000	277,000	8,510,000	875,000	6,200,000	701,000
Pulp..... do.....	1,408,000	28,000	15,868,000	891,000	11,932,000	690,000
Rail way cars and parts.....		130,000		646,000		1,551,000
Spirits..... liters.....	91,000	8,000	600,000	123,000	813,000	219,000
Tobacco, leaf..... pounds.....	1,257,000	279,000	735,000	305,000	863,000	519,000
Watches, clocks, and parts of.....		57,000		93,000		143,000
Whetstones, artificial, pounds.....	113,000	23,000	229,000	73,000	276,000	99,000
Wood.....		209,000		498,000		447,000
Zinc:						
Ingots, slabs..... pounds.....	964,000	54,000	1,415,000	179,000	32,362,000	2,915,000
Plates and sheets..... do.....			2,362,000	622,000	2,133,000	978,000
All other articles.....		2,761,000		900,000		2,091,000
Total.....		31,427,000		153,315,000		193,590,000
IMPORTS INTO OSAKA.						
Aluminum, ingots..... pounds.....			61,000	36,000	89,000	36,000
Caustic soda, crude..... do.....			454,000	77,000	12,078,000	90,000
Dynamite..... do.....			858,000	499,000	291,000	124,000
Iron:						
Bars, rods, and T angles, pounds.....			6,046,000	699,000	9,505,000	591,000
Nails, screws, bolts.....				459,000		324,000
Plates and sheets, galvanized..... pounds.....			1,313,000	133,000	1,695,000	170,000
Plates and sheets, other, pounds.....			12,338,000	1,812,000	15,587,000	1,245,000
Kerosene..... gallons.....			2,349,000	561,000	4,803,000	1,823,000
Machinery, and parts of.....				438,000		389,000
Rubber, soft..... pounds.....			32,000	32,000	30,000	20,000
Surgical instruments.....				10,000		44,000
Wax, paraffin..... pounds.....			1,177,000	107,000	536,000	60,000
All other articles.....		679,000		5,914,000		7,222,000
Total.....		679,000		10,747,000		12,138,000

Declared Exports to United States and Possessions.

Exports to the United States alone last year increased by only \$852,190, and to the United States and possessions together decreased by \$3,166,424 as compared with 1918. This loss is more than accounted for by the decrease in shipments to the Philippine Islands of \$4,743,375. The following table gives the quantities and values of the principal articles invoiced at the Kobe consulate for the United States, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands during the past two years (the Japanese custom statistics, owing to transit merchandise, show smaller exports to the United States than are invoiced at this consulate).

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Antimony, metal.....pounds.	2,918,620	\$271,160	2,415,320	\$122,226
Art, works of.....pieces.	3,719	7,809	27,883	237,761
Breadstuffs:				
Maize.....bushels.			730,992	871,725
Rice, brown and cleaned.....pounds.	160,147,855	5,475,003	3,095,700	234,070
Bristles.....do.	133,741	502,411	66,747	288,445
Brushes.....dozen.	4,958,124	2,633,365	2,841,160	2,571,802
Buttons, shell.....gross.	4,998,902	701,352	5,205,510	1,486,448
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:				
Agar-agar.....pounds.	168,046	75,996	340,907	153,852
Pyrethrum flowers.....do.	2,596,474	451,620	6,785,102	2,236,485
Camphor, refined.....do.	1,386,167	826,612	2,221,000	3,413,108
Menthol in crystals.....do.	60,600	147,409	80,200	763,035
Licorice root.....do.	1,841,675	176,951	2,128,150	110,401
Shellac.....do.			139,506	105,362
Wax, vegetable.....do.	2,846,032	420,869	860,333	147,132
Coffee beans.....do.	2,663,375	346,379	9,041,866	1,518,461
Cotton manufactures:				
Gloves.....dozen.	79,075	149,479	66,672	119,418
Shirts.....do.	16,486	44,181	29,225	121,608
Earthen, stone, and china ware:				
Earthen and crockery ware.....do.	87,719	57,066	94,132	110,787
Porcelain and chinaware.....do.	213,651	170,566	161,615	169,158
Square yards.....square yards.	1,339,164	314,361	76,810	
Fiber manufactures, gunny-bag cloth.....pounds.			966,760	126,060
Pieces.....pieces.			20,000	
Fish and shell fish:				
In tin packages.....dozen.	66,236	145,286	167,502	368,592
All other.....pounds.	461,044	70,502	527,089	125,219
Fruits and nuts:				
Copra.....do.	18,642,916	1,062,314	5,662,552	346,593
Peanuts.....do.	34,414,825	2,392,639	22,229,961	1,839,614
Walnuts.....do.	184,500	19,990	3,035,785	516,262
Furs, raw.....pieces.	275,266	240,983	606,226	827,895
Glass beads:				
Imitation pearl.....gross.	187,299	36,936	130,525	519,464
All other.....do.	310,008	53,530	274,105	227,604
Hats and hat braids:				
Imitation Panama hats.....dozen.	68,028	185,390	50,616	255,837
Paper hats.....do.	141,276	450,954	113,847	530,366
Chip and straw braid.....pieces.	12,407,011	1,863,876	13,821,855	3,267,645
Hemp braid.....do.	980,933	209,232	1,647,380	275,635
India rubber:				
Crude.....pounds.			2,402,694	1,064,085
Sheets.....do.			1,036,802	442,790
Loofahs (vegetable sponges).....pieces.	1,894,335	47,558	2,362,545	101,991
Matches, in boxes.....gross.	1,187,628	590,970	1,096,205	593,845
Matting, straw and grass.....square yards.	11,879,777	2,205,760	14,066,974	4,951,278
Oils, vegetable:				
China wood.....pounds.	2,375,077	303,670	1,491,168	300,452
Coconut.....do.	40,457,434	11,596,872	11,596,872	835,624
Cottonseed.....do.	955,247	116,296	6,076,128	662,653
Linosed.....gallons.			604,499	696,000
Peanut.....do.	4,353,689	2,931,396	12,054,478	12,581,285
Perilla.....pounds.	577,785	72,114	3,779,959	552,882
Rapeseed.....gallons.	3,976,722	2,678,079	849,769	961,891
Soya beans.....pounds.	71,493,264	7,399,006	73,722,904	8,391,824
Oil cake:				
Linosed.....do.			4,629,004	95,123
Soya bean.....do.			7,403,089	280,467

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Paper, toilet tissue.....do.....	15,924	\$11,270	109,151	\$135,026
Seeds:				
Hemp.....do.....			3,159,336	133,933
Linseed.....do.....	343,200	2,049	1,110,219	100,499
Mustard.....do.....	8,263,488	375,816	8,137,800	512,947
Rape.....do.....	488,680	32,604	1,555,780	106,524
Sunflower.....do.....	444,400	10,074	1,945,680	125,051
Silk cloth and waste:				
Bleached, dyed, colored, and printed.....do.....	25,197	62,920	5,291	270,469
Habutal.....do.....	682	4,933	13,469	466,032
Pongee.....do.....	1,765	8,326	2,619	119,573
Waste silk.....do.....	285,181	335,139	79,745	118,819
Skins, goat and sheep.....do.....			307,082	283,738
Starch, potato.....do.....	11,464,200	888,938	2,748,800	213,145
Toys.....do.....	3,182,132	227,081	3,291,221	473,831
Vegetables:				
Beans, dried.....do.....	1,936,352	7,319,425	2,485,733	6,860,248
Peas, dried.....do.....	2,165,527	3,078,416	568,180	1,420,117
Miscellaneous, in tins.....do.....	9,099	16,348	50,757	123,421
All other dried or salted.....do.....	641,941	68,334	793,788	164,438
Woolframite ore.....do.....	714	1,131,932	303	195,101
Wood, baskets.....do.....	81,399	83,267	224,348	192,376
All charges.....do.....		20,180,911		10,334,781
All other articles.....do.....		6,850,215		3,707,229
Total.....do.....		80,903,298		81,755,489
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Cotton manufactures:				
Cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, and printed, square yards.....do.....	4,716,312	832,159	639,843	188,688
Blankets and quilts.....do.....	148,142	101,159	58,953	66,660
Drill.....do.....			461,794	63,634
Duck.....do.....	111,359	84,830	64,845	75,829
Shirts.....do.....	743,641	1,535,641	840,121	1,645,073
Thread and carded yarn.....do.....	2,335,311	1,374,536	316,522	223,316
China and porcelain ware.....do.....	359,919	218,795	270,395	158,175
Enameled ware.....do.....	107,372	156,747	73,421	182,780
Fish, dried and salted.....do.....	767,232	99,785	421,814	70,816
Glass manufactures.....do.....		654,899		297,282
Hat braids of chip and straw.....do.....	372,134	37,383	259,765	51,196
Paper, cigarette.....do.....	324,222	162,421	293,509	124,015
Mineral water.....do.....	149,235	33,476	261,110	49,832
Vegetables:				
Onions.....do.....	124,818	120,265	132,960	158,106
Potatoes.....do.....	129,549	165,768	151,367	180,242
All charges.....do.....		1,572,972		723,574
All other articles.....do.....		3,745,647		1,983,812
Total.....do.....		10,896,427		6,153,052
TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.				
Cotton cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, and printed, square yards.....do.....	163,418	34,760	359,670	119,330
Fish:				
Tinned.....do.....	17,084	29,031	24,124	48,312
Dried and salted.....do.....	441,459	74,162	427,166	76,333
Footwear of wood and straw.....do.....	9,094	16,397	33,581	64,064
Rapeseed oil.....do.....	33,396	31,044	46,001	50,187
Rice, cleaned and brown.....do.....	28,755,535	1,649,511	17,872,066	1,403,936
Silk piece goods.....do.....	11,423	17,063	57,460	65,396
Vegetables:				
Beans.....do.....	33,745	63,357	45,603	92,037
Other dried and salted.....do.....	209,888	31,635	631,226	100,620
All charges.....do.....		497,407		493,291
All other articles.....do.....		339,335		525,106
Total.....do.....		2,780,711		2,948,612

a Square yards.

Leading Industries.

The Kobe consular district includes the most important industrial region of Japan, the Osaka Bay district, and consequently enjoyed, more than any other part of the Empire, the great wave of industrial prosperity which arose during the latter years of the war and continued until the spring of 1920. Japan, with its supply of cheap and adaptable labor and its manufacturing and shipping facilities practically unimpaired by the demands of war, was in a position to supply the markets of the Orient, the South Seas, Australasia, Africa, and the Near East with many of the articles formerly purchased from Europe. In addition, the demand for Japanese staple lines, such as raw silk, camphor, vegetable oils, etc., was greatly augmented both by increased consumption abroad and by decreased production in other countries of supply. As a result, the existing industries of the country were greatly expanded and many new ones were started.

The industries which have expanded abnormally and changed their positions of relative importance during the war and reconstruction period, are shipbuilding, paper manufacturing, flour milling, knitting, chemical manufacturing, vegetable oil expressing, glass manufacturing, and braid manufacturing. Cotton spinning and weaving also had an abnormal development. The new industries, which owe their chief development to conditions created by the war, are the manufacture of iron and steel products, rubber goods, leather goods, insulated wire, kitchen utensils and enameled ware, tools, copper, brass and bronze products, toilet articles (European), celluloid goods, and aluminum ware. With the exception of copper and brass and bronze manufacturing, these latter industries may all be said to be exotic, as the raw materials, in most cases, must be imported from abroad and the finished products must find a foreign market, as the domestic market is too small to support them.

In the Osaka Bay district alone, at the end of 1917 (the latest statistics available) there were over 5,000 factories, and as the period of greatest expansion and speculation was in 1918 and 1919, it is safe to say that at the close of 1919 there were over 6,000 factories in this region. Owing to the large number of factories, it is impossible to make a complete survey of them all and to ascertain the exact proportion which owe their existence to conditions created by the war; but as before the war the number of factories was increasing at the rate of about 5 per cent per year, at the close of 1919 there should have been about 4,800 factories in the Osaka Bay district. It would appear, therefore, that in 1919 there were from 1,000 to 1,500 factories which owed their existence to the abnormal conditions of the war period.

Merchant Tonnage Entering Kobe and Osaka.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of merchant vessels entering Kobe from foreign countries in 1919 and 1918, compared to 1913:

Nationality.	1913		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAMERS.						
American.....	57	410,000	42	121,000	104	387,000
British.....	627	2,196,000	77	344,000	246	1,057,000
Chinese.....	4	3,000	41	45,000	37	40,000
Danish.....	9	25,000	8	24,000	5	21,000
Dutch.....	20	56,000	47	145,000	23	64,000
French.....	62	236,000	10	24,000	16	110,000
German.....	166	641,000				
Japanese.....	1,504	3,259,000	2,246	4,208,000	2,720	4,817,000
Norwegian.....	8	15,000	12	36,000	4	8,000
Russian.....	10	13,000	63	55,000	15	17,000
Swedish.....	12	30,000	3	9,000	5	14,000
All other.....	22	71,000	2	4,000	2	4,000
Total.....	2,591	6,955,000	2,551	5,018,000	3,177	6,539,000
SAILING VESSELS.						
American.....			2	314	1	330
British.....	4	8,434			1	3,599
German.....	1	4,696				
Japanese.....	1	178	20	4,724	11	1,999
Total.....	6	13,308	22	5,038	13	5,998

These figures show that although the tonnage of vessels calling at this port in 1919 had not quite risen to the level of the year immediately preceding the war, there was a substantial increase of about 30 per cent as compared to 1918. The tonnage of merchandise handled in 1919 also increased as compared to 1918, but only from 4,257,604 to 5,275,990 tons, or 24 per cent. This led to an easy freight situation and comparatively low rates throughout the year.

Owing partly to the present financial depression in Japan and partly to the increased number of American and other foreign vessels coming here, there is now a surplus of tonnage in these waters, and a sharp depression exists in the local freight and charter markets. The local press reports that there are already 15 ocean-going ships tied up at Kobe and Osaka, owing to lack of business offering, and that soon about 50 ships more, totaling 200,000 tons, will be released from present charter contracts with small prospect of profitable reemployment in the near future. The price of new ships here is stated now to average about \$150 per ton and charter rates, per dead weight ton per month, are as follows, compared to last year: Single trip to Europe now \$4.75 as compared to last year's highest \$13.50 and last year's lowest \$5.75; round trip to Europe now \$4.25, as compared to last year's highest \$8.50 and lowest \$4; United States, present \$4.25, as compared to last year's highest \$6.50 and last year's lowest \$3.75.

The total tonnage of vessels clearing from Osaka in 1919 was 926,930, compared to 777,595 in 1918 and 458,565 in 1913.

Banking Returns of Kobe.

The report of the Kobe Clearing House for December 31, 1919, gives the following information concerning its constituent banks on that date for the past four years:

Years.	Deposits.	Loans.	Overdrafts.	Bills discounted.	Cash on hand.
1916.....	\$30,657,468	\$32,241,230	\$5,445,344	\$33,136,491	\$5,724,266
1917.....	113,231,795	44,158,223	6,460,462	63,459,613	13,015,876
1918.....	168,763,042	70,490,665	15,021,981	87,362,108	12,204,718
1919.....	192,882,796	82,621,274	19,710,121	99,056,354	19,309,444

These figures show the rapid financial growth of this city, as deposits increased over three times and loans over two and a half times in the three years since 1916. There are seven foreign banks in Kobe, of which one is American, two British, two Dutch, and one German, which latter, however, has not as yet reopened since the war. The returns of these are not published, but there is reason to believe that those of them which did business during 1919 (three have only recently been established here) enjoyed quite as prosperous a year as the domestic institutions.

Clearing-house Returns for All Japan.

During 1919 there was the notable increase of 46 per cent in total transactions at the 14 clearing houses of the Empire. The number and value of the operations at the four principal commercial centers and of all Japan, as compared to 1918, were as follows:

Location.	Number.		Value.		Per cent of increase in 1919.
	1918	1919	1918	1919	
Kobe.....	1,590,000	1,656,255	\$3,288,003,000	\$3,601,718,000	9
Osaka.....	5,775,000	6,617,579	8,900,199,000	11,757,825,000	32
Tokyo.....	8,275,000	10,558,552	11,188,103,000	17,548,565,000	57
Yokohama.....	1,026,000	1,147,242	1,470,138,000	2,264,120,000	54
All Japan.....	19,924,000	25,001,700	26,618,255,000	38,538,449,000	45

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 59a

July 30, 1920

CONTENTS.

Straits Settlements:	Page.	Straits Settlements—Continued.	Page.
Foreign trade figures.....	1	Shipping movements in 1917 and 1918.....	19
Imports by articles.....	3	Federated Malay States:	
Sources of imports in 1917 and 1918.....	4	Economic conditions.....	20
Exports by countries.....	10	Financial statement.....	21
Articles exported and countries of destination.....	11	Import trade.....	21
Declared exports from Singapore.....	13	Decline in export trade.....	22
Opportunities for American trade.....	15	Rubber industry affected by war.....	22
The rubber industry.....	16	Coconut and copra industries.....	23
Tin trade in 1918.....	17	Mining.....	24
Other Malayan products.....	18	Immigration.....	24
Revenue and expenditures.....	18	Public works.....	25
Post and telegraph returns.....	19	Railway transportation.....	25
		Shipping returns show decline.....	26

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

By Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Singapore.

The steadily increasing foreign trade of the Straits Settlements, both in imports and exports, during recent years is to a large degree traceable to the remarkable industrial development that has been taking place in Malaya, especially in the cultivation and sale of rubber, which now far outrivals tin as one of the two basic industries of this country.

As illustrating the increase in the foreign trade of the colony during recent years, it may be stated that the value of the imports of merchandise has risen from \$260,574,300 in 1913 to \$397,222,246 in 1918, while the exports advanced from \$211,752,100 to \$350,034,651, a net increase in the total trade of \$274,930,497.

Owing to scarcity of shipping and the restrictions imposed by other countries on the importation and exportation of many important articles, the trade of 1918 was scarcely attended by the same favorable conditions in the Straits Settlements as characterized the previous year. However, in spite of the adverse influences of the war, there was a fair degree of prosperity along business lines in general, while in numerous cases large profits were realized, especially by merchants and those engaged in the shipping trade.

Foreign Trade Figures.

Estimated from the standpoint of values the foreign trade of the Straits Settlements as a whole for the year 1918 considerably exceeded that for the previous year. The combined imports and exports amounted in value to \$747,256,897, as against \$711,993,115 for 1917, an increase of \$35,263,782. This increase, however, was wholly

on the side of imports, which show a gain in value of \$37,136,577 over 1917, while, in exports the Government exhibits a decline of \$1,872,795 compared with the previous year.

The decrease in export values was largely due to the sharp slump in the price of rubber during the year, as a result of which the shipments of this product, though showing large increases in quantity over the year 1917, suffered a decline in value of more than \$30,000,000, as compared with the previous year. There was likewise a decrease of nearly \$400,000 in the value of rubber imported from neighboring countries for export, as compared with the preceding year. The quantity of tin and tin ore imported into the Straits Settlements from the Malay States and other countries decreased from 70,936 tons in 1917 to 60,221 tons in 1918, and the exports of refined tin decreased from 63,277 tons to 54,397 tons. Owing to high prices of this commodity, however, the value of tin exports increased from \$66,898,601 in 1917 to \$81,546,038 in 1918, a gain of \$14,647,437.

The value of the colony's imports (which include goods shipped for consumption and distribution, but not transshipments for other countries), and exports for six years, including the pre-war year 1913, was as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1913.....	\$260,574,300	\$211,752,100	1916.....	\$301,041,200	\$277,087,500
1914.....	213,425,224	185,082,728	1917.....	360,085,669	351,907,446
1915.....	255,413,981	239,986,501	1918.....	397,222,246	350,034,651

Changes in Origin of Imports Since 1913.

Excepting the United Kingdom and Spain, European countries show a considerable falling off in the value of merchandise exported to the Straits Settlements during 1918, as compared with the previous year, while substantial increases are noted in the values of the imports from Japan, the United States, Canada, China, and British India. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from \$26,708,112 to \$31,823,265, compared with 1917, while Canadian imports advanced nearly \$1,500,000; British India also showed a big gain in sale of products to the colony. Imports from China increased by about \$1,500,000.

The value of the imports from the United States, according to the official figures, was slightly under \$10,000,000, being a gain of \$468,000 over 1917. Except for the prohibition of the importation of motor cars which was in force as a war measure during the year, thus affecting one of the principal lines of goods imported from the United States, the increase in the value of American imports would have been much larger. It is interesting to note that the imports from the United States into the Straits Settlements in 1918 were considerably more than two and a half times the value of those of 1913, the last pre-war year; imports from Germany in that year exceeded those from America by nearly \$1,000,000.

In 1913 the value of the imports from the United Kingdom was in excess of \$30,000,000, declining in 1914 to \$23,747,000 and in 1915 to \$21,000,000, then gradually rising until in 1918 the figures were somewhat above those of 1913. Japan's trade with this colony showed great strides during the war period, imports of Japanese products amounting to \$19,716,644 in 1917 and to \$28,616,985 in

1918, whereas in 1913 the imports from Japan were less than \$8,000,000. The comparative nearness of Japan to this market, good shipping facilities, and the inability of European countries to furnish needed supplies in practically all lines materially contributed to the large increase in the imports from that country.

Imports by Countries.

The following figures show the total values and principal countries of origin of merchandise imported into the Straits Settlements during the years 1917 and 1918:

Countries.	1917	1918	Countries.	1917	1918
United Kingdom.....	\$26,708,112	\$31,823,265	French Indo-China.....	10,521,947	10,515,345
British India and Burma.	34,438,846	47,060,007	Japan.....	19,716,644	28,616,985
Australia.....	5,122,546	4,495,744	Dutch East Indies.....	55,309,453	54,955,028
Canada.....	593,599	2,042,511	Siam and Siamese States..	44,200,235	42,759,270
Hongkong.....	22,540,538	21,156,566	United States.....	9,446,672	9,914,211
France.....	1,324,453	775,110	All other countries.....	124,759,611	132,717,350
Italy.....	1,269,521	679,425			
China.....	8,134,092	9,713,431	Total.....	360,085,669	397,222,246

Principal Articles Imported.

The following table gives the values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into the Straits Settlement in 1917 and 1918:

Article.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS.				
Animals.....		\$4,059,149		\$4,275,980
Beans and peas..... tons..	19,559	1,355,739	15,229	1,447,646
Bread and biscuits.....		152,168		168,075
Butter and cheese.....		452,189		687,676
Chocolate and cocoa..... tons..	94	34,785	167	61,955
Coffee..... do.....		1,164,366		553,344
Confectionery.....		90,120		107,022
Curry stuffs.....		648,827		707,829
Drugs and medicines.....		1,836,135		2,071,966
Fish..... tons..	4,597	6,243,100	2,153	6,353,230
Flour, wheat..... do.....	30,822	3,033,122	18,217	2,346,000
Fruits.....		1,355,309		1,277,205
Lard..... tons..	1,485	489,697	1,938	1,009,038
Malt liquors and wines..... dozen quarts..	537,808	1,245,688	496,230	1,504,320
Milk, condensed..... cases..	453,884	3,801,308	350,409	3,513,619
Oilman's stores.....		1,029,063		1,122,395
Pepper..... tons..	19,873	6,487,746	17,133	6,198,540
Rice..... do.....	928,026	48,316,841	719,887	49,462,112
Sago..... do.....	36,986	1,154,098	24,957	1,055,972
Salt..... do.....	39,128	530,984	49,024	845,724
Sugar..... do.....	199,541	19,983,385	125,118	15,403,088
Tea..... do.....	4,266	1,767,149	3,578	1,791,280
Tobacco..... do.....	4,525	8,546,791	4,491	12,442,856
RAW MATERIALS.				
Copal..... tons..	4,107	553,963	2,201	319,514
Copra..... tons..	72,393	5,379,879	53,099	5,345,349
Damar..... do.....	7,483	610,164	3,763	311,851
Gambier..... do.....	8,032	1,566,216	8,714	1,510,057
Gutta, inferior..... do.....	7,258	692,342	4,901	533,156
Hides, raw..... do.....	5,632	2,373,355	4,229	2,175,813
Nuts..... do.....	37,639	2,566,206	45,712	3,688,601
Oil:				
Benzine..... gallons..	1,404,065	652,461	1,613,162	179,797
Liquid fuel..... tons..	33,432	626,634	19,128	446,689
Lubricating..... gallons..	958,781	577,190	861,927	588,776
Petroleum..... cases..	821,951	1,613,991	894,626	2,187,035
Rattans..... tons..	19,651	1,423,624	18,241	1,453,955
Rubber, Para..... do.....	57,483	68,839,205	91,496	69,443,015
Textile materials..... do.....	2,280	387,047	2,480	442,509
Timber.....		1,163,819		1,098,560
Tin..... tons..	5,642	6,477,510	4,458	7,213,907
Tin ore..... do.....	65,294	51,022,058	55,763	64,102,719

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
Ammunition.....cases.....	3,957	\$129,779	8,251	\$197,711
Apparel, hosiery, etc.....		2,045,992		2,252,125
Arms, etc.....		34,013		6,409
Bamboo and rattan ware.....		290,119		299,547
Books and maps.....		266,538		278,079
Boots and shoes.....		288,433		307,606
Cement.....casks.....	327,768	1,358,670	385,199	2,194,046
Chemicals.....		1,616,627		1,828,650
Cotton piece goods, plain, dyed, and printed.....pieces.....	5,075,321	14,590,289	5,647,773	22,134,960
Crockery and porcelain.....		1,074,045		690,747
Cycles and accessories.....		475,711		299,544
Glass and glassware.....		398,464		345,370
Gunnies.....bales of 100 pieces.....	105,171	1,776,321	103,366	2,834,908
Hardware, cutlery, ironware, and cooking utensils.....		2,360,200		2,372,274
Hats and caps.....		333,982		557,258
Hides, tanned.....tons.....	22	13,497	6	4,599
India-rubber goods.....		121,551		158,040
Iron, corrugated.....tons.....	112	306,028	69	220,451
Iron nails.....do.....	298	491,722	263	550,801
Joss sticks and joss paper.....		971,969		944,169
Machinery.....		1,946,169		2,005,469
Matches.....cases.....	44,334	1,259,765	41,273	1,464,925
Mats and matting.....		512,382		454,018
Motor cars, etc.....		2,011,979		893,294
Paints, varnish, and aniline dyes.....		593,452		882,499
Paper and paper ware.....		1,331,210		1,870,195
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		443,699		645,641
Sarongs, shendangs, and kains.....		4,417,208	315,655	5,449,835
Silk goods.....		1,230,207		1,493,360
Soap and toilet soap.....tons.....	4,157	823,790	3,832	1,167,864
Stationery.....		645,696		801,176
Tar.....casks.....	5,153	80,804	2,222	95,559
Thread, sewing.....		598,864		436,623
Tin plate.....boxes.....	82,616	830,801	54,712	618,781
Tools, instruments, and implements.....		510,635		672,933
Towels, canvas, etc.....bolts.....	15,556	504,186	5,442	562,037
Umbrellas, etc.....		252,277		177,979
Woodenware.....		2,155,205		1,697,724
Woolen goods.....pieces.....	31,018	437,404	19,908	327,058
Yarn.....bales.....	12,914	1,669,390	9,089	2,194,100

Under the classification of "Foodstuffs, drinks, and narcotics," increased values are found in imports of animals, rice, spirits and malt liquors, tobacco, drugs and medicines, and lard, while there were decreases in wheat flour, coffee, condensed milk, sago, and sugar. In raw materials increases are noted in values of tin, tin ore, and petroleum; decreases occurred in raw hides and liquid fuel. In the manufactured class increased values are shown in importations of all of the following goods: Cotton piece goods, yarn, gunnies, silk piece goods, hats and caps, iron nails, paints and varnishes, cement, paper and paper ware, perfumery, chemicals, soap, and stationery. There is a big decline in imports of motor cars and accessories.

Source of Imports in 1917 and 1918.

The following table gives the value of the principal imports, together with the chief countries of origin, for 1917 and 1918:

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Arms, ammunition, and explosives:			Arms, ammunition, and explosives—Contd.		
Cartridges, detonators, and fuse.....			Gunpowder—		
United Kingdom.....		\$64,374	United Kingdom.....		\$1,136
United States.....		681	Muskets, rifles, and fowling pieces—		
Siam and Siamese States.....		5,390	United Kingdom.....	\$4,391	4,343
Dynamite.....			United States.....	1,530	
United Kingdom.....	\$22,562	154,555	Anchors and chains:		
British India and Burma.....	65,049	25,785	United Kingdom.....	16,000	22,176
			United States.....	3,099	19,667

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Bamboo and rattan ware:			Cards, playing:		
Hongkong.....	\$133,718	\$118,887	United Kingdom.....	\$4,634	\$17,854
China.....	58,079	64,168	Hongkong.....	3,126	3,765
Japan.....	126,888	67,572	Canada.....		2,044
Java.....	5,014	13,080	France.....		674
Beads:			Japan.....	25,218	34,948
British India and Bur-			United States.....	41,555	55,621
ma.....	4,427	4,587	Carpets and rugs:		
France.....	1,615	2,396	United Kingdom.....	85,000	71,129
Japan.....	887	706	British India and		
Bicycles, parts, and ac-			Burma.....	10,000	11,880
cessories:			France.....	4,758	3,231
United Kingdom.....	123,881	121,334	Japan.....	4,292	4,057
Japan.....	339,845	160,917	Carriages and carriage		
United States.....	2,211	2,274	materials:		
Blankets, cotton:			United Kingdom.....	6,000	6,426
United Kingdom.....	25,000	53,445	Japan.....	265,000	242,700
Japan.....	99,000	74,994	Cement:		
Siam and Siamese			United Kingdom.....	10,139	32,306
States.....	13,000	2,101	Hongkong.....	821,085	1,930,185
Books and maps:			French Indo-China.....	297,754	548,906
United Kingdom.....	64,000	95,943	Japan.....	141,111	505,218
British India and Bur-			Chemicals, n. e. s.:		
ma.....	67,030	42,621	United Kingdom.....	220,000	28,688
Hongkong.....	6,387	14,885	British India and		
China.....	84,668	98,749	Burma.....	117,000	67,801
Japan.....	21,030	10,879	China.....	49,303	146,301
United States.....	2,000	5,168	Hongkong.....	77,965	78,457
Bottles:			Australia.....	24,833	69,087
United Kingdom.....	27,000	17,682	France.....	1,244	6,132
French Indo-China.....	14,000	9,831	French Indo-China.....	1,765	10,108
Japan.....	93,030	57,075	Japan.....	1,028,365	1,092,519
United States.....	1,000	5,592	United States.....	39,000	8,897
Boxes and trunks:			Cigars and cigarettes:		
United Kingdom.....	3,421	3,303	Hongkong.....	1,289,116	1,135,885
Hongkong.....	22,343	15,475	Egypt.....	31,009	53,942
Japan.....	24,947	70,037	China.....	287,192	682,306
Brass ware:			Philippine Islands and		
United Kingdom.....	84,000	27,860	Sulu.....	58,661	42,432
Sarawak.....	20,290	22,565	United States.....	2,030,548	2,856,944
Hongkong.....	73,000	42,939	Chocolate and cocoa:		
French China.....		104,836	Dutch East Indies.....	28,956	35,050
Japan.....	73,000	22,736	Clocks and watches:		
United States.....	37,000	25,941	United Kingdom.....	4,025	4,398
Bread and biscuits:			France.....	40,000	31,809
Hongkong.....	4,426	42,755	Japan.....	52,000	69,383
Australia.....	91,249	97,318	United States.....	9,000	8,555
United States.....		23,115	Coal:		
Bricks and tiles:			British North Borneo.....	101,733	73,233
United Kingdom.....	129,653	80,209	British India and		
Hongkong.....	3,322	3,623	Burma.....	1,437,520	11,062
Non-Federated Malay			Australia.....	578,345	148,306
States.....		9,256	Union of South Africa.....	28,390	281,420
French Indo-China.....		4,943	China.....	456,710	480,954
Japan.....	1,819	4,608	Japan.....	6,541,132	6,128,319
Siam and Siamese States		15,330	Borneo.....	187,933	81,856
United States.....		655	Sumatra.....	80,537	101,620
Brushes and brush ware:			Coconuts:		
United Kingdom.....	14,423	24,399	Non-Federated Malay		
Hongkong.....	18,198	20,783	States.....		4,647
Japan.....	30,722	38,943	Sumatra.....	4,921	19,678
United States.....	1,711	659	Coke:		
Butter and cheese:			United Kingdom.....	143,504	232,686
United Kingdom.....	28,256	11,020	Japan.....	7,699	27,417
British India and Bur-			Confectionery:		
ma.....	58,553	17,231	United Kingdom.....	16,734	612
Australia.....	317,938	331,668	Hongkong.....	22,443	17,074
Denmark.....	27,530	8,688	Australia.....	4,031	2,937
Netherlands.....	12,948	4,050	Japan.....	9,801	31,714
Japan.....	1,585	3,499	Siam and Siamese States		3,201
Cabinet ware:			Cooking utensils:		
United Kingdom.....	51,186	46,445	United Kingdom.....	19,000	20,051
Hongkong.....	41,706	34,565	China and Hongkong.....	122,000	66,025
Japan.....	105,267	111,687	Japan.....	15,000	38,965
United States.....	91,258	14,544	Java.....	1,306	3,407
Candles:			Copper:		
United Kingdom.....	1,318	1,311	Japan.....	2,021	13,536
British India and			Cordage:		
Burma.....	96,806	100,540	British India and		
Hongkong.....	7,554	7,795	Burma.....	1,718,461	2,733,588
Borneo.....	8,391	35,404	Ceylon.....	60,268	92,545
Canvas:			Hongkong.....	62,941	47,374
United Kingdom.....	27,000	77,365	Java.....		5,678
Japan.....	229,000	27,229			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Cordage—Continued.			Engineers' stores:		
Philippine Islands and Sulu.....	\$44,858	\$51,943	United Kingdom.....	\$80,330	\$53,618
Federated Malay States.....	157,671	163,853	Hongkong.....		17,030
Japan.....	610	6,672	Japan.....		15,152
Sumatra.....	17,178	17,967	United States.....	908	3,749
Siam and Siamese States.....	2,289	107,865	Engines, boilers, and parts:		
Cotton piece goods:			United Kingdom.....	190,000	185,022
Dyed—			Australia.....	49,090	181,228
United Kingdom.....	2,212,368	2,553,425	Denmark.....		7,230
Hongkong.....	361,280	347,185	Japan.....	17,086	45,878
China.....	409,633	968,672	United States.....	43,000	65,142
Japan.....	477,845	1,794,773	Flour wheat:		
United States.....	32,902	51,264	British India and Burma.....	545,980	123,451
Plain—			Australia.....	1,643,439	1,139,141
United Kingdom.....	6,888,622	10,184,085	Fruits:		
British India and Burma.....	223,048	37,642	British India and Burma.....	197,351	127,656
Hongkong.....	136,516	248,511	Hongkong.....	489,389	257,770
Federated Malay States.....	106,445	36,042	Australia.....	799	8,798
Netherlands.....	74,609	88,989	China.....	162,395	78,846
China.....	44,342	205,751	United States.....	36,985	28,682
Japan.....	492,274	1,668,495	Glass and glassware:		
United States.....	2,839	2,612	United Kingdom.....	79,000	38,052
Siam and Siamese States.....	41,340	258,142	Hongkong.....	16,451	4,751
Printed—			Japan.....	272,069	287,418
United Kingdom.....	1,890,261	1,943,526	United States.....	3,080	3,951
Federated Malay States.....	69,328	198,884	Glue:		
Japan.....	157,286	192,529	United Kingdom.....	1,886	1,159
Siam and Siamese States.....	20,409	25,450	Hongkong.....	8,013	7,512
Sarongs, skendangs, and kains—			United States.....	1,533	1,708
United Kingdom.....	670,600	1,141,880	Grease:		
British India and Burma.....	1,954,000	2,535,998	Java.....	852	2,436
Hongkong.....	39,184	14,994	Sumatra.....		3,318
Federated Malay States.....	16,668	56,511	United States.....	26,865	32,895
France.....	1,676	6,842	Hams and hams:		
China.....		236,002	Hongkong.....	20,555	25,233
French India.....	724,600	706,455	Australia.....	110,638	115,112
Java.....	1,201,821	400,886	China.....	13,985	9,140
Siam and Siamese States.....	14,646	321,671	Japan.....	6,406	10,115
Cotton thread, sewing:			Handkerchiefs:		
United Kingdom.....	568,693	390,313	United Kingdom.....	128,148	140,816
Japan.....	22,655	58,089	Japan.....	5,270	31,438
Crockery and porcelain:			Hardware and cutlery (exclusive of cooking utensils):		
United Kingdom.....	67,000	29,905	United Kingdom.....	583,600	134,656
Hongkong.....	70,128	48,186	Hongkong.....	57,006	13,200
China.....	423,743	153,436	Japan.....	118,000	495,341
Japan.....	490,466	447,287	United States.....	476,008	79,147
Curry stuffs:			Hats and caps:		
British India and Burma.....	365,111	229,954	United Kingdom.....	194,600	298,637
Federated Malay States.....	32,137	12,908	Italy.....	66,006	62,024
Japan.....	6,113	4,241	Japan.....	60,000	180,988
Java.....	104,709	28,962	India-rubber goods, including tires:		
Sumatra.....	119,948	75,158	United Kingdom.....	304,164	346,414
Siam and Siamese States.....		36,109	Japan.....	181,616	308,854
Drugs and medicines:			Siam and Siamese States.....	1,561	5,365
United Kingdom.....	147,509	130,980	United States.....	69,534	298,627
Hongkong.....	1,227,961	720,049	France.....	252,758	154,941
Australia.....	9,052	23,192	Italy.....	201,538	78,209
China.....	99,615	65,722	Iron manufactures:		
Japan.....	114,472	80,645	Bar and nail rod—		
Java.....	77,088	58,501	United Kingdom.....	82,000	66,007
Philippine Islands and Sulu.....	5,305	1,779	Hongkong.....	1,345	7,001
United States.....	26,731	11,882	Siam and Siamese States.....		12,124
Druggists' and dentists' sundries:			United States.....	18,000	116,737
United Kingdom.....	19,000	26,739	Corrugated—		
Canada.....	568	1,420	Hongkong.....	9,194	10,982
Japan.....	3,268	26,523	Canada.....		4,542
Earthenware:			Japan.....	24,750	11,924
United Kingdom.....	53,034	53,686	United States.....	176,576	185,785
Hongkong.....	44,899	35,217	Hoop—		
China.....	53,133	20,074	Japan.....		1,937
Japan.....	3,175	3,037	United States.....	61,177	62,154
			Nails—		
			Hongkong.....	235,000	195,830
			Japan.....	1,550	4,897
			Philippine Islands and Sulu.....		20,063
			United States.....	196,000	325,356

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Iron manufactures—Con.			Metals, manufactures of—		
Ironware (exclusive of cooking utensils)—			Continued.		
United Kingdom.....	\$583,000	\$358,707	China.....	\$1,548	\$3,271
Hongkong.....	57,000	60,812	Japan.....	9,771	1,330
Australia.....	5,551	32,368	Java.....		2,032
French Indo-China.....	15,538	32,796	Tramway and railway		
Japan.....	118,000	63,304	materials—		
Java.....	8,575	27,303	United Kingdom.....	22,000	20,294
Siam and Siamese			Hongkong.....	4,997	17,318
States.....	29,106	48,278	Australia.....		2,555
United States.....	476,000	612,952	Japan.....	11,697	116,003
Lamps and lamp ware:			United States.....	85,000	13,122
United Kingdom.....	72,000	88,019	Other—		
Hongkong.....	6,363	7,636	United Kingdom.....	10,635	5,517
Japan.....	108,000	110,786	United States.....	33,835	56,971
United States.....	12,000	36,547	Milk, condensed and ster-		
Lard:			ilized:		
Hongkong.....	165,775	74,314	Hongkong.....	617,697	558,941
China.....	190,940	106,739	Canada.....	239,784	23,748
French Indo-China.....	61,810	159,483	Australia.....	760,828	1,023,602
Japan.....	4,902	5,302	Union of South Africa.....		29,338
Siam and Siamese			Japan.....	108,251	25,593
States.....	56,096	33,120	Java.....	153,985	37,329
Leather manufactures:			Philippine Islands and		
Boots and shoes—			Sulu.....	6,535	11,800
United Kingdom.....	90,000	222,604	United States.....	1,023,084	234,311
British India and			Motor cars, motor cycles,		
Burma.....	2,721	25,673	parts, and accessories:		
Japan.....	71,000	15,641	United Kingdom.....	200,000	45,564
United States.....	84,000	39,072	Canada.....	283,000	148,129
Other—			Denmark.....		6,291
United Kingdom.....	90,000	29,093	Japan.....	19,000	2,517
British India and			United States.....	1,411,000	615,685
Burma.....	12,894	21,897	Musical instruments:		
Hongkong.....	15,134	14,795	United Kingdom.....	20,000	15,010
Australia.....	126,000	132,854	British India and		
Japan.....	71,000	129,008	Burma.....	22,000	29,702
Siam and Siamese			Hongkong.....	9,004	18,912
States.....		20,004	Australia.....	747	1,170
United States.....	84,000	83,941	China.....	21,167	21,864
Lead products:			Japan.....	15,000	28,615
United Kingdom.....	7,166	8,698	United States.....	18,000	7,606
Australia.....		1,017	Oilcloth and linoleum:		
Japan.....	8,515	19,371	United Kingdom.....	39,451	25,738
United States.....		3,265	Japan.....	3,888	24,519
Machinery:			Siam and Siamese States	9	3,407
Electrical—			United States.....	12,917	27,723
United Kingdom.....	139,000	82,877	Oilman's stores:		
China.....	2,055	37,350	United Kingdom.....	169,740	110,442
Japan.....	40,009	67,193	Hongkong.....	90,183	50,593
Siam and Siamese			Canada.....	40,945	44,332
States.....	3,855	5,137	Australia.....	69,849	131,901
United States.....	84,000	44,673	China.....	288,254	97,107
Other, n. e. s.—			United States.....	126,716	86,704
United Kingdom.....	431,000	375,714	Japan.....	178,537	85,537
British India and			Oilman's sundries:		
Burma.....	19,612	16,384	United Kingdom.....	64,019	51,233
Ceylon.....	9,775	17,118	Hongkong.....	14,065	14,101
Canada.....	32,000	6,975	Japan.....	14,323	4,121
Australia.....	21,992	72,807	United States.....	8,064	3,078
Japan.....	33,000	65,514	Oils:		
Java.....	1,303	20,692	Benzine—		
Siam and Siamese			Federated Malay		
States.....	6,217	6,134	States.....		3,906
United States.....	171,000	229,326	Sumatra.....	648,614	743,655
Matches:			Castor—		
Hongkong.....	49,000	28,383	British India and		
Japan.....	1,122,000	1,412,589	Burma.....	52,437	6,115
Java.....		3,095	Java.....		1,136
Mats and matting:			Other Dutch islands.....		341
Hongkong.....	111,382	80,167	Essential—		
Non-Federated Malay			Australia.....		7,186
States.....	13,517	21,433	Java.....	7,360	7,495
Japan.....	77,179	67,364	Other Dutch islands.....		2,998
Borneo.....	49,746	71,829	Kachang—		
Java.....	100,865	60,170	Hongkong.....	744,763	350,515
Sumatra.....	58,399	96,767	China.....	740,386	613,048
Other Dutch islands.....	35,742	39,363	Java.....	781,111	236,357
Metals, manufactures of:			Linseed—		
Telegraph and telephone			British India and		
materials—			Burma.....	40,000	95,218
United Kingdom.....	104,000	65,336	Federated Malay		
British India and			States.....	1,996	2,712
Burma.....		73,476			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Oils—Continued.			Sewing machines:		
Linseed—Continued.			United Kingdom.....	\$223,000	\$276,875
China.....		\$2,962	United States.....	198,080	3,861
Philippine Islands		5,394	Shoes and slippers, not		
and Sulu.....		4,542	leather:		
United States.....			Hongkong.....	1,263	37,274
Liquid fuel—			China.....	43,566	37,044
Borneo.....	\$426,796	300,858	Japan.....	11,186	14,014
Sumatra.....	124,243	61,360	Silk, and manufactures of:		
Other Dutch islands..	74,135	78,932	Raw—		
Lubricating—			Hongkong.....		1,006
United Kingdom.....	46,000	31,565	China.....	53,742	26,743
British India and			Handkerchiefs—		
Burma.....	6,771	21,784	United Kingdom.....	772	1,296
Hongkong.....	14,808	38,506	British India and		
Sumatra.....	10,429	25,590	Burma.....		1,263
United States.....	302,000	412,248	Japan.....		3,691
Petroleum—			Piece goods—		
Borneo.....		176,455	United Kingdom.....	141,000	180,073
Sumatra.....	1,294,308	1,561,469	British India and		
United States.....	288,000	448,246	Burma.....	29,008	32,234
Paddy.....			Hongkong.....	163,432	138,865
Non-Federated Malay			China.....	286,597	346,967
States.....	511,999	422,213	Japan.....	117,000	372,149
French Indo-China.....	53,249	50,885	Siam and Siamese		
Siam and Siamese States	273,899	159,583	States.....	207,000	293,611
Paints.....			Twine—		
United Kingdom.....	470,000	310,818	British India and		
British India and			Burma.....	310,386	437,888
Burma.....	26,027	32,487	China.....	70,927	150,311
Sumatra.....	30,829	24,900	Soap:		
Hongkong.....	10,000	10,947	Toilet—		
France.....	23,000	413,110	United Kingdom.....	96,532	156,942
Japan.....	17,000	51,865	Australia.....		2,132
United States.....			France.....	7,598	12,563
Paper.....			Japan.....	14,152	28,381
United Kingdom.....	97,239	112,636	United States.....	4,361	10,599
British India and			Other—		
Burma.....	5,068	19,472	United Kingdom.....	581,843	821,573
Hongkong.....	499,045	432,909	Australia.....	68,008	73,895
Italy.....	124,377	155,912	Philippine Islands		
China.....	108,325	179,118	and Sulu.....		24,188
Japan.....	183,851	600,163	Soda:		
United States.....	247,614	275,458	United Kingdom.....	28,246	25,294
Paraffin.....			Union of South Africa.....		33,336
British India and			United States.....	2,725	3,163
Burma.....	52,866	15,171	Sporting materials, toys,		
Borneo.....	46,000	102,934	and fancy goods:		
United States.....	3,038	1,192	United Kingdom.....	88,000	87,672
Perfumery.....			Hongkong.....	21,405	27,970
United Kingdom.....	121,382	241,647	China.....	7,058	7,840
British India and			Japan.....	240,906	240,906
Burma.....	15,248	22,405	United States.....	3,000	6,003
Hongkong.....	55,158	70,985	Stationery:		
Canada.....	70,597	12,650	United Kingdom.....	327,906	436,530
France.....	70,257	35,280	British India and Bur-		
Japan.....	129,913	173,117	ma.....	13,568	23,375
United States.....	42,796	78,107	Hongkong.....	48,989	48,826
Photographic and cine-			Australia.....	1,727	5,673
matographic materi-			France.....	25,226	7,733
als.....			China.....	32,963	29,148
United Kingdom.....	99,139	108,773	Japan.....	150,430	225,114
Union of South Africa.....		6,814	United States.....	18,800	23,383
France.....	22,806	8,168	Steel:		
Japan.....	9,129	22,846	United Kingdom.....	85,000	107,729
Siam and Siamese States	39,374	65,622	Hongkong.....	72,000	74,644
United States.....	32,931	88,190	Australia.....		8,737
Plated and silver ware:			Philippine Islands and		
United Kingdom.....	48,366	60,334	Sulu.....	11,640	36,480
Hongkong.....	3,938	2,021	United States.....	290,000	408,737
Spain.....		1,874	Tea:		
Japan.....	8,262	10,436	Ceylon.....	113,553	80,930
Rice:			Hongkong.....	1,034,236	621,121
British India and			China.....	442,513	233,427
Burma.....	12,690,729	12,754,071	Java.....	18,650	19,437
Non-Federated Malay			Textiles, manufactures of,		
States.....	374,799	233,115	n. e. s.:—		
French Indo-China.....	7,249,962	3,431,046	United Kingdom.....	159,873	141,423
French India.....	79,586	46,266	British India and Bur-		
Siam and Siamese States	27,671,248	12,071,222	ma.....	10,299	96,518
Roofing and building ma-			China.....	79,346	97,436
terials:			Japan.....	38,654	36,003
United Kingdom.....	11,999	2,711	United States.....	15,989	16,139
Hongkong.....		11,640			
Australia.....	1,306	6,479			
United States.....	220,079	46,276			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Thread, n. e. s.:			Wax:		
United Kingdom.....	\$30,979	\$20,869	British India and		
Hongkong.....	7,857	16,085	Burma.....	\$86,429	\$48,417
Japan.....	12,264	46,314	Borneo.....	6,290	22,371
Tin:			Sumatra.....	8,419	9,736
Federated Malay States.....	6,036,975	3,809,212	Philippine Islands and		
French Indo-China.....	677	677	Sulu.....	2,192	4,241
Siam and Siamese States.....	412,997	285,219	Wearing apparel, hosiery,		
Tin ore:			haberdashery, etc.:		
British India and Bur-			United Kingdom.....	945,000	984,615
ma.....	198,693	202,037	Hongkong.....	91,876	88,881
Federated Malay States.....	38,688,350	25,010,036	Italy.....	53,000	6,303
Non-Federated Malay			Spain.....	3,607	12,946
States.....	3,103,871	2,201,886	China.....	9,167	21,257
Union of South Africa.....	2,017,898	907,232	Japan.....	751,000	828,919
Sumatra.....	50,739	50,739	United States.....	31,000	43,827
Other Dutch Islands.....	5,529,831	1,730,017	Wire rope:		
Siam and Siamese States.....	7,629,214	6,214,851	United Kingdom.....	12,000	19,616
Tin plate:			Japan.....	1,472	137,194
United Kingdom.....	529,000	878,153	Woodenware:		
Ceylon.....		10,331	United Kingdom.....	25,644	65,069
United States.....	109,775	103,775	Hongkong.....	248,516	200,298
Tinware:			Japan.....	1,445,259	929,354
United Kingdom.....	3,795	3,073	United States.....	374,008	454,031
Federated Malay States.....	17,011	35,790	Wool, manufactures of:		
Non-Federated Malay			Blankets—		
States.....		9,161	Hongkong.....	52,119	40,451
Japan.....	2,033	5,970	France.....		1,493
Sumatra.....	23,741	14,129	Japan.....	7,658	1,402
United States.....		1,133	United Kingdom.....	23,240	33,973
Tobacco:			Cloth—		
United Kingdom.....	372,233	945,803	United Kingdom.....	275,000	206,249
Hongkong.....	1,723,274	1,323,146	Siam and Siamese		
Netherlands.....		18,840	States.....		6,005
China.....	51,961	59,211	United States.....	7,000	2,734
Java.....	129,896	56,667	Yarn:		
Sumatra.....	313,562	158,371	Dyed—		
Siam and Siamese States.....	78,416	187,433	United Kingdom.....	147,891	219,331
United States.....	59,272	33,737	Italy.....	44,886	340,204
Tools, instruments, and			Siam and Siamese		
implements:			States.....	4,250	12,912
United Kingdom.....	256,000	327,687	Gray and bleached—		
Hongkong.....	14,034	20,755	United Kingdom.....	191,544	160,689
Federated Malay States.....	29,122	76,355	British India and		
Japan.....	26,699	62,722	Burma.....	1,116,009	1,600,051
Java.....		7,274	Hongkong.....		8,829
United States.....	164,000	160,344	Japan.....		45,074
Towels and napery:			Siam and Siamese		
United Kingdom.....	26,246	33,031	States.....		29,378
Japan.....	751,790	387,914	Mercerized—		
Turpentine:			United Kingdom.....	124,278	71,926
United Kingdom.....	2,011	3,769	British India and		
Sumatra.....		601	Burma.....		2,725
Other Dutch Islands.....	1,690	3,087	Celebes and Moluccas.....		3,378
Umbrellas:			Yellow metal sheathing:		
United Kingdom.....	9,000	22,614	United Kingdom.....	23,915	19,455
Hongkong.....	8,803	43,993	Japan.....	4,290	20,015
France.....	18,283	15,696	United States.....		2,469
China.....	23,268	17,201	Zinc sheathing:		
Japan.....	52,000	72,133	United Kingdom.....	14,238	9,927
			Siam and Siamese		
			States.....		3,293
			United States.....	1,669	1,851

The articles which show the largest increased values from the United Kingdom include cotton piece goods, apparel, soap, sarongs, slendangs, and kains, and silk piece goods; smaller increases occurred in arms, ammunition, and explosives, books and maps, brushes and brush ware, canvas, chemicals, coke, boots and shoes, paper, plated and silver ware, perfumery, stationery, tinplate, and tools. Declines in values of imports from the United Kingdom are noted in hardware, ironware, telegraph and telephone materials, brassware, bottles, bricks and tiles, cabinet ware, carpets, and many other articles.

In imports from the United States appreciable gains appear in the following list of articles: Anchors and chains, books and maps,

bottles, biscuits, playing cards, dyed cotton goods, druggists' and dentists' sundries, engines, boilers, and parts, engineers' stores, grease, iron nails, corrugated iron, lamps and lamp ware, lubricating oils, machinery, oilcloth and linoleum, manufactures of metals, paints, paper, petroleum, perfumery, photographic materials, sporting goods and toys, stationery, steel, textiles, rubber tires, toilet soap, and woodenware.

United States Occupies First Place in Export Trade.

The outstanding feature of the export trade of the Straits Settlements as concerns the buying countries is the premier position held by the United States as a purchaser of Straits products and shipments for 1917 and 1918. This is due to a large extent to the extensive buying of crude rubber by American manufacturers. The total value of the exports for the year 1917, according to the local government returns, was \$351,907,446, the exports to the United States amounting to \$117,578,379; the total value of the 1918 exports was \$350,034,651, while shipments to the United States reached \$124,070,026. According to the declared export returns made at the consulates at Singapore and Penang, the American purchases from the Straits Settlements amounted in 1917 to \$136,036,072, and in 1918 to \$131,241,485. Taking the latter figures as a basis, the United States bought about as much of exported Straits products during the two years mentioned, value considered, as the four other largest purchasing countries, Great Britain, British India and Burma, the Dutch East Indies, and Japan, combined.

The Dutch East Indies was second in the value of exports from Straits Settlements, shipments (mostly reexports) aggregating nearly \$60,000,000; the United Kingdom ranked third with a value of \$31,243,448, British India and Burma coming next with \$26,583,032, while Japan's purchases amounted to something over \$15,000,000.

Exports by Countries.

In the following table will be found the values of the exports, by principal countries of destination, from the Straits Settlements during the years 1917 and 1918, according to Government returns:

Countries.	1917	1918	Countries.	1917	1918
United Kingdom	\$56,321,736	\$31,243,448	French Indo-China.....	\$2,511,051	\$2,932,282
British India and Burma.....	22,790,003	26,583,032	Japan	9,691,167	15,863,000
Australia	1,564,623	1,826,945	Dutch East Indies.....	48,563,456	50,708,368
Canada	7,150,298	6,676,509	Siam and Siamese States.....	8,631,539	9,071,700
Hongkong	9,864,265	12,166,263	United States.....	117,578,379	124,070,026
France	8,064,327	12,295,086	All other countries.....	53,669,784	42,106,964
Italy	4,078,763	4,794,556			
China.....	1,428,074	1,446,423	Total.....	351,907,446	350,034,651

Articles of Produce Exported.

The principal products exported during 1917 and 1918, with quantities and values, are given below :

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD, DRINKS, AND NARCOTICS.				
Areca nuts.....	53,252	\$3,460,991	52,770	\$4,363,026
Coconuts.....		115,947		80,193
Coffee.....	3,026	769,466	1,596	335,065
Cloves.....	662	249,474	462	306,866
Pepper.....				
Black.....	17,985	5,314,352	16,059	5,038,296
White.....	6,700	2,528,836	4,045	2,131,270
Sago.....				
Flour.....	39,741	1,517,517	23,021	967,161
Pearl.....	5,042	429,063	2,520	187,956
Raw.....	3	156	80	1,852
Sugar.....	145,391	14,171,818	158,530	13,237,020
Tapioca.....				
Flake.....	6,934	819,777	6,357	747,960
Flour.....	4,239	284,233	5,067	514,874
Pearl.....	28,549	3,160,181	26,288	2,659,463
RAW MATERIALS.				
Bark, mangrove.....	8,806	212,998	7,298	305,115
Copra.....	75,574	5,771,584	54,244	4,388,376
Gambier.....		1,957,004		1,995,774
Goatskins.....		174,409		159,454
Gums.....				
Benjamin.....	1,089	310,448	1,033	321,024
Copal.....	4,060	505,143	2,837	426,342
Cutch.....	3,125	350,779	1,525	179,192
Damar.....	5,660	431,094	3,813	380,001
Dragon's blood.....	48	57,694	46	51,825
Gutta-percha.....	3,875	1,557,328	3,140	2,610,073
Gutta, inferior.....	5,148	432,767	1,178	124,960
Hides, raw.....	2,286	723,542	1,092	458,836
Nuts, ground.....	24,120	1,721,415	35,837	2,838,926
Oil cakes.....	3,910	113,386	7,195	271,176
Rattans.....	19,606	2,293,897	16,772	1,946,171
Rubber, Para.....	25,476	118,470,176	108,305	87,758,729
Shells, all kinds.....	1,151	305,132	1,117	459,595
Tin.....	63,277	66,898,601	54,397	81,546,038
Wolfram ore.....	1,143	1,025,516	1,450	1,270,254

Large advances in value are found in areca nuts, groundnuts, gutta-percha, tin, and wolfram ore, while there are decreases in certain foodstuffs such as sago flour, pepper, and tapiocas, as well as in rubber, copra, gum copal, gum damar, hides, and rattans. In several instances the export values of articles have increased, while the quantities exported show material decreases.

Exports by Destinations.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of local produce exported during 1917 and 1918, and the principal countries to which these goods were shipped :

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Areca nuts:			Camphor:		
British India.....	\$2,730,000	\$3,536,979	British India and		
Hongkong.....	149,303	270,219	Burma.....	\$29,715	\$32,010
French Indo-China.....	250,000	257,779	Hongkong.....	4,795	2,700
French India.....	134,000	105,646	Cloves:		
Siam and Siamese			Hongkong.....	8,307	19,070
States.....	176,000	170,433	Java.....	190,873	225,704
Bark, mangrove: Hong-			Siam and Siamese		
kong.....	200,766	298,665	States.....	1,610	6,024

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Copra:			Hides:		
United Kingdom.....	\$1,390,000	\$380,032	Raw—		
Australia.....	303,711	61,050	United Kingdom...	\$607,000	\$285,830
Japan.....	1,521,155	2,655,719	Canada.....		80,129
Siam and Siamese States.....		1,249	France.....		16,878
United States.....	185,000	1,098,028	United States.....	91,000	46,787
Cubeb:			Tanned—		
British India and Burma.....	27,437	32,694	Hongkong.....	2,685,141	2,445,105
Japan.....	10,069	17,982	Borneo.....	20,871	17,242
United States.....	31,638	45,972	Celebes and Moluccas.....	22,791	27,200
Fish, dried and salted:			Java.....	16,680	9,375
British India and Burma.....	509,876	100,415	Sumatra.....	26,726	24,533
Ceylon.....		489,181	Siam and Siamese States.....	596	953
Federated Malay States.....	501,417	498,769	Iron scrap:		
Non-Federated Malay States.....	178,696	128,069	Hongkong.....	68,003	198,159
China.....	100,102	120,061	Japan.....	1,478	93,665
Borneo.....	138,673	118,992	Mace:		
Celebes and Moluccas.....	2,693	5,514	United Kingdom.....	15,445	49,409
Java.....	3,433,175	3,535,741	British India and Burma.....	45,861	66,426
Sumatra.....	652,638	740,189	Australia.....	17,941	14,396
Other Dutch islands.....	186,729	206,578	France.....		3,510
Fish maws:			Nutmegs:		
United Kingdom.....	24,643	61,120	United Kingdom.....	73,000	106,563
British India and Burma.....	1,689	31,477	British India and Burma.....	119,000	24,029
Hongkong.....	34,187	18,561	Hongkong.....	14,696	22,553
Canada.....		23,505	Australia.....	32,926	31,900
Sumatra.....	9,951	22,448	New Zealand.....	5,062	7,283
Fruits, dried and preserved:			Union of South Africa.....	3,034	6,380
Federated Malay States.....	82,720	76,058	United States.....	96,000	98,957
French Indo-China.....	15,683	11,501	Nuts, ground:		
Borneo.....	31,557	35,999	Hongkong.....	1,408,836	2,593,973
Java.....	57,679	81,030	Federated Malay States.....	98,251	92,114
Sumatra.....	62,030	86,119	Siam and Siamese States.....	9,159	56,114
Other Dutch islands.....	17,875	18,319	Oil, coconut:		
Gambier:			United Kingdom.....	52,554	979,232
United Kingdom.....	871,970	903,542	Canada.....		218,444
British India and Burma.....	401,939	398,553	Italy.....		237,239
Canada.....	2,271	11,761	Japan.....	588,424	1,020,120
France.....	18,702	24,529	Siam and Siamese States.....	36,394	79,794
United States.....	499,001	484,898	Paddy:		
Hongkong.....	76,386	101,472	Federated Malay States.....	119,436	72,963
Japan.....	34,115	80,251	Sumatra.....	57,344	31,671
Gums, n. e. s.:			Other Dutch islands.....	8,109	14,511
Benjamin—			Pepper:		
United Kingdom.....	25,608	63,306	Black—		
British India and Burma.....	206,930	196,316	United Kingdom.....	753,277	305,704
Ceylon.....	10,207	14,484	British India and Burma.....	322,406	63,030
Copal—			Hongkong.....	778,429	491,167
United Kingdom.....	30,960	45,162	Canada.....	78,377	224,859
Japan.....	19,981	29,477	Australia.....	53,184	25,256
United States.....	420,153	305,053	Egypt.....	1,887	204,368
Cutch—			Denmark.....	2,683	13,089
United Kingdom.....	4,293	2,444	China.....	406,162	413,894
Hongkong.....	51,877	86,476	Japan.....	76,039	84,900
Australia.....	618	1,808	United States.....	1,949,534	2,608,555
French Indo-China.....	16,079	40,796	Long—		
Japan.....	182,905	27,592	British India and Burma.....	55,665	60,551
Damar—			Hongkong.....	9,155	2,044
British India and Burma.....		66,609	White—		
Australia.....	5,614	10,773	United Kingdom.....	1,112,383	765,812
France.....	5,018	32,910	British India and Burma.....	22,903	28,233
Japan.....	20,109	13,388	Hongkong.....	263,570	94,200
United States.....	279,037	232,278	Canada.....	47,825	115,787
Gutta-percha:			Australia.....	182,375	104,660
United Kingdom.....	850,000	2,124,057	New Zealand.....	51,499	54,776
Canada.....		44,935	Egypt.....		40,336
France.....	23,000	43,509	Union of South Africa.....		
Italy.....	20,000	11,445	ca.....	20,670	49,106
Japan.....	30,000	22,755	Denmark.....	7,094	45,789
United States.....	600,000	362,736	France.....	31,449	128,147
Gutta, inferior:			Italy.....	25,811	12,548
United Kingdom.....	5,476	5,717	China.....	12,587	26,505
Canada.....		6,365	Japan.....		11,494
Japan.....	18,124	16,010	United States.....	870,092	529,193
United States.....	399,480	39,959			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
Pineapples, preserved:			Sago—Continued.		
British India and			Australia.....	\$9,463	\$20,902
Burma.....	\$39,383	\$95,162	New Zealand.....	52,805	18,119
Hongkong.....	40,508	20,358	Indo-China.....	10,555	15,657
New Zealand.....	67,800	37,412	Shells:		
Egypt.....	36,717	214,696	Snails—		
China.....	3,648	6,347	United Kingdom.....		1,476
Japan.....	14,000	25,281	Hongkong.....	9,897	4,274
Siam and Siamese			French Indo-China.....	1,780	1,625
States.....	5,100	8,732	Japan.....		1,391
Rattans:			United States.....	14,409	11,753
United Kingdom.....	236,000	238,187	Mother-of-pearl—		
Hongkong.....	260,641	250,087	Japan.....	7,000	77,379
Canada.....	57,000	41,554	United States.....	28,000	7,949
Australia.....	35,439	21,019	Skins, goat:		
Egypt.....	14,400	16,337	Hongkong.....	11,839	35,399
France.....	13,493	145,732	France.....		31,229
Japan.....	92,000	210,139	Japan.....	108,224	79,453
United States.....	1,294,000	883,665	Tapioca:		
Rice:			United Kingdom.....	1,965,249	189,224
British North Borneo...	754,000	841,040	Canada.....	436,428	20,465
Brunei.....	19,482	26,392	Egypt.....		34,965
Sarawak.....	833,000	858,570	Union of South Africa.....	45,666	10,759
Hongkong.....		92,877	France.....	55,568	435,887
Federated Malay States.	7,470,000	8,655,089	United States.....	2,275,833	33,945
Non-Federated Malay			British India and		
States.....	2,166,000	2,448,438	Burma.....	551,804	130,174
Australia.....	39,302	25,214	Hongkong.....	87,065	117,679
Union of South Africa.....	142	18,181	Japan.....		160,856
China.....	32,631	22,824	Siam and Siamese		
Borneo.....	3,942,096	3,188,565	States.....	21,152	18,374
Celebes and Moluccas...	1,670,435	1,469,490	Australia.....	438,238	286,050
Java.....	3,069,174	11,287,691	New Zealand.....	68,172	71,822
Sumatra.....	6,629,463	8,030,512	Tin:		
Other Dutch islands...	2,115,123	2,477,954	United Kingdom.....	28,199,702	15,571,968
Philippine Islands and			British India and		
Sulu.....	261,000	408,209	Burma.....	1,410,444	2,086,247
Siam and Siamese			Ceylon.....	77,572	79,781
States.....	417,763	336,473	Hongkong.....	223,785	51,506
Rubber, Para:			Canada.....	89,135	38,395
United Kingdom.....	18,201,000	7,573,186	Egypt.....	94,008	208,400
Canada.....	6,554,000	5,499,190	France.....	6,025,144	8,629,783
Australia.....		852,582	Italy.....	2,351,585	1,421,607
France.....	1,034,000	1,438,670	Siam.....	352,882	39,349
Italy.....	1,236,000	2,224,450	China.....	53,363	43,266
Japan.....	3,610,000	5,365,820	Japan.....	1,707,302	1,118,760
United States.....	84,000,000	64,719,596	United States.....	24,607,162	51,070,145
Sago:			Waters, mineral and aer-		
United Kingdom.....	872,882	272,840	ated:		
British India and			Sarawak.....	8,368	9,590
Burma.....	243,000	222,982	Federated Malay States.	30,427	17,457
Federated Malay States.	1,257	2,754	Non-Federated Malay		
Canada.....	25,219	51,500	States.....	25,830	38,974
Denmark.....	32,500	24,092	French Indo-China.....	16,510	19,212
France.....	51,979	124,108	Borneo.....	3,750	7,442
Italy.....	95,000	54,812	Sumatra.....	11,790	25,852
Japan.....	27,000	33,570	Woolfram ore:		
United States.....	370,563	113,902	United Kingdom.....	511,000	771,113
Hongkong.....	3,209	10,839	France.....	411,000	476,444

Aside from being the largest purchaser of rubber and tin, the United States imported many other articles of considerable value from the Straits Settlements, including copra, gambier, gums, gutta-percha, hides, nutmegs, cubebs, pepper, rattans, shells, sago, and tapiocas. The exports to the United States of pepper alone in 1918 were valued at \$3,137,748, copra, \$1,098,028, and rattans, \$883,665. Japan was the largest buyer of copra and coconut oils, while the United Kingdom led in the purchase of gambier, gutta-percha, and sago. Exports to Japan show increases in many articles as compared with the previous year.

Declared Exports to the United States.

The value of the exports to the United States for 1918, as declared by shippers in invoices certified at Singapore and at Penang, con-

siderably exceeds that given in the returns of the local government. The declared exports to the United States and the Philippines from Singapore for the years 1917 and 1918 were as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Betelnuts.....pounds.....			55,731	\$3,985
Cloves.....do.....	82,400	\$19,500	5,787	816
Copra.....do.....	5,595,364	199,407	24,615,443	968,403
Cubobs.....do.....	86,333	24,705	75,984	66,671
Fish maws.....do.....	2,984	4,901		
Gums:				
Benjamin.....do.....	70,458	12,586	7,733	5,412
Copal.....do.....	6,842,344	512,448	4,688,474	289,744
Cutch.....do.....	15,600	7,367		
Damar.....do.....	4,415,372	258,731	2,561,108	281,101
Dragon's blood.....do.....	30,974	7,419	26,604	8,988
Gambier.....do.....	5,806,027	572,471	28,530,480	720,153
Gamboge.....do.....	16,054	22,779	6,047	6,889
Other.....do.....			205,856	17,913
Gutta, Hongkong.....do.....			67,469	14,647
Gutta, Jangkar.....do.....	45,733	5,398	1,598	9,861
Gutta, Jelutong.....do.....	10,108,200	871,969	4,043,625	338,916
Gutta-percha.....do.....	2,212,719	281,940	848,506	173,446
Gutta, reboiled.....do.....	304,659	30,008	19,661	4,648
Gutta, siak.....do.....	2,346,405	314,286	1,429,387	201,912
Gutta, untreated.....do.....	764,169	51,960		
Hides:				
Buffalo.....pieces.....	209	1,570	1,634	19,971
Cow.....do.....	1,997	11,446		
Deer.....do.....	100,413	115,255	24,202	56,655
Mace.....pounds.....	51,689	15,658	2,060	649
Mangrove bark.....do.....	2,677,481	108,763	1,792,000	59,360
Nutmegs.....do.....	1,067,137	183,118	531,478	119,520
Oil, wood.....gallons.....	1,219	2,646	11,787	2,348
Patchouli leaves.....pounds.....	93,417	20,311	96,215	10,970
Popper:				
Black.....do.....	13,703,551	2,372,355	16,795,098	3,753,391
White.....do.....	4,712,445	1,004,089	3,075,973	768,875
Pineapples, preserved.....dozen.....	6,784	23,352		
Rattans.....pounds.....	14,182,083	1,385,173	11,271,660	878,657
Rubber, Para.....do.....	167,742,830	87,232,774	173,968,167	62,372,520
Sago, flour.....do.....	29,653,114	432,592	5,257,704	121,499
Shells:				
Green snail.....do.....	256,549	66,519	66,186	5,510
Tortoise.....do.....	1,870	4,619	383	1,505
Other.....do.....	86,622	10,082	141,061	16,555
Tapioca.....do.....	9,880,819	845,538	1,065,842	79,396
Tin.....do.....	31,666,163	14,011,398	31,698,190	26,901,169
All other articles.....do.....		9,539		2,112
Total.....		111,054,662		98,298,457
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Belts:				
Cloth.....dozen.....			360	1,487
Leather.....do.....	239	533	336	3,712
Biscuits.....pounds.....	4,681	4,594	8,571	1,799
Bird's-nest.....do.....	49	600	125	1,000
Broccades.....square yards.....	39,853	6,819	21,859	2,419
Cattle, Indian.....head.....	828	43,029	50	4,872
Chintz.....square yards.....	180,571	42,376	45,322	11,973
Clothing.....do.....			189,612	46,063
Cloth, printed.....do.....			35,868	4,135
Cloves.....pounds.....	172	30	86	1,287
Cocos.....do.....	244,545	53,432	87,096	72,951
Coffee.....do.....	101,400	23,254	38,096	19,247
Copra.....do.....			6,420,470	286,562
Crockery.....dozen.....	4,715	3,519		
Dimities.....square yards.....			154,518	1,428
Fish, dried.....pounds.....			18,248	1,586
Flour.....do.....			18,798	1,042
Gambier.....do.....	28,867	4,192	96,462	8,989
Gin.....do.....		15,049		6,134
Gum, benjamin.....pounds.....	1,463	160	17,720	1,682
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.....	421	1,134	1,712	1,842
Matches.....cases.....	18	644	66	2,801
Matting.....square yards.....	29,966	13,671	11,167	4,340
Moreens.....do.....	69,753	2,593		

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—continued.				
Oil:				
Castor..... gallons..	3,072	\$1,081	646	\$1,087
Fuel..... do.	131,029	46,337		
Kerosene..... do.	2,402,529	676,922	380,412	61,151
Lubricating..... do.	5,142	4,879		28,406
Turpentine..... do.	200	183	4,140	1,821
Paper..... pounds.			7,988	1,233
Paper, joss..... do.	100	180	10,352	1,196
Pepper, black..... do.			134,482	2,088
Plates, hawthorn..... dozen.	240	274	2,638	2,552
Pots:				
Iron..... do.	1,627	9,992	289	7,467
Other..... do.			950	4,358
Rice..... pounds.	9,670,488	389,913	15,287,567	477,026
Sarongs..... dozen.	7,679	115,732	3,843	34,900
Satin..... square yards.	20,901	3,497	59,506	12,892
Shirtings..... do.	58,444	29,663	8,882	824
Silk..... do.			3,252	2,369
Soap..... pounds.			3,126	1,435
Spirit, motor..... gallons.	21,842	1,572		
Sugar..... pounds.	22,998	3,386	116,753	4,814
Tapioca..... do.	58,116	4,852	194,740	16,106
Thread, ball..... dozen.	601	652	2,507	2,607
Tin..... pounds.		3,426	24,657	15,040
Tobacco, Chinese..... do.	3,561	2,887	6,083	2,207
Yarn..... bales.	209	53,750	104	17,663
All other articles.....		23,050		37,227
Total.....		1,587,387		1,206,155

Goods returned to the United States were worth \$7,445 in 1917 and \$738 in 1918. Goods valued at \$1,715 were returned to the Philippines in 1917. No goods were returned to the Philippines in 1918.

Exports Invoiced from Penang.

Exports to the United States for 1917 and 1918, as declared at the American consulate at Penang, are contained in the following statement:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Cloves.....	8,900	\$1,880		
Copra.....			2,321,440	\$251,510
Gum, benjamin.....	13,752	3,598		
Mace.....	28,100	8,658		
Patchouli leaves.....	79,979	12,252	418,000	6,563
Pepper, black.....	22,452	2,961		
Rubber.....	25,474,672	14,103,936	21,472,600	5,479,827
Tapioca.....	17,480,727	919,864	5,832,900	319,197
Tin.....	20,488,757	9,898,261	22,314,200	26,062,911
Total.....		24,981,410		32,913,038

There were no exports from Penang to the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, or Hawaii in either year. Returned American goods from Penang were valued at \$1,992 in 1917 and \$125 in 1918.

Opportunities for American Trade.

During 1918 the United States was by far the largest purchaser of the leading products from the Straits Settlements, and, except for

shipping difficulties, restrictions on imports of motor cars, and the inability of American manufacturers to fill orders in many lines, the imports of goods from the United States into the Straits Settlements would have been much larger. In spite of these drawbacks, the year's trade in goods of American manufacture showed a considerable increase over the previous year. American exporters can look forward with confidence to an expanding market in British Malaya for practically all kinds of manufactured goods, and with the increased shipping facilities now offering between United States ports and Singapore, from which latter port huge shipments of rubber, tin, and other products of great value are constantly being sent to the United States, the American manufacturers should be in position not only to retain their hold on this growing market but to extend trade operations to a large degree.

The industrial development of Malaya and the surrounding countries, of which Singapore is the trading center and clearing house, has wrought changes little dreamed of a decade ago, and with these has come a great increase of American influence and interests in the foreign trade of Malaya. There was never a more favorable time to cultivate and promote trade relations with this country than the present, and if full advantage is taken of the opportunities now offered America's share of the import trade of this territory can be substantially and lastingly increased.

The Rubber Industry.

The shipping scarcity, reductions in staffs, and American restrictions on imports all had an unfavorable effect on the rubber trade, especially when the United States limited the importation of rubber to 25,000 tons quarterly, and in order to conserve shipping resources gave preference to South America for supplies. This proved a severe blow, and local auction prices fell to 22 cents a pound. This in turn led to an all-around compulsory reduction of output and resulted in a Government guaranty to purchase at a price slightly over 45 cents a pound. However, the situation was relieved by the signing of the armistice and the subsequent relaxation and withdrawal of the restriction on rubber imports.

The great bulk of the rubber production originates in the Malay Peninsula. The Straits Settlements Colony derives its importance as a market for plantation (or Para) rubber from the fact that practically the entire rubber trade of the Federated and Non-Federated Malay States is conducted through its ports, Singapore and Penang, and is included on this account in the trade statistics of the colony.

As illustrating the development of the rubber industry, it only needs to be mentioned that the Malayan exports of this product increased from 430 tons in 1906 to 108,305 tons in 1918, and the value from \$1,200,000 to \$87,758,729. Imports into and exports from the Straits Settlements of Para rubber in 1917 and 1918 were (1 picul=133½ pounds):

Countries.	1917		1918	
	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.
Imports from—				
Malay States.....	928,000	\$59,903,578	1,351,000	\$51,413,409
Dutch East Indies.....	121,000	7,508,674	324,000	12,693,169
All other countries.....	40,000	2,387,021	59,000	2,330,498
Total.....	1,032,000	69,859,273	1,738,000	69,443,076
Exports to—				
United Kingdom.....	251,000	18,201,397	159,000	7,573,316
United States.....	1,162,000	84,338,741	1,334,000	64,712,734
All other countries.....	210,000	15,930,196	348,000	15,472,679
Total.....	1,623,000	118,470,334	1,841,000	87,758,729

The recent removal of the restrictions (imposed during the war) on rubber lands is certain to be followed by an early increase of land for rubber cultivation; applications for new acquisitions are already being made to the Government.

Tin Industry During 1918.

Prices of tin rose higher than ever before during the year under review on account of war demands, and, in order to stabilize prices, a single buyer was authorized by the Government about the middle of the year. In December all restrictions were removed, the market left free, and the industry was restored to a sounder basis.

The imports of tin and tin ore during 1918 were 85,000 and 1,059,000 piculs (1 picul = 133½ pounds), respectively, and the exports of tin 925,000 piculs of a value of \$81,546,038, of which the United States took 578,000 piculs of a value of \$51,070,145. For 1917 the imports into the colony of tin and tin ore were 107,000 and 1,240,000 piculs, respectively, and the exports of the refined product 1,076,000 piculs, worth \$66,898,601, of which 392,000 piculs, worth \$24,607,162, were exported to the United States. Although the total exports of tin in 1917 exceeded in quantity those of 1918 by about 151,000 piculs, the value of the 1917 exports was less by \$14,647,437 owing to the exceedingly high prices received for the metal in 1918.

The following table of imports of tin and tin ore for the years 1917 and 1918 will be found of interest:

Countries.	1917		1918	
	Tin.	Tin ore.	Tin.	Tin ore.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Malay States.....	99,000	835,000	78,000	776,000
Dutch East Indies.....		133,000		50,000
Australia.....		20,000		
Siam.....	8,000	191,000	7,000	192,000
All other countries.....		61,000		41,000
Total.....	107,000	1,240,000	85,000	1,059,000

The imports of tin into the Straits Settlements, as distinguished from tin ore, represent the output of small smelting plants operated by the Chinese in the Malay States, also shipments from European

smelters at Penang, which are almost exclusively for transshipment at Singapore. In addition to the above, a small quantity of slab tin (unrefined) is received from Siam, for transshipment to China, mostly. The relative quantity of refined tin imported, compared with tin ore, is small, this being accounted for by the fact that the tin-smelting concerns in Singapore and Penang are in position to handle the ore more advantageously than the average mining company.

Other Malayan Products.

In 1918 the Straits Settlements Colony exported copra to the value of \$4,388,376, of which the United States took 13,571 tons valued at \$1,098,028. Copra prices were a little better than in 1917, but the higher cost of production reduced the net profits. Copra is not being manufactured in Singapore Island and its production is upon a reduced scale in the other Settlements. The end of the year found large stocks held and the London market at a figure which did not permit of sale here. Fortunately, local milling was active and absorbed an increased amount of copra. The oil also supports a nascent local soap industry.

In 1918, 109,451 cases of pineapples valued at \$475,144 were exported, a decrease of 138,000 cases, valued at \$413,926, as compared with 1917. Para rubber export values fell off by more than \$30,000,000, this being the most serious decrease among the principal articles of Straits produce exported in 1918. In 1916 the export of sago amounted to 1,007,000 piculs, valued at \$2,678,312, whereas during the year under review there were only 449,000 cases sent abroad with a value of \$1,156,969, being a loss of \$789,767, compared with the total exported in 1917. The rattan industry suffered similarly on account of the war, a loss of \$347,726 being recorded; the exports amounted to about 285,000 piculs compared with 333,000 piculs in 1917 and 388,000 piculs in 1916.

There was practically no increase in the gambier cultivation during the year, the lack of fuel necessary for its treatment discouraging cultivation. Tapioca production, on the other hand, showed an increase in Malakka, Penang, and in Province Wellesley.

Straits Settlements Chiefly Trading Center.

The Straits Settlements Colony in itself produces only a small percentage of the goods exported therefrom, its position being that of a trading center or market for the products of the Malay Peninsula and the other countries and islands with which extensive trade relations are carried on.

The colony's chief exports comprise tin, sugar, pepper, nutmeg, mace, sago, tapioca, rice, buffalo hides and horns, rattans, gutta, Para rubber, gambier, gum, coffee, preserved pineapples, dyestuffs, tobacco, etc., but of these the only articles produced to any considerable extent in the colony are tapioca, rice, and rubber.

Revenues and Expenditures—Exchange Rates and Currency.

The finances of the colony remained throughout the year in a satisfactory condition, each year of the war, from a revenue point of view, creating a successive record. The revenue of the colony

amounted in 1918 to \$13,208,172, exceeding that of 1917 by \$2,038,345, while the expenditures for 1918 were \$9,065,577. It is a significant fact that the revenues of the colony have largely exceeded the expenditures during each year of the war.

The following comparative statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the six years, 1913 to 1918:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913.....	\$7,032,441	\$5,944,063
1914.....	7,858,786	5,790,311
1915.....	8,073,974	5,789,607
1916.....	9,837,530	6,272,119
1917.....	11,160,827	6,455,541
1918.....	13,208,172	9,065,577

The year opened with the rate for bank-demand drafts (sterling) on London at 2s. 4½d. on the Straits dollar and closed at 2s. 4½d., the average rate for the year being 2s. 4½d. with an average for four months' bills of 2s. 4½d. Demand bills on New York at the beginning of the year were quoted at \$56½ per 100 Straits dollars, the rate at the close of the year being \$56. During the greater part of the year the demand rate fluctuated between \$55½ and \$55½.

Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the colony in circulation in the currency area at the end of the year consisted of \$49,062,883 in currency notes and \$4,156,704 in dollars and half dollars. There were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to the value of \$93,215.

Post and Telegraph Returns—Government Savings Bank.

The mail matter (excluding parcels) posted in the colony in 1918 numbered 11,455,514 pieces, an average of 13.84 per inhabitant, as against 15.85 the average in the previous year. The number received for delivery was 8,642,343, as compared with 8,447,338 in 1917. The number of messages transmitted over the Government telegraph lines increased from 358,064 to 408,242 and the number of subscribers to the Government telephone exchanges from 775 to 846.

In addition to the general post office at Singapore and chief offices at Penang, Malakka, and Labuan, there are 28 suboffices in the colony, including several railway post offices. Of these, 20 are telegraph offices.

The amount to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on December 31, 1918, was \$640,575, an increase of 20 per cent, as compared with the amount on December 31, 1917. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$93. There was a profit on the year's working of \$9,934. The estimated present value of the investments is \$568,042.

Shipping Movement in 1917 and 1918.

Owing to the scarcity of ocean-going vessels the tonnage of merchant vessels arriving and departing from the ports of the colony was below that of the preceding year, the figures being 13,064,270, as compared with 15,784,369 for 1917. In the following table are given

the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels for the years 1917 and 1918:

Nationality.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malakka.	Christmas Island and Labuan.	Total.
1917.	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
American.....	100,160	5,728			105,888
British.....	4,495,512	2,597,942	472,826	138,292	7,704,572
Chinese.....	326,210	58,392			384,602
Danish.....	115,612	34,810			150,422
Dutch.....	2,117,608	512,189		6,024	2,635,821
French.....	397,260	7,520			404,780
Greek.....	14,776				14,776
Italian.....	20,176				20,176
Japanese.....	2,261,925	634,180	287,168	90,888	3,274,161
Norwegian.....	607,703	78,527			686,230
Portuguese.....	2,290	2,290			4,580
Russian.....	45,548	15,074		26,960	87,582
Sarawak.....	103,835	188		26,760	130,783
Siamese.....	105,836				105,836
Spanish.....	44,760	9,738			54,498
Swedish.....	14,616	5,026			19,642
Total.....	10,773,847	3,961,604	759,994	288,924	15,784,369
1918.					
American.....	146,956	35,878		1,904	184,738
British.....	3,348,734	1,066,558	419,894	99,148	5,534,334
Chinese.....	327,755	147,294			475,049
Danish.....	88,022	18,050			106,072
Dutch.....	1,701,506	420,590		938	2,123,714
French.....	355,049	4,892			360,941
Japanese.....	2,768,883	574,394	52,072	73,810	3,469,159
Norwegian.....	308,923	72,246			381,169
Portuguese.....	9,160	2,290			11,450
Russian.....	26,210	6,744			32,954
Sarawak.....	93,139			46,384	139,523
Siamese.....	214,215				214,215
Spanish.....	19,294	11,176			30,470
Total.....	9,408,446	2,980,112	473,528	222,184	13,064,270

In the small craft (steamers under 50 tons and native vessels) the combined arrivals and departures were 50,840 in number and 2,338,771 in tons in 1918 as compared with 51,481 and 2,321,797, respectively, in 1917.

Six new steamers of 267 tons gross and 26 sailing vessels of 2,350 tons were registered during the year under the Imperial Shipping Acts. Under the merchant shipping ordinance of 1910, 21 new sailing vessels of 2,140 tons were licensed under section 425, and 855 vessels of 15,966 tons were registered under section 426.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

By Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

While the import and export trade figures of the Straits Settlements embrace practically all the foreign trade transactions of the Federated Malay States and the entire Malay Peninsula as well, by reason of the fact that essentially all of the incoming and outgoing products having to do with the Malay States pass through Singapore, Penang, and Malakka, the commercial and trade importance of the Straits Settlements depends to a great extent upon the development and progress of the hinterland, known as the Malay Peninsula. The development of the Malay Peninsula, particularly that portion included in the Federated Malay States, is well known and for several years the Peninsula has led all other countries in the production

of crude rubber and tin. The continuance of war during 1918 affected the trade of the country more seriously than in previous years. The effects on finance, the problems connected with supplies of needed raw materials, the shipping difficulty, and other complex matters all had their influence on the development of trade.

Financial Statement—Assets and Liabilities.

The total revenue for the year 1918 amounted to \$38,865,063, which exceeded the revenue for 1917 by \$1,643,964. This total includes the revenue derived from taxation imposed for the war contributions amounting to \$2,695,072. The temporary stoppage of the supertax on rubber and reduced price of rubber caused a reduction in the amount realized from special war taxes.

The expenditure amounted to \$25,704,844, an increase of \$2,493,893 as compared with that of the previous year. The actual expenditure fell short of the estimated expenditure by \$5,894,709, which was largely due to the impossibility of obtaining materials from Europe, especially for the railways. The more important items of expenditure were: Works and buildings, \$1,544,551; roads and bridges, \$1,843,316; and railways, \$9,031,256.

The balance to the credit of the Federated Malay States on December 31, 1918, was \$61,566,380, an increase of \$3,173,921, as compared with that of the previous year.

Among the assets are included the following loans: Siamese Government, \$15,227,981; Mauritius Government, \$5,546,700; Malay States (Kedah, Kelantan, and Perlis), \$3,440,223; and planters, \$1,182,651. The Johore Government repaid the balance of money advanced for railway construction during the year.

Customs and Excise Duties for 1918.

The revenue derived from customs, exclusive of war taxation, was approximately \$10,393,120, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over 1917. This increase in customs was mainly due to the continued rise in value of tin and tin ore, the export duty on which produced \$7,459,285 in 1918, against \$5,298,306 in 1917. The receipts for cultivated rubber amounted to only \$1,285,714 as against \$2,790,611 in 1917. The decrease was more than equalized by the increase in the duty on tin and tin ore. The amount collected under the heading of war taxation for the year amounted to \$2,661,680, a decrease of \$745,120 on that of 1917. There were decreases in revenues from spirits, malt liquors, coffee, gold, hides, rubber, petroleum, and weighing fees. The duty on wolfram was remitted throughout the year. Chandu (opium) sales realized \$8,434,719, an increase of \$1,139,702. The amount sold was 148,630 pounds. The price of chandu remained at \$5.96 per tahlil (1½ ounces).

Import Trade Statistics.

Imports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, were valued at \$42,428,497 in 1918, an increase of 1 per cent, as compared with \$41,598,007 in 1917. The amount of bullion and specie imported in 1918 totaled \$347,136, compared with \$872,059 in 1917, a decrease of 60 per cent.

The chief increases were noted in the following imports: Opium, \$416,835; tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, \$408,104; condensed milk,

\$296,287; rice, \$217,390; paddy, \$173,685; pigs, \$171,982; provisions, \$113,520; brandy, \$75,452. Decreases occurred in the following: Wheat flour, \$253,149; sugar, \$232,716; arrack and samsu, \$162,333; malt liquor, \$87,978; cattle, \$67,761.

Total imports have shown a gradual increase in value during the four years, 1915 to 1918, as follows:

1915	-----	\$34,077,056
1916	-----	39,530,868
1917	-----	41,598,007
1918	-----	42,428,497

Among the 30 foreign countries trading with the Federated Malay States there was a decline in imports from 11, the most conspicuous being Japan, India, and the Non-Federated Malay States. Trade with the United Kingdom and its possessions, Siam, the United States, and Australia gained in value.

Decline in Export Trade.

The aggregate value of exports amounted to \$126,942,874, a decrease of \$27,511,759, or 17 per cent, compared with the exports of 1917. Rubber heads the list with a loss of \$41,423,262 and 1,548 tons. Tin and tin ore, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$12,559,153 in value with a reduction of 2,456 tons in quantity. The chief increases in other exports in 1918 were: Rice, \$162,333; paddy, \$50,516; dried and salted fish, \$38,596. Coffee exports decreased in value by \$26,109. The total value of exports of raw material amounted to \$123,813,144 as compared with \$151,594,930 in 1917, a decrease of 18 per cent, occurring mainly in rubber.

Bullion and specie exported in 1918 were worth \$330,456 and in 1917, \$23,364. Export trade with Sumatra, Canada, and France showed important increases in 1918, but consignments to the United Kingdom and its possessions and to the United States fell off. Trade with the Netherlands ceased entirely. The total value of exports from 1915 to 1918 shows the following fluctuations:

1915	-----	\$91,891,683
1916	-----	124,884,025
1917	-----	154,454,633
1918	-----	126,942,874

The aggregate value of trade (including bullion and specie) in 1918 was \$170,048,963.

Rubber Industry Adversely Affected by War Restrictions—Rubber-Seed Oil.

Over 60 per cent of the world's rubber output is produced in Malaya, and this product has been responsible more than any other single item for the rapid economic development of this country. During 1918 the rationing of shipments from the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements to the United Kingdom forced sellers to operate in Singapore, where stocks of rubber continued to accumulate to such an extent that prices fell in some instances below the cost of production. The lowest point was touched in August, when fine crepe and fine ribbed smoked sheet realized 21 cents and 19.8 cents per pound, ex godown, respectively. Another contributing cause to low prices was the restriction, which became operative in May, by the United States limiting imports of crude rubber to 100,000 tons per annum.

The exports of rubber from the Federated Malay States were as follows for the last five years:

	Tons.
1914.....	30, 697
1915.....	44, 523
1916.....	62, 764
1917.....	79, 831
1918.....	78, 283

Stocks in the Federated Malay States at the end of the year were still somewhat heavy.

A company was formed during the year for the purpose of experimenting in producing rubber-seed oil on a commercial basis; assistance was rendered by the Government. The Government loaned the company a small oil-extracting plant belonging to the Department of Agriculture, and operations were conducted for a short period. It is, however, too early to gauge results.

Coconut Cultivation—Copra Production.

Coconut estates which were cultivated according to modern methods were fairly successful during the year. The benefits of dry farming have yet to be brought home to most of the coconut planters here.

Although unprecedentedly high prices were ruling in Europe for copra during 1918, prices out here remained at a low level for a considerable period of the year. This peculiar position was created entirely through lack of tonnage for transporting the commodity. With improved shipping prospects copra prices improved, but buying for European markets was somewhat speculative. At the close of the year unshipped stocks were comparatively heavy.

Exports of copra from the Federated Malay States were as follows from 1916 to 1918: From Perak—199,667 piculs in 1916, 268,188 piculs in 1917, 333,870 piculs in 1918; from Selangor—45,785 piculs in 1916, 77,354 piculs in 1917, 87,882 piculs in 1918. There was a corresponding increase in value during this period.

Successful Year in Timber Industry.

The revenue accruing from forests in 1918 amounted to \$588,667, which was an increase of \$164,732 over 1917. The total outturn from reserved forests of timbers of all kinds for which payment was made was 297,947 tons, compared with 202,297 tons in 1917. The quantity of timber and fuel extracted showed a remarkable increase in all States. Increased railway construction and the larger building program of the Public Works Department were the main contributing factors to the increase. The forests were extensively exploited for fuel in consequence of the high price of tin, combined with the inability of the Malayan collieries to supply enough coal to make up for the shortage in imports. An outstanding feature of the year was the success attending the extraction of gutta-percha by native methods from taban trees.

An area of 551.1 square miles was added to the forest reserves during the year, making a total of 2,792.4 square miles, or about 10 per cent of the total area of the Federated Malay States. Exploration is being continued with a view to further reservations. As a war measure the forest reserves were thrown open, under suitable safeguards, to tin mining. No new mining permits are being issued since the war has ceased.

Revenue from Lands Shows Gain.

Revenue from the lands in 1918 was \$2,075,940, an increase of \$201,460 over the previous year. The acreage of land estimated to be in occupation on January 1, 1919, was as follows:

States.	Building and agri- cultural.	Mining.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Perak.....	793,603	133,355	932,958
Selangor.....	596,731	65,157	661,888
Negri Sembilan.....	429,569	17,683	447,253
Pahang.....	225,400	37,125	262,525
Total.....	2,061,303	253,323	2,304,626

Mining Revenue—Prices for Tin.

The revenue from all sources connected with mining (excluding war taxation) for the year 1918 was \$7,928,917, an increase of \$2,309,289 as compared with the revenue for the previous year. The war tax brought in an additional revenue of \$1,100,406.

The tendency of the tin market was steadily upward during the first seven months of 1918, prices showing a greater fluctuation than ever before, ranging from \$66.72 per picul (133½ pounds) on January 4, to \$93.62 on August 3. The average price for the year was \$87.52 per picul. On August 12 the Inter-Allied Tin Control was established, and all purchases of tin were made through one appointed buying agent. The controlled price of tin was steadily reduced until November 26.

Gold, Tungsten, and Coal Production.

The quantity of gold placed upon the market was 18,309 ounces, an increase of 155 ounces over that of the previous year. The approximate value of the 1918 production was \$345,157. The production of the Raub mines, in Pahang, totaled 16,990 ounces.

The total export of tungsten ores as shown by the customs returns was 355.41 tons as against 761.31 tons in 1917. Of this total wolfram accounted for 244 tons and scheelite the remainder. Export duty on tungsten ores was not exacted, and free prospecting licenses continued to be granted.

The Malayan coal output for 1918 was 168,740 tons, an increase of 13,461 tons on that of 1917. Operations were hindered by the impossibility of procuring all necessary equipment. Shortness of labor was also experienced and an epidemic of influenza had a restricting effect. Experiments with hydraulic filling having proved successful, it has been decided to proceed with this plan on a large scale, and arrangements are being made with regard to plant and sand supply.

Immigration—Little Change in Wages.

The total number of immigrants that arrived from southern India was 65,291 in 1918, as against 90,077 in 1917, showing a decrease of 24,786. Of these, 55,583 were classed as laborers and the remainder as traders, etc. The number of laborers of all races employed upon estates decreased during the year under review by 18,794, the number

employed within the Federated Malay States on December 31 being 201,964. The total number of laborers and the number of Indians, respectively, reported to be employed on the estates of the Federated Malay States at the end of each of four years, 1915 to 1918, were:

Years.	Total laborers.	Indian laborers.
1915.....	170,741	126,347
1916.....	196,123	138,295
1917.....	220,758	148,834
1918.....	201,964	139,480

The number of Indians employed decreased by 9,354 in the course of 1918, while the number of Chinese decreased by 12,138.

There was little change during the year 1918 in the average rate of wages. It remained at 23 cents a day for tappers in healthy districts and 25 cents in more malarious localities. The reduction of output in the second half of the year had undoubtedly much to do with the steadiness of wages, as it produced a temporary superfluity of labor. Another important factor was the maintenance at a low level of the price of rice, the coolies' staple food. The cooperation of the District Planters' Associations was obtained in persuading the managers of estates to agree as far as possible among themselves on the price at which the sale of rice to laborers should be sanctioned by the Labor Department, usually at a loss to estates.

Public Works.

The total provision for public works was \$6,245,473, out of which only \$3,790,830 was expended. The work accomplished was as much as could be expected with a depleted staff. Materials of every sort were expensive and the difficulty of getting labor delayed work generally.

The mileage of metaled roads in the Federated Malay States at the end of 1918 was 2,343 miles 67 chains, an increase of 9 miles 78 chains. There were several important roads under construction, the most important of which is the Karak-Menta Kah road which will be 29 miles long. It will open up a great deal of country and connect the East Coast Railway with the Raub district in Pahang. During the year a start was made in the construction of three irrigation works in Perak at an estimated total cost of \$240,548.

Considerable damage was done in various places by floods during 1918. Portions of some of the larger towns were built in what are now known to be the flood channels of rivers. A portion of the town of Kuala Kubu, in Selangor, had to be abandoned, as it was found impossible to protect it from the flood water coming down the Selangor River.

Railway Returns.

The working of the Federated Malay States Railways during 1918 produced, after allowing for a contribution of \$304,796 to the Imperial Government for war purposes, a net profit of \$1,829,442, compared with \$2,365,925 in 1917, representing 3.12 per cent on the total capital expenditure against 3.95 per cent in 1917. The principal fac-

tors in this decrease were: (a) The reduction in passenger receipts resulting mainly from the curtailment of the Sunday train services; (b) the general increase in wages and material costs.

Although the passenger receipts were considerably reduced as compared with 1917, they still show an increase over 1916. The Government decided that the total amount of such increase in both years should be appropriated as a contribution to the Imperial Government for war purposes.

On and from July 1, 1918, through train service with Siam by rail via Padang-Besar was inaugurated. The shortage of engines and rolling stock on the Federated Malay States Railways and Siamese Railways interfered with the development of through traffic between the two countries. The following new lines were opened for traffic during the year: Bukit Ketri to Padang-Besar (11 miles 66 chains), and Batu Arang to Batang Berjintai (7 miles 1 chain). The total mileage of running lines (reduced to single track) open on December 31, 1918, was 1,001 miles 76 chains and of running lines and sidings 1,128 miles 9 chains.

Little New Rolling Stock.

No new locomotives were added to the stock during the year. Owing to war conditions it was found impossible to place further orders in England, but an order for 2 Mallet and 12 Pacific type locomotives was placed in the United States about the end of the year. The shortage of locomotives was felt keenly. It was most difficult to maintain even the reduced traffic services, and constant demands for more power had to be refused.

A third ferry barge of reinforced concrete, constructed at a cost of \$21,000, was added to the wagon ferry service between Johore Bahru and Singapore Island. This barge was put into service in October and has worked satisfactorily. Two steel lighters and 16 teak-wood lighters were built in Singapore and added to the railway stock at Port Swettenham. Over 900 tons of railway stores were received from the United Kingdom, 896 tons from Canada, and 342 tons from Japan.

Progress has been made in railway construction on the East Coast Railway. Other important works in hand at the close of the year were: Erection of new engine shed, carriage shed, and goods yard at Ipoh; new carriage and engine accommodation at Seremban; double tracking the line from Singapore to Woodlands.

Shipping Shows Decline—General Retail Trade.

Shipping statistics show a decline in 1918, particularly at Port Swettenham. The development of Prai is still awaited with keen interest. Up to the end of the year the work was mainly of a temporary nature, and substantial progress was made in preparation and erection of plant, shops, and offices, opening up quarries, etc. Dredging was started, and it is expected that early in 1920 the construction of the permanent works will be in full progress.

Trade in the retail shops was brisk during the first seven months of the year. Dealers from Bangkok, Java, and Sumatra came into the local markets occasionally, and this caused something like a boom in

certain lines of imported goods. During June and July the local value of Manchester piece goods advanced rapidly, but the prices here never reached the cost of replacement, owing to the extraordinary advances in the English quotations. Dealers during this period, however, did well with their purchases.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAIRY, COUNTRY AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 59b

December 28, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Foreign commerce of Federated Malay States	1	Trade in tin ore	2
Imports and exports of Straits Settlements	1	Activity in copra trade	3
		Tungsten mining	3
		Declared exports to United States	3

MALAYA.

By Consul H. J. Dickinson, Singapore, September 25, 1920.

Generally speaking, 1919 was a year of great prosperity for the Federated Malay States, exports from the colony greatly exceeding imports in value, although imports showed a substantial increase. The ratio of advance in value of imports and exports was, respectively, 37 and 25½ per cent. Total values, excluding bullion, were: Exports, \$139,567,552; imports, \$59,427,482; excess of exports, \$80,140,070.

The following table, showing the excess of exports over imports since 1912, is of interest for comparative purposes:

1912	\$40,500,000	1916	\$75,000,000
1913	32,000,000	1917	99,000,000
1914	25,000,000	1918	74,500,000
1915	50,500,000	1919	80,140,070

Imports of live animals, food, drink, and narcotics into the Federated Malay States were valued at \$36,129,183 in 1919 and at \$21,867,273 in 1918. Corresponding figures for 1915 were some \$17,500,000 less than the 1919 returns. Exports under the same classification were valued at \$521,742 in 1919, compared with \$849,661 in 1918 and \$991,530 in 1915. Imports of raw materials were returned as \$5,552,638 in 1919 and \$3,810,442 in 1918. Similar exports aggregated \$135,520,837 in 1919 against \$107,440,707 in 1918. Textile materials, which are included in raw materials, imported in 1919 were worth \$26,087, and exports under that heading during the same year amounted to \$1,073. Metal imports totaled \$222,113 in 1919, \$330,646 in 1918; metal exports during these two years were valued at \$37,780,681 and \$47,508,736, respectively. The other trade items under raw materials consisted principally of rubber and copra. Manufactured articles imported in 1919 were valued at \$17,722,697, compared with \$11,612,440 in 1918; exports under the same heading were valued at \$21,909 in 1919, compared with \$20,828 the previous year. The balance of the foreign trade returns is made up of miscellaneous articles.

Import and Export Commerce of Straits Settlements.

The foreign trade of the Straits Settlements for 1919, amounting to \$936,150,778, increased \$206,997,475 over that of the preceding

year. Imports totaled \$460,515,189 in 1919 and \$383,199,723 in 1918; exports reached \$475,635,589 in 1919 and \$345,953,580 in 1918. These figures represent goods bought for consumption and exports into the markets of each settlement from foreign countries and other parts of the colony, but they do not include transshipments.

Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics imported into the Straits Settlements in 1919 were valued at \$164,783,101 and in 1918 at \$133,694,123. Similar exports totaled \$127,920,159 in 1919 and \$108,609,960 in 1918. Import values of raw materials are recorded for 1919 as \$215,541,443 and for 1918 as \$179,127,932. Exports under this heading in 1919 were worth \$286,363,051 and \$195,799,108 in 1918. Raw textiles imported in 1919 amounted to \$839,429 for the year under review and to \$403,858 the previous 12 months. Exports of raw textiles in 1919 were valued at \$749,232 and in 1918 at \$384,725. Statistics of the raw metal trade are as follows: Imports—1919, \$50,571,507, and 1918, \$64,632,752; exports—1919, \$65,810,775, and 1918, \$75,662,522. Imports of manufactured textiles totaled \$39,075,831 against \$38,856,975 in 1918; exports of the same commodity came to \$36,201,382 in 1919 and \$21,543,795 in 1918. Metal manufactures imported in 1919 amounted to \$17,979,906 against \$9,647,473 the previous year; exports under this heading reached \$7,347,907 in 1919 and \$6,079,460 the preceding year. The total value of manufactured articles imported in 1919 amounted to \$80,439,654, compared with \$70,332,767 in 1918. Similar exports reached \$61,301,628 during the year under consideration and \$42,494,516 in 1918. The total value of the imports of merchandise was \$510,515,189 in 1919 and \$378,204,723 in 1918, and the total value of such exports amounted to \$525,635,089 and \$345,953,579, respectively.

Other important items entering into the trade of the Straits Settlements include copra, shipments of which aggregated 2,024,129 piculs (1 picul=133½ pounds) worth \$17,849,346; figures for the previous year were 1,147,500 piculs worth \$4,751,917. During 1919 1,249,942 cases of petroleum valued at \$3,324,838 were purchased from foreign countries as against 955,298 cases worth \$2,271,742 the year before. The exports of this commodity in 1919 reached 562,452 cases worth \$1,282,904 and in 1918 374,115 cases valued at \$885,439.

Trade in Tin Ore—Increased Rubber Shipments.

The total tin ore exported from the Malay Peninsula in 1919 amounted to 741,970 piculs valued at \$32,247,444 compared with 768,157 piculs in 1918 valued at \$41,623,383. The following table indicates the movements of Straits tin shipments since 1910, quantities being expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds each:

Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Continental Europe.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1910.....	35,047	12,915	6,643	54,605
1911.....	33,505	15,375	6,288	55,168
1912.....	33,482	18,228	7,230	58,940
1913.....	35,158	18,107	9,105	62,370
1914.....	35,652	19,240	8,306	63,198
1915.....	22,733	32,240	11,006	65,979
1916.....	25,011	28,108	8,481	61,600
1917.....	16,304	13,457	8,190	35,951
1918.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
1919.....	19,592	27,135	4,111	50,838

^a January to June, inclusive.

^b No official records available owing to Government restrictions on publications of trade returns.

Para rubber exports from the Federated Malay States during the past five years are indicated in the appended table according to quantity and value :

Years.	Tons.	Value.	Years.	Tons.	Value.
1915.....	44,523	\$46,702,994	1918.....	78,283	\$58,130,969
1916.....	62,764	73,796,711	1919.....	106,453	96,039,555
1917.....	79,831	94,603,117			

Details of the export trade in cultivated rubber of the Federated Malay States during 1918 and 1919 are stated in the next table :

Destinations.	1918	1919		Increase (+) or decrease (-) in quantity.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Straits Settlements.....	70,668	87,645	\$79,054,906	+16,977
United Kingdom.....	6,187	17,531	15,802,320	+11,344
Continental Europe.....	85			-85
Ceylon.....	222	809	734,946	+587
All other countries.....	1,121	468	447,383	-653
Total.....	78,283	106,453	96,039,555	+28,170

Activity in the Copra Trade—Tungsten Mining.

Advance figures, recently available, indicate that 1919 was an exceptionally good year for the manufacturers of copra. There was an improved demand from all consuming centers which led to a steady rise in values, the price range being from \$5 per picul in January to \$13.50 in December, at Singapore. Tonnage was irregular, but the bulk of the supplies had been shipped by the end of the year. In 1919 the Federated Malay States exported 447,717 piculs of copra worth \$2,573,287, as against 428,225 piculs valued at \$1,526,662 in 1918.

Tungsten mining was far from profitable during 1919. With the withdrawal of Government support in the spring of the year, the open market for the metal fell to a nominal figure, but the price is regarded as too low for miners to exploit their deposits in view of increased costs of labor and materials. Exports from the Federated Malay States in 1919 amounted to 7,323 piculs as compared with 5,971 piculs in 1918.

Declared Exports to United States.

Declared exports from Singapore to the United States and the Philippine Islands during 1918 and 1919 are given in the following table :

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Betel nuts.....pounds	55,731	\$3,985		
Cloves.....do	8,781	816	4,549	\$1,893
Copra.....do	24,615,443	988,403	7,019,275	703,538
Cubebs.....do	759,847	66,671	80,967	65,368
Gums:				
Benjamin.....do	7,733	5,412	81,898	20,919
Copal.....do	4,688,474	286,744	4,723,632	318,289

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES—continued.				
Gums—Continued.				
Cutch.....pounds.			610,813	\$54,914
Dammar.....do.	2,561,108	\$281,101	2,829,886	318,143
Dragon's blood.....do.	25,804	8,988		
Gambier.....do.	26,530,490	720,153	6,153,695	636,611
Gamboge.....do.	6,047	6,889		
All other.....do.	205,856	17,913		
Gutta, Hongkong.....do.	67,469	14,647		
Gutta, jangkar.....do.	1,598	9,881		
Gutta, jelutong.....do.	4,043,625	338,916	15,288,586	1,821,001
Gutta-percha.....do.	818,506	173,446	267,903	59,542
Gutta, reboiled.....do.	19,661	4,648		
Gutta, siak.....do.	1,429,397	201,919	2,957,172	361,404
Gutta, all other.....do.	12,037	898	427,033	46,768
Hides:				
Buffalo.....pieces.	1,634	10,971		825
Deer.....do.	24,202	56,655	89,681	140,732
Mangrove bark.....pounds.	1,792,000	59,360	2,327,153	237,832
Nutmegs.....do.	531,478	119,520	212,077	57,672
Oil:				
Coconut.....gallons.			5,700	5,232
Wood.....do.	11,787	2,348		
Patchouli leaves.....pounds.	28,215	16,970	97,088	16,406
Pepper:				
Black.....do.	16,795,038	3,753,391	174,274	299,853
White.....do.	3,075,973	768,875	892,514	1,259,021
Pineapples, preserved.....dozen			290	2,731
Rattans.....pounds.	11,271,660	878,657	8,857,601	902,938
Rubber, Para.....do.	173,968,167	62,372,809	235,015,720	130,292,358
Sago flour.....do.	5,257,704	121,499	1,296,047	46,564
Shells:				
Green snail.....do.	65,186	5,510		
Tortoise.....do.	383	1,505	55	485
Other.....do.	141,061	16,555		
Taploca.....do.	1,063,812	79,396	2,789,756	705,269
Tin.....do.	31,698,190	26,901,160	36,431,875	20,479,043
Quinine sulphate.....do.			475	4,581
Wolfram ore.....do.			112,000	43,021
Yarn.....bales.			70	4,406
All other articles.....do.		1,856		9,018
Total.....		98,238,447		158,912,454
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Belting, leather.....		3,713		1,682
Biscuits.....pounds.	18,162	7,960	25,610	12,185
Brocades.....square yards.	270,608	80,614	8,348	2,674
Cattle.....head.	156	4,601		
Copra.....pounds.	4,620,470	262,973		
Cocoa.....do.	125,763	50,640	3,797,700	396,896
Cloves.....do.	1,287	33,360		
Diamonds.....do.		11,075		
Films, cinematograph.....cases.	2	962	1	1,712
Fish, dried.....pounds.	10,248	3,163	34,081	11,883
Gambier.....do.	96,482	7,255	86,158	16,315
Gunnies, bags.....pieces.			36,734	13,460
Kettles, brass.....do.	40	4,362		
Jams.....do.		9,010		
Matches.....cases.	66	1,277	29	1,203
Matting.....square yards.	111,167	5,253	41,300	4,140
Oil, kerosene.....gallons.	393,232	31,431	931,801	257,177
Pepper, black.....pounds.	134,820	64,908	4,212	6,500
Rice.....do.	15,287,557	484,691	3,446,259	209,494
Sarongs.....dozen.	3,843	51,481		
Sugar.....pounds.			197,187	28,124
Tin.....do.			124,783	70,312
Yarn.....bales.	104	17,663	86	20,423
All other articles.....do.		69,757		61,961
Total.....		1,206,155		1,118,140

Returned American goods were valued at \$727 in 1918 and \$33,047 in 1919.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Annual Series

No. 60a

May 29, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Prices of staple articles.....	1	Rug industry.....	2
Financial conditions.....	1	Direct steamship service needed.....	3
Trade routes and transportation.....	2	Exports to United States.....	3

PERSIA.

TEHERAN.

By Consul R. H. Bader.

There was a general improvement in economic conditions in this district during 1919. Crops were good and trade with foreign countries was gradually being revived. In Teheran, the supply and the price of bread continued under Government control. On December 31, the price of wheat was fixed at 250 krans (kran=\$0.179) per kharvar (650 pounds) and the price of native bread at 2.40 krans per maun (6½ pounds). Although prices of imported articles continue to be enormous, most necessities can now be found in the bazaars.

Prices of Certain Staple Articles.

The following table gives prices of certain staple articles prevailing in Teheran in 1914, 1917, and 1919:

Articles.	December, 1914.	December, 1917.	December, 1919.
Sugar.....pounds..	\$0.08	\$1.00	\$0.60
Coffee.....do.....	.30	1.80	1.00
Tea.....do.....	.48	1.65	1.10
European flour.....barrels..	14.00	160.00	190.00
Coal.....tons.....	20.00	50.00	80.00
Apples.....bushels.....	3.50	7.50	12.00
Butter.....pounds.....	.50	1.25	1.65
Mutton.....do.....	.11	.25	.45
Chickens.....each.....	.15	.80	1.30
Eggs.....dozen.....	.14	.65	.90
Persian flour.....barrels.....	5.50	55.00	16.00
Rice.....pounds.....	.05	.28	.14
Shoes.....pairs.....	5.50	25.00	18.00

Financial Conditions.

The exchange value of the dollar fluctuated during the year between 5.25 krans and 6.50 krans. In December, the pound sterling rate was 21.50 krans, the lowest figure on record. The normal dollar rate is about 11.50 krans and the sterling rate, 55 krans. Since Persia is actually on a silver basis the value of the kran largely follows the price of bar silver in London. Fluctuations in exchange of 10 to 15 per cent within a few days do not lend themselves to a stabilization of

trade. It would be well, therefore, to beware of long-term transactions in Persian money. Interest rates continue high and the banks are loath to extend credit. High-grade commercial paper is discounted by the principal banks here at 12 per cent.

Trade Routes and Transportation.

The principal trade routes in this district are via (1) Mohammerah and Ahwaz, (2) Bushire, (3) Bender Abbas, (4) Kermanshah, (5) Enzeli, and (6) Nushki through Baluchistan. The road from Ahwaz to Ispahan and Kashan was unsafe the early part of the year and was at times closed on account of the activities of robbers, but the most notorious of these were captured and executed and the route is now considered safe. The road from Bushire to Shiraz, which was closed during the war, is now open.

It is believed that the caravan routes, taken as a whole, are freer from robbers than they have been in many years. The Batum-Baku-Enzeli route was open for travelers, but practically no goods reached this district that way, probably due to a shortage of goods in the Caucasus and on account of difficulties caused by the customs authorities on the frontiers of the newly formed countries. It will be seen, therefore, that practically all imports to Teheran are brought by way of Mohammerah and Ahwaz or Bagdad. Of these routes, the Bagdad route seems to be preferred by most merchants, although transport charges are higher. Transport charges, in December, on shipments from Ahwaz to Teheran were 600 krans (\$107.40) per kharvar, while charges on shipments from Bagdad to Teheran were 850 krans (\$152.15) per kharvar.

The trade routes of this district have not only been rendered safe by the capture and execution of robbers, but the physical condition of a number of routes was greatly improved during the war by the British. The road from Hamadan to Kermanshah and Khanakin has been improved and put into condition for motor transport. Likewise, the road from Bushire to Shiraz has been put in order for light automobiles, and work has been done on other roads in southern Persia. The railroad from Bagdad has been completed via Khanakin to the foot of the Zagros range. In southern Persia a military railroad, about 52 miles in length, has been constructed from Bushire to Borazjan, in the direction of Shiraz. The railroad from Quetta to Nushki, in India, has been extended to Duzdab. In the course of time the Bagdad-Khanakin line will doubtless be extended to Kermanshah, Hamadan, and Teheran and the Nushki-Duzdab line to Meshed. It will then be fairly easy to connect Teheran and Meshed, which will insure railroad connection between Mesopotamia and India. On account of out-of-date and inadequate transport facilities, the construction of railroads will have a most salutary effect on the economic condition of the country.

Rug Industry Affected by Famine.

The Persian rug industry has been seriously affected by the famine of two winters ago, which caused the death of many of the best weavers. The shortage of foodstuffs also caused the number of sheep in the country to be greatly reduced; hence the present scarcity and high price of wool. At Sultanabad, wool now sells at 30 krans per maun, as compared with the normal price of 12 krans

(\$2.15) per maun. The price of rugs has also been increased by the higher wages which are being paid throughout the country.

America continues to be the best market for Persian rugs. When the restriction on the importation of rugs into the United States went into effect in April, 1918, the price of rugs here decreased by at least 25 per cent. Likewise, when the restriction was removed in January, 1919, prices began to rise. By the end of the year the supply of rugs on hand at many places was almost exhausted and dealers reported an ever-increasing demand from the United States. During the year 1919, rugs valued at \$1,557,587 were invoiced at the Teheran consulate for shipment to the United States, as compared with \$390,117 in 1918 and \$875,811 in 1914. According to customs statistics, exports of rugs from the various districts of Persia for the fiscal year ended March 20, 1919, were as follows:

Aragh -----	\$380,766	Kurdistan -----	\$13,370
Belouch -----	4,327	Fars -----	56,787
Shiraz -----	148,751	Malayer -----	18,453
Hamadan -----	38,633	Teheran -----	537
Kashan -----	6,062	Afchar -----	19,209
Kerman -----	143,061	Turcoman -----	457
Kermanshah -----	10,335		
Khorassan -----	17,481	Total -----	858,234

Direct Steamship Service Needed.

Persian merchants are generally anxious to make their purchases in the United States, but are often deterred by the inability of American exporters to promise delivery within a reasonable time and to quote prices c. i. f. Persian port. These difficulties would be obviated by the establishment of a direct steamship service between the United States and the Persian Gulf. Such ships could continue to Persia from Bombay or Karachi, later calling at Basra, and it is believed that monthly sailings would be sufficient at the beginning. It is understood that there are direct sailings between Batum and New York, and as the Batum-Baku route is the natural one for transportation of goods to and from northern Persia it will, of course, be used when conditions in the Caucasus permit.

Exports to the United States.

The total value of exports from the Teheran consular district to the United States during the years 1918 and 1919, according to invoices certified at this consulate, were \$390,117 and \$1,644,153, respectively. The largest item of export in both years was oriental rugs, which showed a value of \$315,405 in 1918, and \$1,557,587 in 1919. Exports of sheep casings were valued at \$67,491 in 1918, and \$41,065 in 1919. Exports of gum tragacanth rose in value from \$5,798 in 1918 to \$45,285 in 1919. Few other articles were listed, and the values were relatively small.

1871
1872
1873

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 61a

June 23, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General foreign trade-----	1	Mining possibilities-----	7
Principal imports-----	2	Railway construction and roads-----	8
Exports to foreign countries-----	5	Financial conditions-----	9
American trade with Siam-----	6	Shipping and passenger traffic-----	9
Rice crop-----	7	Parcel-post service-----	10

SIAM.

By Vice Consul Carl C. Hansen, Bangkok.

The main volume of Siam's foreign trade passes through Bangkok, the chief port of the Kingdom. The statistical details given in this report have been selected from the yearly publications issued by the customs of that port, and relate to its commercial transactions only, no statistics having thus far been published for the foreign trade at other points, which it is estimated does not exceed 20 per cent of that passing through Bangkok.

This city is situated about 25 miles from the mouth of the country's principal river, which here forms a safe deep-water harbor; but owing to a sand bar at the entrance, ships of more than 14½-foot draft can not come into the harbor. Plans for dredging this obstruction have been suggested from time to time, as under present conditions practically none of the trans-Pacific or trans-Atlantic liners makes Bangkok a port of call, and passengers and goods for Siam carried by such vessels must be transshipped mainly at Singapore and Hong-kong. The import duty remains the same as in former years, namely, a flat rate of 3 per cent ad valorem, excepting on alcoholic liquors. Very little manufacturing is done in Siam, so that practically all classes of merchandise are imported from abroad.

The spoken and written language is Siamese, but for commercial purposes the English language is in general use. For advertising, however, the Siamese and Chinese languages are the most useful, and the translation of advertisements into these languages can easily be arranged by local newspapers. While the Siamese system of weights and measures is in general use, the metric system is now adopted in many of the Government departments and has been used by the Royal Railways for several years. The official customs statistics are given in ticals, the standard silver coin of Siam, which has been converted into United States currency at \$0.37 to the tical. Owing to the great fluctuation in the local exchange rates, however, most of the figures in this report have been retained in original tical values.

Foreign Trade of the Kingdom.

The aggregate declared value of Siam's foreign trade entered at the port of Bangkok during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919,

amounted to 265,123,347 ticals (\$98,095,638 gold), compared with 220,872,696 ticals (\$81,722,898) for the preceding year. The imports of foreign goods were valued at 103,091,917 ticals (\$38,144,009), and the exports of native products at 162,031,430 ticals (\$59,951,629). The import figures exceeded those for 1917-18 by about 6,000,000 ticals, and constitute a record, while the aggregate value of the exports was higher than last year by more than 38,000,000 ticals. However, in most instances the increase was due to enhanced values rather than to additional volume in the products handled.

The share of each country in the foreign trade of Siam for the fiscal years ending March, 1918 and 1919, was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
United States.....	\$1,775,529	\$2,475,104	\$148,819	\$156,821
Australia.....	102,787	170,476	10,640	15,666
Belgium.....	5,643	730		
China.....	3,158,423	3,430,120	363,437	565,254
Cochin-China.....	332,590	406,707	151,028	235,359
Denmark.....	47,107	50,565	40,250	75,424
Dutch possessions.....	1,568,982	1,689,458	1,317,620	9,030,727
France.....	308,108	231,720	4,007	1,105,308
Hongkong.....	6,455,514	7,137,777	14,808,238	16,597,725
India.....	5,760,893	3,946,707	1,643,665	903,335
Italy.....	56,549	23,751		111
Japan.....	2,767,872	4,486,002	202,262	5,070,628
Netherlands.....	271,825	211,452		970,965
Singapore.....	6,126,836	5,598,561	24,672,336	23,612,837
Switzerland.....	98,078	84,674		
United Kingdom.....	6,836,464	7,812,467	1,766,785	512,471
All other countries.....	345,051	376,731	585,191	1,082,871
Total.....	35,918,730	38,144,009	45,904,168	59,951,629

Principal Imports from Foreign Countries.

Siam depends upon foreign countries for practically all manufactured articles, and there is also an increasing demand for certain classes of foodstuffs which are not produced locally, such as wheat flour, canned milk, cheese, butter, canned provisions, etc.

In the following table are given quantities and declared values of the leading articles imported into Bangkok during the fiscal years ending March, 1917, 1918, and 1919, in order to show the comparative steadiness of the demand for the articles named. The values are given in silver ticals, one of which at the present rate of exchange equals only \$0.34 United States currency, whereas during 1918 the rate was about \$0.37:

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOODSTUFFS.						
Biscuits.....kilos..	327,872	Ticals. 233,619	57,402	59,141	53,343	61,625
Butter.....do.....	36,454	89,922	42,644	107,349	24,919	75,825
Cereals.....do.....	129,212	24,212	150,655	31,519	200,922	43,146
Cheese.....do.....	6,639	14,491	5,029	12,661	7,547	21,334
Fish:						
Canned.....do.....	225,225	159,859	30,960	50,811	54,764	70,013
All other.....do.....	1,469,677	818,639	2,160,212	950,810	1,291,065	598,825
Flour (cereal).....do.....	2,833,218	573,903	3,074,921	799,059	2,248,291	788,085
Fruit, raw.....do.....	1,810,338	406,195	1,456,230	339,675	1,422,259	491,346
Meat, preserved.....do.....	73,770	140,878	48,627	100,373	40,412	110,483
Milk, canned.....do.....	524,510	319,842	429,292	402,632	359,182	417,794
Molasses.....do.....	10,007,074	334,506	9,638,430	450,088	7,675,224	481,933

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOODSTUFFS—continued.						
Spices and condiments.....kilos.	3,725,584	<i>Ticals.</i> 644,609	2,692,387	<i>Ticals.</i> 459,612	1,834,347	<i>Ticals.</i> 511,298
Sugar.....do	10,595,230	2,918,004	13,922,429	3,662,066	15,435,262	3,631,391
Tea.....do	648,038	797,488	597,776	852,642	788,600	1,099,460
Vegetables, dried.....do	5,186,444	1,121,198	4,247,574	1,165,505	3,509,355	1,337,151
RAW MATERIALS.						
Cement.....kilos.	7,786,928	228,236	8,900,865	250,938	9,071,244	252,351
Cotton, raw.....do	108,793	23,587	102,633	26,762	60,700	17,957
Coal.....metric tons	30,752	878,132	26,356	1,336,378	27,222	1,923,021
Metals, rough.....kilos.	1,331,081	887,869	679,563	807,043	467,714	667,953
Oil, mineral:						
Benzine.....gallons	346,228	409,065	332,051	426,741	302,294	431,525
Kerosene.....do	4,674,103	2,837,287	5,490,565	3,501,387	4,174,120	3,288,588
Liquid fuel.....do	1,378,085	300,626	1,844,827	344,856	1,638,351	474,102
Lubricating.....do	345,905	272,305	381,064	313,685	365,978	354,710
Wood, planks, etc.....pieces	1,953,893	691,218	1,164,755	476,904	1,272,138	457,632
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.						
Aluminum goods.....kilos.	3,925	24,048	4,316	43,885	1,729	16,272
Ammunition and explosives.....do	53,639	123,072	31,557	93,744	67,251	117,039
Arms.....do	78	2,317	393	6,836	132	3,307
Art works.....do		2,213		80,162		1,850
Belting.....kilos.	49,713	179,655	60,892	263,497	73,902	420,430
Bicycles.....number	992	71,502	576	50,192	103	9,882
Brass goods.....kilos.	190,580	521,301	163,312	494,440	187,031	636,670
Brushes.....do	15,929	49,065	14,558	53,999	11,272	53,708
Candles.....do	186,606	99,452	382,518	189,971	311,447	158,179
Celluloid goods.....do	3,073	17,533	3,164	21,095	3,483	24,134
Chemicals.....do	1,446,443	466,317	949,338	434,668	1,088,396	701,532
China and earthenware.....do	3,919,976	1,168,219	2,856,887	917,105	2,906,965	1,143,446
Clocks and watches, etc.....do	30,189	221,588	7,377	153,702	5,118	265,051
Clothing, articles of.....do	99,763	303,646	87,891	279,913	45,867	228,260
Copper goods.....do	10,871	29,788	14,051	41,515	25,888	117,822
Cordage, twine, etc.....do	1,232,822	522,465	1,335,926	756,798	1,034,940	603,470
Cotton goods.....do		17,590,601		24,268,702		25,012,185
Cutlery (except tools).....kilos.	41,269	154,739	49,388	260,782	26,835	189,651
Dyestuffs:						
Aniline colors.....do	46,452	92,233	14,894	25,677	3,335	15,635
Indigo.....do	365,260	180,640	226,914	95,218	123,460	82,407
Other.....do	30,475	35,336	65,294	38,634	44,028	32,234
Electrical goods and apparatus.....do	402,288	851,994	314,592	830,732	414,680	1,123,313
Embroideries, etc.....do	77,968	431,526	45,909	303,753	16,468	251,834
Enameled ware.....do	229,277	314,217	114,701	204,220	125,959	292,002
Fireworks, etc.....do	1,442,419	712,800	1,551,408	813,500	1,502,440	1,080,683
Glass and crystal ware.....do	1,016,046	597,883	516,696	498,260	410,443	530,861
Gold leaf.....taels	38,300	872,500	43,300	3,419,675	48,650	4,409,500
Gunny bags.....bales	32,294	5,359,496	32,808	6,228,079	18,839	5,163,769
Hats and caps.....kilos.	139,233	637,157	147,315	656,945	77,531	291,227
Hemp manufactures, other than cordage.....kilos.	167,084	452,459	65,582	181,702	32,821	133,291
Instruments and apparatus, scientific.....kilos.	17,070	99,956	47,623	154,514	13,348	120,755
Iron and steel manufactures:						
Bars, sections, etc.....kilos.	3,560,957	921,980	1,539,380	653,996	1,868,736	952,722
Galvanized sheets, plain or corrugated.....kilos.	390,732	175,579	188,445	104,295	124,633	109,805
Iron or steel sheets and plates, kilos.....do	468,668	168,669	278,948	234,525	261,154	238,342
Machinery—						
Agricultural.....kilos.	17,213	23,545	2,931	5,004	870	1,253
Dredging.....do					501,016	459,163
Marine.....number	221	212,793	159	101,088	76	151,822
Milling.....kilos.	6,816	7,837	8,148	8,359	4,755	13,272
Sewing.....do	87,820	116,755	67,636	101,318	52,022	108,145
Textile.....do	3	13	5	15	121	200
Other, and parts.....do	1,175,416	985,350	419,018	153,603	227,953	404,828
Machine tools.....do	44,249	63,462	44,873	93,065	44,585	162,187
Nails, rivets, etc.....do	370,136	186,858	236,525	165,737	393,794	370,109
Railway cars, trucks, etc.....do	553,484	300,234	71,951	40,639	18,257	32,934
Railway locomotives.....number			2	18,405	3	23,110
Railway materials.....kilos.	1,712,389	370,766	62,227	30,841	115,407	65,925
Road locomotives.....number			1	8,426		
Wire manufactures—						
Nails.....kilos.	1,269,360	326,610	837,399	312,791	1,149,574	601,542
Other.....do	305,305	170,011	353,644	221,108	212,898	356,263
Other iron and steel manufactures.....kilos.	1,766,357	1,055,731	1,196,769	1,005,197	1,108,416	1,093,349

* 1 tael = 936.25 troy grains.

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Jewelry:		<i>Ticals.</i>		<i>Ticals.</i>		<i>Ticals.</i>
Gold and silverware.....		329,924		30,490		83,913
Plated ware.....		124,794		45,390		85,124
Precious stones—						
Set.....		109,037		105,399		211,394
Lamps, and parts..... kilos.	163,875	379,053	50,061	172,127	34,870	172,220
Lead manufactures..... do.	11,992	21,075	11,801	21,672	4,731	20,152
Leather, and manufactures:						
Leather..... do.	35,848	229,014	35,329	217,622	22,353	267,105
Boots and shoes..... do.	35,436	157,136	29,263	133,257	3,787	40,123
Saddlery..... do.	29,749	112,541	17,451	64,016	1,429	11,943
Other..... do.	116,548	390,486	89,141	335,909	39,004	205,438
Linen goods..... do.	15,758	88,727	18,368	105,229	6,541	65,363
Matches..... do.	2,291,399	1,516,359	1,947,109	1,354,389	2,594,396	2,532,776
Mattings and rattan goods, etc. do.	3,924,022	1,139,609	5,674,969	1,245,439	4,815,323	1,516,486
Medicines..... do.	828,478	1,246,441	903,947	1,313,394	980,485	1,832,977
Motor cars..... number	190	519,845	120	328,294	170	507,599
Motor cycles..... do.	41	21,364	62	52,334	85	25,299
Musical instruments..... kilos.	15,263	64,011	9,895	52,715	12,772	94,108
Nickel manufactures..... do.	16,850	42,865	17,966	66,416	11,453	49,012
Oilcloth, etc..... do.	86,867	87,217	40,204	56,234	16,307	60,449
Opium..... chests.	1,100	2,772,024	1,850	5,441,686	1,150	2,998,097
Painter's colors..... kilos.	1,095,249	572,330	531,150	382,263	309,986	361,799
Paper:						
Books, music, etc..... do.	32,693	81,677	21,167	67,601	26,619	109,377
Other printed matter..... do.	107,711	102,137	281,512	140,338	439,419	567,790
Paper manufactures..... do.	344,216	382,611	559,309	358,054	290,191	491,327
Paper, unprinted..... do.	1,987,718	1,064,524	1,464,458	940,811	1,200,643	1,036,771
Perfumery and cosmetics..... do.	306,444	545,834	225,297	430,840	123,767	265,806
Photographic goods:						
Cameras..... do.	218	3,152	1,230	6,896	212	4,806
Other..... do.	45,197	357,095	40,340	451,984	38,209	398,447
Rubber goods:						
Tires..... do.	59,334	232,822	57,290	261,446	80,995	352,541
Other rubber goods..... do.	26,103	163,342	30,369	189,364	32,066	207,794
Silk manufactures:						
Native garments..... do.	2,014	60,224	1,920	59,237	2,536	85,083
Piece goods..... do.	125,208	3,013,848	95,585	2,758,289	96,990	3,538,635
Other..... do.	16,553	242,758	9,153	220,144	13,163	498,144
Soap:						
Toilet..... do.	79,340	103,626	55,541	101,996	40,037	135,006
Other..... do.	773,065	324,127	1,134,603	512,600	729,432	608,654
Sporting goods and games..... do.	208,223	250,603	182,895	271,868	38,488	106,314
Stationery, other than paper..... do.	244,125	271,067	114,889	247,058	106,029	303,994
Tiles..... number.	942,606	79,824	638,847	59,706	278,138	17,413
Tin manufactures..... kilos.	29,491	52,205	11,282	39,673	122,894	85,994
Tobacco:						
Cigars..... do.	60,925	207,094	51,209	201,727	34,502	166,444
Cigarettes..... do.	547,494	1,530,416	468,182	1,523,821	658,595	2,425,297
Other..... do.	369,767	503,296	380,894	603,249	336,201	636,361
Tobaccoist supplies..... do.	66,912	185,152	44,161	118,342	45,692	144,880
Tools, other than machine..... do.	487,613	579,051	291,187	382,943	398,120	540,078
Treasure:						
Silver coins.....		602,834		231,622		115,347
Copper coins.....		21,458		18,209		
Umbrellas:						
Cotton and silk..... number.	237,196	246,117	137,401	157,370	77,184	113,919
Paper..... do.	511,181	161,873	675,486	219,999	696,551	268,834
Varnish..... kilos.	50,892	42,159	68,358	60,119	39,276	41,958
Wax..... do.	212,061	109,229	338,198	185,390	179,668	118,797
Wine, beer, spirits.....		2,264,524		2,147,916		1,602,327
Wood manufactures:						
Furniture..... do.	90,302	134,390	40,482	60,702	19,327	38,021
Other..... do.	350,545	161,356	368,614	169,970	482,904	165,772
Woolen goods..... do.	59,202	349,558	63,846	385,113	28,872	272,087
Yarn, cotton:						
White and gray..... do.	1,017,040	829,621	1,147,925	1,633,539	611,813	1,385,369
Colored—						
Turkey red, etc..... do.	77,825	166,473	64,205	242,614	101,419	555,638
Other..... do.	313,350	708,608	377,095	1,530,643	551,220	2,071,584
Sewing cotton..... do.	193,226	580,082	107,108	696,738	52,676	342,829
Zinc manufactures..... do.	60,742	36,476	48,077	40,830	56,931	64,508

Review of the Import Trade.

During the fiscal year 1918-19 the value of the import trade of the Kingdom for the first time exceeded 100,000,000 ticals. The

leading items showing increase were: Cotton goods, a gain of 700,000 ticals; metal manufactures, 1,600,000 ticals; silk goods, 1,000,000 ticals; foodstuffs, 700,000 ticals; paper and paper manufactures, 600,000 ticals; medicines, 500,000 ticals; machinery, 500,000 ticals; cigarettes, 900,000 ticals; matches, 1,100,000 ticals. However, in the majority of these imports higher prices accounted for the increased values, in some instances the quantities even showing reductions. Prior to the war cheaper labor enabled European manufacturers to produce various goods at prices with which American makers could not compete, but now it appears that a level has been reached and that a larger share in Siam's import trade may profitably be sought for by American manufacturers.

Generally speaking, Siam uses all sorts of manufactured articles, owing to the fact that there is practically no local manufacturing. The articles most in demand are electrical supplies, motor cars, metal manufactures and machinery, sanitary appliances, medicines, paints and oilcloth, railway and tramway equipment, telephone and telegraph apparatus, paper, and especially cotton goods. The value of the imports of cotton textiles for 1918-19 was 25,012,185 ticals. Mineral and lubricating oils are also important items in Siam's import trade.

Siamese Exports to Foreign Countries.

The following table gives the principal exports from Siam to foreign countries during the fiscal years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19, the quantities being given in short tons and the values in silver ticals:

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Ticals.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Ticals.</i>	<i>Short tons.</i>	<i>Ticals.</i>
Armadillo skins.....	23	32,610	20	31,366	19	31,956
Bones.....	397	24,298	283	17,469	290	21,147
Cardamoms.....	183	222,870	190	197,968	402	440,503
Cotton.....	379	88,079	177	84,708	270	84,852
Damar.....	119	42,481	66	13,722	42	10,703
Fish.....	12,680	1,688,216	13,268	1,608,914	11,988	1,366,398
Gamboge.....	25	103,271	45	219,385	25	118,820
Gum benzoin.....	3	4,560	4	10,423	33	82,906
Hides and skins, etc.....	13,206	2,507,240	15,179	2,473,305	12,947	2,055,377
Horns.....	275	85,907	84	32,134	335	99,791
Lac, stick or crude.....	1,235	738,267	614	402,445	409	384,280
Mussels.....	1,798	478,396	2,226	621,395	3,512	1,020,568
Pepper.....	798	599,127	1,619	996,242	1,575	1,410,777
Precious stones.....		358,865		470,630		575,100
Rice and paddy.....	1,318,966	99,965,372	1,249,676	97,861,658	946,762	132,096,385
Rubber.....	46	34,247	48	35,751	33	30,212
Salt.....	28,506	224,499	26,397	319,536	24,681	326,863
Silk and manufactures:						
Piere goods.....		1,187,628		1,505,917		1,606,111
Raw.....	103	570,843	88	608,524	32	298,287
Wollram (tungsten) ore.....	86	162,057	30	44,560		
Wood:						
Teak.....	44,735	5,078,849	44,825	5,506,368	36,930	5,597,408
Agilla.....	13	49,056	31	51,117	33	65,631
Sapan.....	3,387	211,373	175	17,882	744	40,762
Yang.....	8,868	4,077	10,787	479,149	9,241	565,794
Pradu.....	3,852	111,322	1,214	39,347	4,406	166,235

The value of the exports of native products for 1918-19 exceeded that of the previous year by more than 38,000,000 ticals. The value of the rice exports, however, accounted for 89 per cent of the total gain, while the actual volume of the shipments of this product was

4,500,000 piculs less than that of the previous year, and was the lowest amount recorded in six years. The unprecedented advance in the price of rice was due to the heavy demand for Siam rice from abroad, owing to failure of the rice crop in British India. Other native products showing increases for 1918-19 were: Tobacco, 600,000 ticals; pepper, 400,000; and sugar, 200,000. The teak wood exports for 1918-19 showed a decline of 7,895 tons, but the value was increased by 91,040 ticals. The average value of teak wood before the war was 101 ticals per ton, but during last year the average cost per ton was 151 ticals. Siam is an important contributor to the world's supply of tin, but as the mining for this metal is confined to the Siamese Malaya and the ore is shipped direct to the British Straits Settlement, the Bangkok customs contain no record of the transactions connected therewith.

American Trade with Siam.

The value of imports from the United States into Siam for the fiscal year 1918-19 reached \$2,475,104 gold, as compared with \$1,775,529 for 1917-18, \$1,627,166 for 1916-17, \$1,135,883 for 1915-16, and \$1,041,893 for 1914-15. The foregoing figures show that United States trade with Siam has made fair progress during the last five years, although lack of direct shipping facilities, American business houses, and American banks handicaps this trade. The factors, however, which have tended to establish firmer trade connections between the United States and Siam during the last few years have been the continued yearly visits of American trade representatives, who on their first visit, at least, brought samples with them, and the more liberal attitude of the manufacturers and export houses toward the Siamese importers.

In the following table, which gives the leading articles imported into Siam from the United States and their value during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1917, 1918, and 1919, it will be noted that United States trade with Siam now covers a large variety of articles, as there is a demand in Siam for all classes of commodities required by modern communities in other countries:

Articles.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Ammunition and explosives.....	83	.....	\$20,685
Bicycles.....	190	5545	147
Biscuits.....	2	2,317	58
Boots and shoes.....	2,931	3,942	1,198
Chemicals and medicines.....	37,338	43,205	33,256
Cigarettes.....	330,303	246,096	405,285
Clocks, watches, and parts.....	8,378	10,562	8,120
Copper.....	.....	.....	5,474
Cotton goods.....	14,225	8,235	20,730
Cutlery.....	4,103	6,710	2,391
Electrical goods and apparatus.....	64,592	53,104	129,423
Fish, canned.....	3,791	1,470	1,186
Flour.....	9,387	4,378	194
Foodstuffs, n. e. s.....	16,582	21,259	46,494
Glass manufactures.....	7,128	4,288	2,964
Instruments, scientific.....	3,830	3,799	2,793
Jewelry.....	1,686	4,036	7,805
Lamps and parts.....	9,514	13,110	16,644
Leather and dressed skins.....	384	2,136	2,134
Lubricating oil.....	41,696	38,906	46,434
Machinery.....	224,795	80,781	278,667
Machine bedding.....	12,280	8,200	8,927
Metal manufactures.....	223,214	245,015	619,088
Metals, n. e. s.....	556	15,395	30,273
Milk, canned.....	2,594	7,082	7,448
Mineral oil.....	219,410	434,537	294,198

Articles.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Motor cars and parts.....	\$155,877	\$169,920	\$185,928
Motor cycles.....	2,274	2,932	3,396
Oilcloth.....	4,181	2,129	8,898
Paints.....	6,946	1,858	10,785
Paper and manufactures.....	8,843	7,564	48,049
Perfumery and cosmetics.....	2,298	3,256	3,915
Photographic goods.....	4,394	829	889
Railroad material and trucks.....	2,943	10,718	10,355
Raw materials, n. o. s.....	77	12,701	18,922
Rubber goods.....	11,022	13,443	29,581
Sewing machines.....	21,121	6,861	18,595
Soap.....	958	1,833	904
Sporting goods and games.....	3,462	1,253	314
Stationery.....	6,226	3,897	11,194
Tools, other than machines.....	100,822	65,416	48,862
Wood manufactures.....	5,746	3,145	1,994
Zinc.....	7,360	10,717	30,340

The export of Siamese products to the United States during the fiscal year 1918-19 was greatly hindered by lack of shipping facilities and import restrictions, but during the following year, although no ships sailed direct from Siam to America, yet considerably larger quantities of Siamese raw products were invoiced for shipments, the goods being forwarded to Singapore or Hongkong for transshipment to United States ports. Siam offers quite an interesting variety of gums, spices, woods, and other raw products of the field and jungle, which could be profitably used by American manufacturers.

Declared Exports to United States.

The quantity and declared value of the exports invoiced at the consulate at Bangkok for shipment to the United States for the fiscal years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18		1918-19	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Gamboge.....			9,516	\$13,085	3,781	\$5,418
Gums:						
Benzoin.....	533	\$304			7,691	7,001
Damar.....			4,800	1,019		
Hides, buffalo.....	79,696	19,907	3,250	913	71,852	15,807
Lac, stick or crude.....	117,756	17,249	208,007	46,285	226,907	69,658
Pepper:						
Black.....					10,390	2,590
White.....	78,549	15,065			43,130	14,282
Precious stones:						
Sapphires.....				1,224		12,641
Other.....						1,621
Rice.....			302,400	12,124		
Tungsten ore.....	131,040	69,462	44,800	22,100		
Wood: Teak squares and planks.....		45,166		95,226		64,073
All other articles.....		1,547		8,170		276
Total.....		169,030		200,146		199,257

The only shipments from Siam to the American insular possessions for year under review were sent to Manila and consisted of 33,602 piculs of white rice, valued at \$115,173; 122 carats of rubies and sapphires, valued at \$1,619; and notions, valued at \$193.

Short Rice Crop—Mining Possibilities.

The export of Siam rice to foreign countries during last year fell below the usual million or more short tons, reaching only 946,762 tons against 1,249,675 tons in the fiscal year 1917-18. The

price, however, especially during the last quarter of 1918-19, reached unprecedented figures and continued to advance until in June, 1919, the price per picul (133½ pounds) of white rice was 35 ticals, as compared with 7 to 8 ticals per picul in normal years. Owing to the continued heavy foreign demand for rice the Siamese Government fearing a shortage for home consumption prohibited its export, except under license, from July 13, 1919.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the extensive irrigation project now in hand, for which dredging machinery, valued at 459,163 ticals was received from the United States. During the war several plantations for growing the castor-oil plant were started, all of which gave good promise for success, but the final result was a failure owing to extensive damage to the plants by caterpillars. An experiment is now being made in growing lemon grass in place of the castor-oil plant.

American mining experts have recently visited the extensive mineral-bearing areas in the Siamese Malaya and are said to have been favorably impressed with the mining possibilities in that region. The Siamese Government will soon issue new mining regulations to replace those of 1909, and in due time copies of the new act will be published.

The Siamese tin and wolfram situations were reviewed in COMMERCE REPORTS for January 18, August 28, and September 6, 1919.

Progress in Railway Construction—Roads.

The extension of the Siamese Northern Railway, which has been in progress for several years, was hindered during the year under review owing to the difficulty of getting rails and other materials from abroad, but the embankments for the extension have been completed up to the city of Chiangmai. The southern line was completed and joined up with the British railway system of the Federated Malay States and international traffic was inaugurated on the west coast in the fiscal year 1917-18. During 1918-19 the embankments on the east coast branch of this line were completed up to the Kelantan frontier. On the Siamese Eastern line an extension toward French Indo-China is also under consideration with the object of linking up with new lines extended from the latter country, and eventually it is hoped to establish through railway connections between Bangkok and Saigon. The surveys for this purpose are already in progress and are to be completed within two years' time.

A number of Siamese students are being sent each year to the United States to study railway engineering and management. Under the efficient directorship of the Commissioner General of the State Railways, modern methods are rapidly being introduced and the entire workings of the railways will eventually be unified, and in due time the standard-gauge portions of the railways may be converted into meter gauge so that it will be possible to run trains through to Rangoon and Burma, and Saigon, Indo-China. The 24-hour notation of time and the metric system of weights and measures are used on all the State railways in Siam.

Considerable attention has already been given to road making in connection with the new railway extensions, and an American engineer has joined this service.

Financial Conditions—Banking.

According to the recently issued report of the Financial Adviser, Siam's national debt at the close of the fiscal year March 31, 1919, amounted to £6,702,220, but this amount will be reduced by £68,260 during the current year.

Owing to the heavy demand of the local banks for currency to finance the export of the new rice crop it was found necessary, during the last four months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, to greatly expand the paper currency, so that by the end of the year the notes in circulation reached 113,766,985 ticals as compared with 59,644,755 ticals in the fiscal year 1918, an increase of over 90 per cent. In order to conserve the silver in the treasury, the note issue was declared temporarily inconvertible. A new 1-tical note was issued, 6,000,000 of which were in circulation by the end of the year. Owing to the difficulty in getting notes printed some of these unissued notes were temporarily issued as surcharged 50-tical notes.

The bank demand rate for drafts on London remained unchanged at the figure of 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to the tical up to the end of the year under review, but during the following year the rate fluctuated considerably. The local exchange quotations for the Siamese silver tical at Bangkok on October 1, 1919, were: On New York bank bills, demand United States gold \$0.34 $\frac{1}{2}$; on London 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and on Paris 292. The equivalent of exchange for demand drafts on London in Siamese currency was: £1=12 ticals, against 13.08 ticals in 1917-18.

Owing to the continued high price of silver, the Siamese Government in September of the current year published an amendment to the Gold Standard Act, in order to protect the issue of silver coinage, to the effect that "the theoretical unit of the Siamese monetary system shall be the tical of 61 centigrammes of pure gold." The Government finds it inexpedient to receive gold at Bangkok for coinage, but for the present the Siamese Ministry of Finance will continue to receive gold abroad, and will issue in Bangkok legal currency in exchange at the rate of 2,434 ticals for every 100 ticals weight (1,500 grammes) of pure gold received, or 11.88 ticals to £1. The minimum amount of each separate transaction is limited to £5,000. The gold standard reserve fund for the maintenance of exchange amounted to £1,290,672 up to March 31, 1919.

Two additions were made to the foreign banking interests in Bangkok during the year by the opening of branches of the Banks of Taiwan and of Canton. There are no American banking facilities in Siam, except an American agency with a foreign bank.

Bangkok Shipping and Passenger Traffic.

Bangkok remains the only port in Siam of interest to foreign shippers, as practically all goods destined for Siam are landed here, but, with the exception of goods shipped from Oriental ports, such merchandise is carried by the liners only as far as Singapore or Hongkong, where transshipment is effected for Bangkok by local vessels. As United States shipping firms now have no difficulty in issuing through bills of lading to Bangkok this arrangement gives the exporter no anxiety. The Bangkok importer, however, is inconvenienced by the loss of time, and often the goods are damaged by rough handling received during the transfer from ship to ship,

therefore, strong packing cases should be provided for goods shipped to Siam.

British vessels now dominate the foreign shipping at this port, where formerly the German ships took the lead. The total number of calls at Bangkok by foreign ships in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, was 577 of 560,816 tons, and those under Siamese flag numbered 249 of 122,286 tons, giving a total for inward clearings of 826 vessels of 683,102 tons for 1918-19, as compared with 1,009 vessels of 796,232 tons in 1917-18. Among the ships arriving in Bangkok during the twelvemonth under review, 125 vessels of 140,786 tons came from Hongkong, 516 vessels of 386,380 tons from Singapore, 39 vessels of 45,857 tons from China, 15 vessels of 9,807 tons from British India, 32 vessels of 18,054 tons from Indo-China, 10 vessels of 17,603 tons from Japan, 48 vessels of 51,676 tons from the Dutch Indies, 2 vessels of 4,627 tons in ballast from the Philippine Islands, and 2 vessels of 2,453 tons in ballast from Penang. There was no inward clearing of vessels from American or European ports during the year, and only 1 ship cleared outward for an American port, and 3 ships for European ports.

The passenger movement for 1918-19 consisted of 69,152 arrivals and 39,324 departures, an increase of 28,920 in the arrivals and of 1,187 in the departures as compared with 1917-18. As in former years, the passenger traffic was mainly limited to Chinese laborers who come and depart in almost equal numbers during each year.

Parcel-Post Service.

Parcel-post service between the United States and Siam, via Hongkong, came into operation on October 10, 1918. The rate from Siam to the United States is 95 stangs (about 35 cents gold) for parcels up to 1 pound in weight, and 40 stangs (13 cents gold) for each additional pound, each parcel being limited to 11 pounds in weight. From the United States to Siam parcels can be prepaid only as far as Hongkong, and in order to cover the cost of transmission from the latter place to Bangkok the recipient must pay 95 stangs (about 35 cents gold) for each parcel. As far as can be ascertained, this arrangement is now working satisfactorily and is being taken advantage of by a large number of Siamese buyers of American goods. This service will be an important aid in bringing about a more general knowledge and subsequent demand for a great variety of useful American manufactures which hitherto had not found their way out to Siam because of the lack of parcel-post facilities.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 62a

November 26, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Leading Items of Import.....	1	Exports from Bagdad and Bassorah.....	9
Imports by articles.....	2	Natural resources.....	9
Sources of imports.....	3	Market for machinery.....	9
Piece goods and dates chief exports.....	6	Irrigation projects.....	10
Export trade in detail.....	7	River transportation.....	10
Exports through Bassorah by countries.....	8	Railways.....	11

MESOPOTAMIA.

By Consul Oscar S. Helzer, Bagdad.

The total commerce of Mesopotamia for the calendar year 1919 amounted to \$95,453,362, which is a much larger volume of business than ever transacted before in one year. The division of this business is shown in the following figures: Imports through Bassorah, \$45,390,819; imports through Bagdad, \$14,311,201; total imports, \$59,702,020; exports through Bagdad, \$24,038,166; exports through Bassorah, \$11,713,176; total exports, \$35,751,342; total foreign trade, \$95,453,362.

Leading Items of Import.

Cotton goods amounting to over \$28,000,000 accounts for 47 per cent of the total importation into Mesopotamia. It is estimated to be four times the amount in value and double the quantity compared with the normal importation before the war. The cause of this unusually large importation was the depletion of the markets in Mesopotamia and Persia during the war. For about four years the only imports reaching Bagdad came in through the desert from Bassorah at great risk and expense, as ordinary communication between Bagdad and Bassorah was cut off. About one-half of the cotton goods imported by Bagdad merchants goes ultimately to Persia. On account of the disturbances in Russia, the route to northern Persia via Batum has been unsafe for some time, and consequently Persia has been supplied to a larger extent than usual through Bagdad.

The cotton goods imported for the local market are chiefly cheap shirtings and drills used by the Arabs to make a long garment reaching from the shoulder to the ankle with a tight belt about the waist. This is usually the only garment worn by the poorer classes.

Toward the close of 1919 the cotton-goods market became glutted with goods bought at high prices. Purchasers in Bagdad had no courage to buy large quantities for the Persian market, owing to the instability of the Persian money (kran), which had been abnormally high but is gradually moving back toward its normal value. In

addition, the constantly increasing costs of living in Bagdad, with increased rents, clerk hire, etc., are not equalized by increased profits. On the whole, however, it was a prosperous year from a financial point of view.

Sugar is the next largest item in imports, shipments amounting to \$7,078,719 and accounting for 11 per cent of the total imports in 1919. A large quantity of sugar is consumed in Mesopotamia and much is exported to Persia. From 12,000 to 15,000 bags of sugar (220 pounds each) arrive monthly in Bagdad via Bassorah. During 1919 nearly all the sugar came from India, but was originally from Java and China with the exception of loaf sugar from Egypt. Recently Belgium shipped 20,000 bags of loaf sugar directly to Bassorah for Bagdad.

Tea is imported chiefly from India and Ceylon for the Persian market. There is a large stock on hand in Bagdad and the market price has depreciated. The total value of the amount imported during 1919 was \$2,115,478, equal to 3.5 per cent of the total imports for the year. Silk manufactures were imported to the extent of \$2,089,387, being 3.5 per cent of the total imports. Since the occupation of Bagdad by the British in March, 1917, the Ottoman Tobacco Regie, which had a monopoly of all tobacco business in Mesopotamia, has been prevented from doing business here, and anyone may now import and sell tobacco by paying the 10 per cent ad valorem duty. Large quantities of cigarettes are imported and sold throughout Mesopotamia. Grain, pulse, and flour, imported chiefly from India in 1919, to the extent of \$1,755,358, is less than half the amount imported in 1918. Ordinarily this country exports these products. The sale of woolen goods and their reexport to Persia are steadily on the increase. England supplied nearly all of the woolen goods imported. Large quantities of cigarette paper are imported from Italy and France. The market is at present well stocked.

Before 1914 there were very few automobiles in all Mesopotamia. During the war it is estimated that 5,000 cars and trucks were brought in for transportation purposes. Now that the war is over it is impossible to carry on without the automobile. The native population and the foreigners are investing in automobiles, mostly of the light type, which have proved to be the best adapted to this country. The lighter popular-priced American cars are most frequently met. Some of the heavier makes are also coming in now. The market has not yet been fully supplied and orders are still standing unfilled owing to the difficulty in obtaining cars fast enough from the United States and Europe. Two good machine shops have been erected in Bagdad for repairing and setting up automobiles.

Imports by Articles.

The values of the imports into Mesopotamia through Bagdad and Bassorah are shown in detail for the years 1912, 1918, and 1919 in the following table; the large quantities of supplies brought in for the military authorities are not included in these figures:

Articles.	1912	1918	1919
Animals, living.....			\$118,442
Apparel.....	\$24,622	\$323,065	731,058
Belting for machinery.....		582	3,054
Books, printed, and printed matter, maps, and charts.....		11,300	19,288

Articles.	1912	1918	1919
Boots and shoes.		\$66,587	\$194,978
Bristles and fiber for brushes and brooms.		8,534	
Brushes and brooms.		1,933	3,179
Building and engineering materials.		32,278	35,770
Candles of all kinds.	\$28,028	74,829	147,143
Canes and rattans.		4,205	6,059
Carpets.			1,377,934
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof.		17,092	46,678
Chalk, French.		4,373	12
Charcoal.	58,222		
Chemicals and chemical preparations.		50,992	102,677
Chinese and Japanese ware.		2,641	10,830
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof.		28,191	51,150
Coal, coke, and patent fuel.	257,771	231,290	231,958
Coffee.	284,856	598,162	31,944
Colr matting.		71,866	15,488
Cordage and rope of vegetable fiber.	69,720		53,205
Coral.		2,184	
Cotton textiles.	5,363,183	17,010,168	28,558,632
Cotton, raw.		(a)	97,050
Cutlery.		37,790	60,412
Cycles (other than motor cycles), parts thereof, and accessories.		6,475	8,315
Drugs and medicines.	129,095	94,510	195,349
Dyeing and tanning substances.	96,712	168,930	327,053
Earthenware and porcelain.	24,476	45,739	80,189
Fish.		3,269	4,963
Flour.		452,703	357,928
Fruits and vegetables.		277,303	514,103
Furniture and cabinet ware.		66,058	83,385
Glass and glassware.	93,777	187,810	329,258
Grain, pulse, and flour.	97,378	4,218,419	1,755,358
Gums and resins.		27,831	260,401
Hair, and manufactures of.		13,871	187,993
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.		97,182	369,119
Hemp manufactures.		1,061	287
Hides and skins, raw.		630	25,106
Instruments, apparatus, appliances, and parts thereof.		42,457	118,120
Jewelry.			10,438
Jute textiles.	466,085	31,817	239,490
Leather.		54,305	160,221
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits.	109,840	49,452	925,039
Machinery and machines.	315,463	28,831	167,445
Matches.	101,398	368,544	571,130
Mats and matting, n. e. s.		8,802	11,457
Metals and ores.	350,177	202,111	793,125
Milk.		29,759	25,581
Motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof.		20,262	264,980
Oilcloth and floorcloth.		1,682	19,134
Oils.	301,273	85,905	243,234
Opium.		2,099	1,588
Packing, engine and boiler, of all kinds, including asbestos.			2,803
Paints and painters' materials.		345	60,762
Paper and pasteboard.		138,895	73,517
Paper, cigarette.			82,553
Paper-making materials.			15,173
Perfumery (not being perfumed spirits).		6,438	20,924
Pitch, tar, and damar.		28	2,125
Polishes.		18,160	38,396
Precious stones and pearls, unset.			20,548
Prints, engravings, and pictures.		28,242	2,182
Provisions and oilman's stores.	391,158	251,563	331,063
Salt.			13,343
Seeds.		40,530	110,210
Silk textiles.	73,720	430,566	2,089,387
Silk, raw.		(b)	379,688
Ships, parts of, including launches and boats.		44,092	70,339
Smokers' requisites.		40,463	740,011
Soap.	60,641	229,430	731,110
Spices.	130,837	357,532	260,530
Stationery.	185,657	136,596	93,822
Sticks and whips.		460	9,583
Stone and marble.		2,806	17,538
Sugar.	1,421,976	4,587,368	7,078,719
Tallow and stearine.		2,687	4,931
Tea.	116,035	2,117,630	2,115,478
Tea chests and date boxes, entire or in sections.	720,946	83,105	643,952
Tobacco.	134,302	906,581	1,904,948
Toilet requisites.		72,650	66,447
Toys and requisites for games and sports.		9,613	71,989
Tumbak.			158,289
Typewriters.		2,250	15,692
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings.		7,015	14,692
Wax of all kinds.		804	4,424
Wood and timber.	341,068	846,329	204,704
Wool textiles.	531,139	167,979	309,513

* Included in cotton textiles.

* Included in silk textiles.

Articles.	1912	1913	1919
Wool, raw.....		(a)	824, 136
Articles imported by post.....		813, 030	328, 328
All other articles.....	8440, 745	320, 354	1, 583, 288
Total.....	12, 914, 285	35, 932, 350	50, 735, 689

* Included in wool textiles.

Sources of Imports.

The following is a table showing the value of articles imported through the port of Bassorah into Mesopotamia, with countries of origin, during May to December, 1918, and all of 1919; official figures are not obtainable further back than May, 1918:

Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919	Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919
Animals:			Coal, coke, and patent fuel—Continued.		
England.....	\$481, 090		Persia.....	83, 660	38, 694
India.....		\$1, 364	Arabia.....	509	3, 324
Arabia.....		637	Coffee:		
Apparel:			India (mostly from Brazil).....	167, 694	29, 123
India.....	142, 716	653, 748	Persia.....	4, 945	4, 689
England.....	1, 801	44, 530	Arabia.....	8, 391	683
Persia.....	2, 851	19, 425	Other countries.....	45	
Arabia.....	55	1, 267	Coir, fiber:		
Other countries.....	1, 468	1, 335	India.....	7, 429	12, 707
Telling for machinery:			Persia.....	1, 563	101
England.....	310	2, 861	Arabia.....	8, 002	2, 639
India.....		197	Cordage and ropes, etc.:		
Books, printed matter, maps, and charts:			India.....		37, 189
India.....	9, 722	10, 594	England.....		475
Other countries.....	306	1, 522	Persia.....		6, 862
Boots and shoes:			Arabia.....		6, 113
India (American make).....	55, 114	154, 374	Cotton textiles:		
England.....		5, 702	India.....	3, 953, 500	10, 943, 211
Persia.....	2, 182	1, 092	England.....	3, 996, 566	7, 381, 832
Arabia.....		2, 736	Persia (from England).....	2, 808, 218	2, 525, 088
Other countries.....		1, 483	Arabia.....	53	28, 924
Brushes and brooms:			Other countries.....	2, 730	277, 385
India.....	2, 386	3, 179	Cotton, raw:		
Persia.....	16		India.....	(a)	29, 367
Building and engineering materials:			Persia.....	(a)	37, 474
India.....	5, 257	23, 412	Arabia.....	(a)	5, 694
England.....	7, 958	4, 451	Cutlery:		
Persia.....	10, 333	2, 145	India (made in England).....	29, 075	56, 264
Arabia.....		762	Other countries.....	873	997
Candles of all kinds:			Cycles:		
India.....	11, 919	107, 315	India (made in Japan).....	5, 772	6, 726
Persia.....		1, 550	England.....		1, 496
Arabia.....		779	Drugs and medicines:		
Canes and rattans:			India.....	62, 111	194, 165
India.....	2, 554	1, 646	England.....	3, 346	22, 297
Persia.....		130	Persia.....	4, 750	10, 685
Arabia.....		4, 283	Arabia.....		3, 124
Carriages and carts, and parts thereof:			Other countries.....		127
India.....	11, 960	34, 409	Dyeing and tanning substances:		
England.....		5, 261	India.....	64, 835	271, 842
Persia.....	140	1, 201	England.....	754	1, 277
Arabia.....	285	1, 170	Persia.....	15, 593	32, 466
Chemicals and chemical preparations:			Other countries.....	2, 396	2, 285
India.....	31, 638	101, 112	Earthenware and porcelain:		
England.....	2, 995	10, 927	India.....	26, 146	66, 806
Persia.....	2, 427	636	England.....	481	1, 523
Other countries.....	2, 588		Persia.....	6, 689	1, 321
Chinese and Japanese ware:			Arabia.....		115
India.....		6, 994	Fish:		
Persia.....		3, 109	India.....	126	1, 979
Clocks, watches, and parts:			Persia.....	823	681
India.....	26, 790	45, 770	Arabia.....	2, 228	2, 689
England.....		366	Flour:		
Coal, coke, and patent fuel:			India.....	324, 969	237, 749
India.....	108, 425	202, 519	Persia.....	5, 682	120, 279
England.....	150	12, 632			

* Included in cotton textiles.

Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919	Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919
Fruits and vegetables:			Metals and ores:		
India.....	\$109,850	\$208,564	India, England, and America.....	\$78,050	\$323,011
Persia.....	36,505	48,512	England.....	62,774	270,274
Arabia.....	34,880	31,200	Persia.....	6,712	12,648
Other countries.....	327	.....	Other countries.....	16,004	370
Furniture and cabinet ware:			Milk:		
India.....	36,355	65,210	India.....	3,129	24,280
England.....	871	9,393	Other countries.....	.....	1,321
Other countries.....	490	1,359	Motor cars, motor cycles, and parts thereof:		
Glass and glassware:			India (from America)...	15,122	179,400
India (mostly from Japan).....	118,736	275,582	England.....	1,956	38,271
England.....	872	4,978	Other countries.....	461	3,137
Persia.....	2,844	2,994	Oilcloth and floorcloth:		
Other countries.....	107	6,637	India.....	606	11,144
Grain, pulse, and flour:			England.....	.....	1,900
India.....	1,759,978	1,019,734	Persia.....	.....	67
Persia.....	205,960	415,220	Oils:		
Arabia.....	75,690	252,373	India.....	8,581	53,092
Other countries.....	2,271	.....	England.....	.....	10,145
Gums and resins:			Persia.....	21,273	161,841
India.....	22,044	10,268	Arabia.....	7,255	6,896
Arabia.....	52	1,775	Optum: Persia.....	1,236	1,583
Other countries.....	406	2,626	Packing, engine and boiler, of all kinds, including asbestos:		
Hair, and manufactures of:			India.....	.....	292
India.....	7,938	169,010	England.....	.....	2,511
Persia.....	4,119	13,410	Paints and painters' materials:		
Arabia.....	127	2,031	India.....	.....	29,002
Hardware, excluding cutlery and electro ware:			England.....	.....	18,539
India (chiefly from England).....	53,171	299,033	Arabia.....	.....	3
England.....	.....	51,646	Paper and pasteboard:		
Persia.....	536	2,035	India (from Japan and England).....	52,442	57,755
Arabia.....	43	1,852	England.....	38,666	4,933
Other countries.....	.....	1,450	Other countries.....	8,866	.....
Hides and skins, raw:			Paper-making materials:		
India.....	228	2,859	India.....	.....	11,349
Persia.....	386	3,061	England.....	.....	3,063
Arabia.....	.....	3,969	Perfumery (not being perfumed spirits):		
Instruments, apparatus, appliances, and parts:			India.....	3,904	13,030
India, (from England)...	33,439	105,482	England.....	.....	4,308
England.....	2,255	11,971	Arabia.....	226	1,230
Persia.....	308	337	Other countries.....	61	949
Jewelry:			Pitch, tar, and damar:		
India.....	.....	9,426	India.....	.....	2,112
England.....	.....	724	Other countries.....	29	13
Arabia.....	.....	287	Polishes:		
Jute textiles:			India (from England)...	11,359	31,855
India.....	22,427	220,620	England.....	243	2,557
England.....	.....	2,996	Persia.....	723	333
Persia.....	364	1,176	Prints, engravings, and pictures:		
Arabia.....	.....	2,019	India.....	10,642	1,874
Leather:			England.....	14,723	.....
India.....	46,625	114,405	Persia.....	2,877	.....
England.....	39	1,243	Provisions and oilman's stores:		
Persia.....	2,268	503	India (from England)...	141,229	261,810
Other countries.....	.....	1,340	England.....	303	33,001
Liquors, including methylated and perfumed spirits:			Persia.....	8,382	2,427
India.....	5,162	269,045	Arabia.....	2,672	1,780
England.....	28,160	530,100	Other countries.....	1,039	2,220
Persia.....	8,148	120	Seeds:		
Other countries.....	1,022	1,440	India.....	9,755	76,165
Machinery and machines:			England.....	9	.....
India (from England)...	17,545	63,107	Persia.....	10,976	8,645
England.....	6,295	39,606	Arabia.....	18	3,492
Persia.....	1,822	5,841	Ships, parts of, including launches and boats:		
Other countries.....	.....	11,793	India.....	19,945	30,424
Matches:			England.....	21,454	30,915
India.....	35,845	121,325	Other countries.....	753	.....
England.....	32,937	187,063	Silk textiles:		
Persia.....	8,702	51,823	India.....	254,474	1,507,730
Arabia.....	2,097	30,500	England.....	11,715	9,220
Other countries.....	246,916	131,065	Persia.....	5,801	16,496
Mats and matting:			Other countries.....	1,111	22,245
India.....	4,627	6,703			
Persia.....	1,018	859			
Arabia.....	2,110	3,035			
Other countries.....	19,284	.....		

Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919	Articles and countries of origin.	May-December, 1918.	1919
Silk, raw:			Tobacco:		
India.....	(a)	\$97,347	India, (chiefly from America and Eng-land).....	\$351,848	\$682,671
England.....	(a)	799	England.....	88,580	424,069
Persia.....	(a)	1,560	Persia.....	19,785	32,628
Arabia.....	(a)	26,933	Arabia.....	3,999	2,359
Smokers' requisites:			Other countries.....	22,741	45,575
India (from England).....	\$22,870	465,091	Tobacco requisites:		
England.....	1,046	83,610	India.....	20,928	64,288
Other countries.....	658	240,678	Persia.....	2,458	113
Soap:			Other countries.....	443	848
India.....	78,042	387,074	Toys and requisites for games and sports:		
England.....	56,196	169,332	India.....	6,655	68,739
Persia.....	9,236	3,934	England.....		1,461
Other countries.....		13,021	Other countries.....		1,389
Spices:			Typewriters:		
India.....	244,049	138,005	India.....	1,635	7,462
Persia.....	26,929	7,348	Other countries.....		1,233
Arabia.....	8,188	1,955	Umbrellas and umbrella fittings:		
Other countries.....	19	23	India.....	5,305	12,034
Stationery:			Other countries.....	1,049	16
India (from Japan).....	79,319	65,456	Wax of all kinds:		
England.....	4,846	18,001	India.....	599	1,273
Persia.....	4,820	122	Persia.....	271	95
Other countries.....		525	Wood and timber:		
Sticks and whips:			India.....	31,700	109,074
India.....	92	8,948	England.....	342,549	80,999
Persia.....		490	Persia.....	26,898	28,703
Stone and marble:			Arabia.....	24,644	47,095
India.....	839	9,336	Other countries.....	321,616	6,312
Persia.....	912	1,907	Wool textiles:		
Arabia.....	839	401	India.....	120,267	193,403
Sugar:			England.....	3,747	99,788
India (from Java and China).....	2,321,346	5,072,630	Persia.....	12,532	16,886
England.....	87,787	31,664	Other countries.....	499	6,244
Persia.....	557,051	763,032	Wool, raw:		
Arabia.....	18,136	59,213	India.....	(b)	2,383
Other countries.....		429,715	Persia.....	(b)	2,703
Tallow and stearine:			Articles imported by post:		
India.....	649	3,046	India.....	1,154	368,861
Arabia.....	905	1,285	Other countries.....		292
Tea:			All other articles:		
India.....	1,898,845	1,962,058	India.....	196,478	631,838
Persia.....	31,906	72,466	England.....	745	8,664
Arabia.....		5,974	Persia.....	40,790	35,099
Tea chests and date boxes, entire or in sections:			Arabia.....	3,044	8,442
India.....		2,456	Other countries.....	39	3,209
England.....		324,060			
Persia.....	1,135				
Other countries.....	81,999	317,359			

* Included in silk textiles.

• Included in wool textiles.

Piece Goods and Dates Chief Export Items—Sugar, Tea, Carpets, Etc.

The largest item of export was cotton piece goods, valued at \$17,154,059, sent into Persia from Bagdad. The total imports amounted to \$28,558,032, and reexports, \$17,154,059, leaving \$11,404,573 for consumption in Mesopotamia. This business is nearly all in the hands of local Bagdad merchants having branches in Manchester. The 1919 date crop was unusually good, and the total exports amounted to \$7,183,203, greatly exceeding the average value of pre-war annual exports. Consequently a considerable quantity was left in stock in Europe and can find no buyer on account of the high price and bad packing. The price for dates at one time reached 500 rupees per kara (that is, per 40 baskets at 54 okes each), approximately \$162.20 for 611 pounds of dates. The amount shipped directly to America, according to the declared export returns, amounted to \$1,966,209, as compared with \$374,790 for the year 1918.

Sugar was reexported to Persia to the amount of \$2,587,875. Bagdad has always supplied Persia with a considerable amount of sugar over the caravan route via Khanakin and Kermanshah. Tea has been supplied to Persia from this market for many years. The value of the shipments in 1919 was \$1,121,772. There is a steady demand for this article. The export of carpets increased considerably over previous years, amounting to \$1,173,385, being mostly Persian carpets bought locally and exported. A great many Persian carpets have been brought into this market since the opening up of the caravan route from Persia in June, 1918. The export of raw wool has fallen off considerably from the pre-war figure. During 1918 an accumulation of several years was shipped, making the figures appear large, but the flocks were thinned out during the war it will be a few years before shipments are normal again.

Since the occupation of Mesopotamia by the British, but a limited quantity of grain has been exported, but with the increased acreage now, under irrigation and with the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the country may become a grain-exporting country.

Details of Export Trade.

Exports by articles from Mesopotamia through Bagdad and Basorah in 1912, 1918, and 1919 were as follows:

Articles.	1912	1918	1919	Articles.	1912	1918	1919
Animals, living:				Grains:			
Horses.....	\$171,881	\$108,674	\$63,111	Arabic.....		\$21,797	\$5,190
Other kinds.....		128	10,022	All other.....	\$128,618	22,830	253,099
Apparel, including				Hair and woolen	58,042		36,204
drapery, hats, and shoes		16,062	238,020	Hardware, cutlery, and plate-ware		5,948	27,517
Books, printed, and printed matter.....		376	5,252	Hides, skins, and hair, n. e. s.:			
Building and engineering materials.....		68	21,600	Sheep.....	224,108	12,001	118,980
Carpets.....	170,349	23,094	1,173,385	Goats.....		1,165	31,275
Cotton piece goods.....	24,719	685,885	17,154,050	Other.....		1,014	451,541
Cotton, raw.....		1,362	45,046	Liquors.....		1,055	19,835
Coffee.....		3,401	182,575	Liquorice.....	63,511		11,734
Drugs and medicines.....		2,615	85,709	Manure.....	22,919		306,199
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	740,688	26,804	117,153	Matches.....		5,493	41,695
Food, cattle.....			7,965	Mats and matting.....		114,882	126,024
Food, human.....				Metals and ores.....		2,396	22,891
Fruits and vegetables:				Oils.....			
Dates, dry.....	1,801,800	28,533	64,501	Opium (about of 140 pounds).....	474,921	26,916	194,086
Dates, wet.....	400,559	1,314,052	7,118,792	Perfumery.....		6	1,146
All other.....		10,218	36,587	Paper, cigarette.....			180,972
Furniture.....		999	3,657	Provisions, n. e. s.:	202,949	9,944	77,063
Houseware.....		5,724	15,824	Salt.....			5,191
Grain, pulse, and flour:				Seeds.....	785,849	5,010	29,985
Barley.....	5,442,572	624	323,647	Silk textiles.....			75,138
Flour.....			2,715	Silk, raw.....			1,141
Gram.....		5,836	2,945	Soap.....			16,844
Jowari.....			104,261	Spices.....		2,804	287,085
Paddy.....	1,581,353		4,365	Sugar.....		6,756	2,587,875
Rice.....	81,184	21,679	265,573	Tea.....		82,624	1,121,772
Wheat.....	1,182,791	5,229	50,460	Tobacco.....		46,626	158,837
All other.....		628	247,265	Wool textiles.....			14,908
				Wool, raw.....	1,474,544	1,132,417	780,680
				Silver coins.....			12,976
				All other articles.....	614,367	138,894	1,250,161
				Total.....	15,797,760	3,934,671	35,751,342

Exports Through Bassorah by Countries.

Exports through Bassorah by countries from May to December, 1918, and during all of 1919 are given in the appended table:

Articles and countries of destination.	May-December, 1918.	1919	Articles and countries of destination.	May-December, 1918.	1919
Animals, living:			Hardware, cutlery and plate ware—Continued.		
India.....	\$105,754	\$37,452	Persia.....	\$956	\$3,305
Persia.....		3,021	Arabia.....	339	6,060
Arabia.....	353	1,209	Hides, skins, and hair:		
Apparel:			India.....	5,458	101,070
India.....	1,637	162	England.....		114,877
Persia.....	5,187	25,966	Persia.....	1,070	1,845
Arabia.....	9,252	75,188	Other countries.....		18,406
Other countries.....		162	Liquors:		
Building and engineering materials:			India.....	1,001	
Persia.....	68	20,696	Persia.....	651	7,556
Arabia.....		850	Arabia.....		390
Carpets:			Licorice root:		
India.....	1,948	110,701	India.....		10,530
England.....		50,205	England.....		800
Persia.....	292	36,460	Mats and mattings:		
Arabia.....	12,759	32,300	India.....	4,331	65
Other countries.....	3,865	59,450	Persia.....	8	14,688
Coffee:			Arabia.....	953	25,942
India.....		80,234	Metals and ores:		
England.....		14,345	India.....	861	903
Persia.....	621	1,476	Persia.....	112,296	17,652
Arabia.....	2,778	43,884	Arabia.....	1,054	6,009
Drugs and medicines:			Oils:		
India.....	2,136	18,313	Arabia.....	951	8,167
Persia.....	621	3,463	Other countries.....	98	999
Arabia.....	97	2,639	Opium:		
Other countries.....		561	India.....	9,118	68,270
Dyeing and tanning materials:			England.....	15,359	126,339
India.....	8,211	17,216	Other countries.....		341
England.....		21,748	Provisions:		
Persia.....	633	1,261	India.....	3,196	7,523
Arabia.....	285	546	Persia.....	2,450	32,223
Other countries.....		9,209	Arabia.....	2,167	35,613
Fodder, cattle food:			Seeds:		
Persia.....		972	India.....	4,148	12,662
Arabia.....		6,933	Persia.....	877	3,339
Fruits and vegetables, dates, etc.:			Arabia.....	110	6,315
India.....	610,391	1,375,888	Spices:		
England.....	3,242	3,469,067	Persia.....	947	6,358
Persia.....	59,250	67,071	Arabia.....	1,661	3,156
Arabia.....	212,266	423,846	Egypt and other countries.....	71	3,597
America.....	340,178		Sugar:		
Egypt.....	1,635		Persia.....	2,223	80,035
Straits Settlements.....	4,055	1,775,728	Arabia.....	4,281	12,330
China.....	1,622		Tea:		
Africa.....	1,784		India.....		73
Furniture:			Persia.....	32,103	10,491
India.....	260	1,132	Arabia.....	26,226	68,306
Persia.....	335	1,120	Textiles (cotton piece goods):		
Arabia.....	275	323	India.....	2,211	92,855
Glassware:			England.....		5,755
Persia.....	5,109	2,915	Persia.....	387,531	951,056
Other countries.....	727	674	Arabia.....	188,063	154,015
Grain, pulse, and flour:			Tobacco:		
India.....	502	31,201	India.....	11,971	2,630
England.....		1,250	Persia.....	16,615	25,067
Persia.....	15,189	210,668	Arabia.....	7,144	62,792
Arabia.....	18,427	223,202	Wool, raw:		
Other countries.....		205,343	India.....	100,405	59,381
Gum, arabic, and other sorts:			England.....	557,189	216,981
India.....	7,869	15,566	Arabia.....	6,826	11,508
England.....	26,615	15,299	Other countries.....	161,471	80,000
Persia.....	78	33	All other articles:		
Arabia.....	2,006	20,482	India.....	19,756	35,877
Hardware, cutlery and plate ware:			Persia.....	52,600	129,144
India.....	1,139	4,073	Arabia.....	27,276	68,005
England.....		67	Other countries.....		13,626

Declared Exports from Bagdad and Bassorah.

Declared exports to the United States from Bagdad and Bassorah in 1918 and 1919, were as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM BAGDAD.				
Antiquities.....number..	1,806	\$316		
Carpets.....square yards.			6,376	\$45,544
Calls.....pounds.			178,837	31,372
Gum tragacanth.....do.			109,126	69,196
Opium.....do.			816	4,553
Sausage casings.....do.				
Skins and hides:.....pieces	152,000	9,381	382,175	37,531
Fox and horse.....do.			517	217
Lamb.....do.			9,336	12,492
Marten.....do.			285	1,663
Sheep and goat.....do.			55,089	27,562
Wool.....do.	844,555	182,613	1,877,663	608,535
Total.....		192,310		838,605
FROM BASSORAH.				
Dates.....cases.	69,665	374,780	560,083	1,966,209
Gum.....do.	96	12,000	891	26,961
Hides.....bundles.			241	1,865
Intestines.....cases.	102	16,668	441	61,535
Opium.....do.	70	195,653		
Tobacco.....bags.	608	39,189	200	5,800
Wool.....bales.			262	21,879
Total.....		638,297		2,084,272

Natural Resources—Labor Scarcity.

Irak or Mesopotamia is a land of great potentialities. Since the time of the Romans its oil deposits have been noted and written about, and according to experts the Provinces of Mosul, Bagdad, and the surrounding country have important unworked oil fields. At the present time petroleum wells are being worked at Gayara, near Mosul, on the Tigris, and at Mandali, northeast of Bagdad, on the Persian frontier. The oil from springs near Kerkook has been used by the native population for centuries for medicine, etc. In Kurdistan oil sources have been discovered and probably the whole country of Kurdistan, Mosul, and Mesopotamia is oil bearing.

At Hit, on the Euphrates, are asphalt deposits which have been used since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, the bricks of whose palace walls were laid in asphalt. Some of the streets of Bagdad were paved with asphalt by the Turks, who brought it down the Euphrates River from Hit in flat-bottomed boats. The soil of Mesopotamia is rich and free from stones. The country is level and lends itself to irrigation.

The scarcity of labor in Mesopotamia is felt in many different lines. The cultivation of the land is hampered by the lack of farm hands, and it is said that at the present time there is no use extending the irrigation system unless machinery is introduced to increase the cultivated areas. The price paid to labor has increased from 100 to 150 per cent in nearly all lines.

Market for Agricultural and Industrial Machinery.

Some of the important landowners are beginning to look about for tractors and other farm machinery in order to increase their cultiva-

tion and perhaps decrease the cost. This is a line in which American manufacturers might easily furnish a share of the imports. There are a number of good firms here in Bagdad who would be pleased to take up agencies for such manufacturers. It is important, however, that experts should be sent out here to demonstrate the use of the machines and see that they are properly introduced. The Arabs are slow to take up new ideas and require visual proof of the advantages of new methods of cultivation before investing to any extent. American traction plows and steam threshers were introduced into the Celician Plains, Asia Minor, by demonstrations on the spot and the business has grown. The same methods would probably succeed here.

About 1,500 petroleum engines and centrifugal pumps of from 7½ to 40 horsepower are used for irrigation purposes in Mesopotamia. British engines of 10 to 12½ horsepower seem to give the best satisfaction. The French duplex engine gives satisfaction but the terms of sale are not as liberal as the British. Brick-making machinery has been introduced into Bagdad from England. The bricks are burned by blue-blaze lamps and are cheap and good. As bricks are used exclusively for building in Mesopotamia there is a future for such machinery here. The new factory is supplying bricks to the Government for the cantonments being built for the military and civil authorities.

Irrigation Projects.

In June, 1919, the ancient canal Saqlawiyah, near Fellujah, was formally reopened and the waters of the Euphrates were allowed to pass through. This canal follows approximately the course of the ancient Nahr Isa Canal, once navigable, which was constructed in 762 A. D. The present canal provides water enough for the irrigation of 70,000 acres in winter and 36,000 acres in summer. The level of the bed of the canal, which is 25 feet wide, will allow a depth of 5 feet of water flowing through the regulator when the river is at its lowest, and in times of flood this depth can be increased to 10 feet.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work done to improve and enlarge the irrigation system of Mesopotamia may be gathered from the following budget for the year ending March 31, 1920: Irrigation maintenance, \$648,800; irrigation new works, \$2,358,388; flood protection maintenance, \$778,560; flood protection new works, \$389,280; buildings and roads maintenance, \$194,640; total, \$4,369,668.

The Yousoufieh Canal has been reopened, bringing water from the Euphrates to the vicinity of Bagdad and greatly increasing the production of vegetables for the Bagdad market. Other canals opened, considerably increasing the cultivated area of Mesopotamia, are: New Khalis Canal, from the Diala River; Beni Hassan Canal, from the Euphrates River; and the Georgivah Canal, from the Euphrates River.

Population—Agricultural Development—River Transportation.

The following are the revised results of the recent census of Mesopotamia: Bagdad Vilayet, 1,360,304; Bassorah Vilayet, 785,600; Mosul Vilayet, 703,378; total, 2,849,282. The population is chiefly Arabian.

A great deal of attention has been given to the development of agriculture recently. Experimental farms for ascertaining the most

profitable kinds of wheat and barley to raise have been started in different parts of the country. Model dairy farms for improving the methods and placing before the inhabitants practical working dairy farms on modern principles are in operation. Experimental cotton farms have demonstrated that cotton can be profitably grown in all parts of Mesopotamia, and already a good many farmers have started the cultivation of cotton with the aid of experts from Egypt and India. Groundnuts or peanuts have also been successfully raised at Fellujah on the Euphrates.

The question of river transportation from Bassorah to Bagdad, although much improved over 1918, has been the cause of considerable complaint. The military authorities undertook to relieve the situation by carrying for merchants a certain amount of freight per month, but they have now turned back to the Mesopotamia-Persia Corporation (Ltd.), formerly Lynch Bros., all the requisitioned river steamers and have also sold it some of the new steamers constructed for the Government during the war for military purposes. In addition, the railway between Bagdad and Bassorah is carrying freight and passengers.

Railways—Need of Direct Steamship Line to United States.

Before the war the only railway in Mesopotamia was the small section of the Bagdad Railway running from Bagdad north to Samarra, about 80 miles, which was built by the Germans. During the war several lines were built for military purposes, aggregating 1,100 miles. At the present time 937 miles of these railways have been turned over to the civil administration for commercial purposes, and the remainder taken up. The line running from Bassorah to Bagdad was opened up to traffic on January 15, 1920, and it is now possible to go from Bassorah to Bagdad in 22 hours by a comfortable train instead of the long voyage by river steamer against a swift current. Freights will be much reduced as soon as sufficient rolling stock can be obtained to accommodate the increased business. The line running from Bagdad to the Persian frontier at Quarato has already materially reduced the freight rate into Persia. Engineers have arrived to survey the railroad on to Tcheran via Kermanshah and Hamadan. The Persian Gulf will thus soon be linked up with the capital of Persia by railway via Bagdad.

There are no direct steamers running between American ports and the Persian Gulf. Shippers from America to Bagdad and Bassorah can occasionally get freight accommodation directly to Bombay, but generally it is necessary to ship to England with transshipment to Bombay and then another transshipment is necessary to Bassorah. The India Office is now running some of the old German steamers from London to the Persian Gulf once a month. The rate from London to Bassorah is £5 10s. per ton. A direct line once a month or once in two months from America to the Persian Gulf would meet a long-felt want and increase American business with Mesopotamia and Persia immensely.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 63a

August 2, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Changes in overseas trade.....	1	Shipping and shipbuilding.....	10
Countries participating in foreign trade ..	2	Agricultural acreage and production.....	11
Import trade by articles.....	3	Live stock.....	11
Analysis of import trade.....	4	Handling of wheat.....	11
Export trade.....	6	Mineral production.....	12
Destination of principal exports.....	7	Increased manufacturing.....	13
Declared exports to United States.....	8	Labor statistics and conditions.....	13
Outlook for overseas trade.....	8	Public debt and finance.....	14
Development of commercial organiza- tions.....	8	Taxation, pensions, and banking.....	14
Pillage of cargo at seaports.....	9	Railways, tramways, and lighting.....	15
Ad valorem duties.....	9	Vital statistics.....	15

AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By Consul Henry P. Starrett, Adelaide.

South Australia has a total area of 380,070 square miles, or about 243,244,800 acres. The surface consists of low mountain ranges near the coast, back of which extend vast plains gradually merging into the very dry desert country of the far north. The rainfall varies from some 30 inches along the coast to about 5 inches or less in the northern districts. The climate is subtropical. The population numbers 445,708, the great majority being of British descent, although there are small colonies of Italians and Greeks working in the mines and industrial plants, while scattered through the country districts are many prosperous farmers of German origin. The chief occupations are sheep farming, wheat growing, the mining and smelting of copper and lead ores, and wine making. The largest city and chief seaport is Adelaide, with a population of over 225,000.

Changes in Overseas Trade.

A survey of the foreign trade of South Australia during the calendar year of 1918 continues to reflect the restricting influence of war conditions, both in volume and value of business done. It discloses a remarkable shifting of sources of supply for the import trade and important, though temporary, changes in the destinations of exports. In many instances the State has been almost wholly dependent upon the United States and Japan for foreign goods which were previously supplied by England, and many of its exports have gone to countries which in normal times had not developed any import trade of importance with Australia.

During the year ended June 30, 1918, the total import trade of the State amounted in value to \$20,257,198, as compared with a value of

\$29,744,949 for 1917. The exports amounted to \$25,044,671 which showed a substantial decrease from the total of the previous year, \$41,528,868. Although South Australia takes only about 7 per cent of the total imports of Australia and furnishes about the same percentage of exports, its value as a market for imported goods is constantly increased, owing to the opening up of larger areas for agriculture and the increasing prosperity of the general population. Another important factor which will have an important bearing on the market demand for goods is the energetic effort which is being made by the State Government to place thousands of returning soldiers on the land. Large developments have already been made in the areas set aside for this purpose, especially on those lands which border the River Murray. Much of the land in this latter district will be devoted to the culture of grapes for wine making, citrus fruits, and other intensely cultivated crops, under irrigation, and large expenditures of money will be necessary to provide these prospective farmers with various kinds of machinery and equipment suitable for such purposes.

Countries Participating in the Foreign Trade.

The following table shows in detail the values of the import and export trade of South Australia with the countries participating therein for the years ended June 30, 1917 and 1918. Conversion from pounds sterling was made at the rate of \$4.8665:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
British Empire:				
United Kingdom.....	\$15,473,391	\$8,210,809	\$24,173,199	\$11,455,036
Canada.....	679,528	710,538	421,780	101,515
Ceylon.....	401,447	239,305	6,248	2,030
Egypt.....	4,063	827	1,464	491,618
Hongkong.....	27,928	31,578	73,990	30
India.....	3,004,873	3,782,418	2,381,587	2,896,521
New Zealand.....	250,064	106,555	191,439	262,136
Ocean Island.....	362,204	231,178		
Straits Settlements.....	52,982	95,198	2,910	1,533
Union of South Africa.....	246,775	134,879	2,007,534	1,122,727
Other possessions.....	8,073	10,438	2,244	861
China.....	53,128	40,893	24	66
Denmark.....	10,161	302	29	
East Indies:				
Borneo.....	374,222	92,682		14,322
Java.....	1,055,593	38,635	15	
Sumatra.....	280,636	331,209		
France.....	117,691	44,606	2,625,140	2,852,781
Italy.....	202,460	24,936	4,641,093	1,255,064
Japan.....	1,158,422	1,035,173	2,191,587	1,228,183
Norway.....	490,563	214,510		
Pacific Islands.....	115,618	260,844	136	
Peru.....	803		304,546	157,800
Philippines.....	28,352	79,037		
Russia.....	10		608,806	
Sweden.....	339,175	215,231		
Switzerland.....	83,226	45,608		
United States.....	4,940,884	4,170,284	1,507,263	3,172,218
Other countries.....	82,607	30,550	122,694	15,063
Total.....	29,744,949	20,267,108	41,528,868	25,044,671

The value of the import trade is the lowest, even in this year of very high prices, since prior to 1900, for in that year the importations totaled slightly more than \$40,000,000. The export trade also shows a lower total value than for any year since 1914. This condition is easily accounted for by the lack of ships during the past

two years as well as a decidedly decreased demand for such staple lines as building materials, machinery, certain hardware lines, etc. The importation of so-called luxuries, on the other hand, increased materially. Another important factor, which is responsible in some measure for this apparent decrease, is the fact that a large amount of goods destined for South Australia was landed at Sydney and Melbourne and afterwards transhipped to Adelaide after having been cleared at the customshouses in those cities.

The United Kingdom furnished 41 per cent of the total imports as against 52 per cent for the previous year. Other British countries furnished 26 per cent as against only 17 per cent last year. Nearly all of this latter increase was due to larger importations from India and Canada. The United States increased its percentage of the imports from 17 per cent in 1917 to 21 per cent in 1918. Japan's increase was from about 4 per cent to slightly over 5 per cent.

The United Kingdom took 45 per cent of the exports as compared with 58 per cent for the previous year. Other British possessions took 19 per cent as against 12 per cent. The United States accounted for 13 per cent as against less than 4 per cent during the previous year. Exports to both Italy and Japan were considerably less in value than during the previous year.

The Import Trade by Articles.

The table which follows shows the value of the different commodities imported for the year ended June 30, 1918, as compared with that of 1917:

Articles.	1916-17	1917-18	Articles.	1916-17	1917-18
Acids:			Cordage.....	\$460,853	\$402,594
Tartaric.....	\$55,385	\$24,264	Corks and rings.....	15,354	18,117
Other.....	18,701	16,077	Cotton.....	17,773	.....
Ale and beer.....	99,763	16,643	Counterpanes, quilts, sheets, etc.....	135,741	106,610
Acetates.....	26,877	.....	Cozies, cushions, tray cloths.....	21,154	19,305
Alkalies:			Curtains and blinds.....	30,698	26,741
Soda ash.....	22,770	16,127	Cutlery.....	111,146	91,631
Soda, caustic.....	76,219	13,309	Drugs and chemicals:		
Other.....	18,609	15,499	Cream of tartar.....	106,444	74,472
Apparel:			Other.....	97,573	40,402
Corsets.....	120,772	118,285	Dyes.....	6,934	10,239
Fur.....	16,750	4,049	Earthenware and stone-ware.....	94,054	61,608
Men's clothing.....	62,943	23,807	Electrical apparatus, etc.....	211,292	71,327
Women's clothing.....	116,305	92,050	Fancy goods.....	94,224	64,232
Shirts, pajamas, etc.....	55,143	47,409	Fibers.....	97,334	126,650
Hosiery and knitted goods.....	362,525	70,267	Fish.....	282,046	88,531
Foots and stockings.....	430,013	274,119	Floor cloths and linoleums.....	176,912	190,985
Other.....	203,439	202,124	Furniture.....	19,319	4,731
Arms and ammunition.....	271,717	222,426	Gelatine and glue.....	18,989	20,503
Bags and sacks.....	2,334,181	3,130,302	Glass.....	185,860	167,061
Bags and purses.....	67,093	33,534	Gloves.....	62,033	59,583
Belting.....	120,233	142,587	Gums.....	43,272	37,467
Blankets and blanketing.....	60,461	6,735	Hats and caps.....	60,607	49,438
Books, music, etc.....	211,074	168,994	Hessians and jute piece goods.....	294,905	349,643
Boots and shoes.....	155,606	70,528	Insecticides and disinfectants.....	28,427	7,007
Brass.....	91,727	31,705	Iron and steel.....	1,046,658	559,894
Brushware.....	54,690	33,530	Jewelry.....	48,790	29,403
Buttons, buckles, and clasps.....	46,066	33,063	Kapoc.....	23,792	10,341
Calcium, carbide of.....	18,362	35,043	Lamps and lampware.....	97,135	76,626
Canvas and duck.....	101,491	67,785	Leather and manufactures.....	71,936	42,050
Caramel and paste.....	34,474	12,984	Machines and machinery, agricultural.....	1,497,967	863,654
Carpets and carpeting.....	205,706	149,333	Manures.....	483,593	494,358
China and porcelain.....	53,108	35,797	Matches.....	94,877	67,910
Clocks.....	15,782	23,671	Mats and matting of coir.....	20,571	10,153
Coal.....	76,525	.....	Meats.....	43,375	7,504
Cocoa and chocolate.....	249,742	36,245			
Coffee and chicory.....	49,754	30,030			
Confectionery.....	66,826	10,643			
Copper.....	80,044	43,087			

Articles.	1916-17	1917-18	Articles.	1916-17	1917-18
Metals and manufactures of.....	\$1,079,213	\$329,033	Seeds.....	\$22,931	\$17,394
Milk.....	18,882	11,422	Soap.....	33,490	24,780
Nuts.....	34,825	41,326	Spices.....	44,523	57,520
Oilmen's stores.....	62,018	23,918	Spirits.....	333,157	280,180
Oils.....	1,522,314	1,223,998	Sugar.....	923,156	.....
Packing, asbestos.....	11,110	8,973	Sulphur.....	767,398	394,704
Paints.....	210,852	171,420	Tea.....	676,825	\$78,813
Paper and stationery.....	1,383,795	746,498	Tiles, roofing and flooring.....	14,137	8,500
Perfumery and toilet preparations.....	60,598	47,369	Timber.....	668,097	866,113
Pharmaceuticals.....	89,077	90,468	Tinned plates and sheets.....	233,457	204,040
Photographic goods.....	24,355	11,933	Tobacco.....	56,233	43,855
Pianos.....	89,339	108,965	Tools.....	206,938	164,340
Pickles and sauces.....	24,527	23,013	Trimnings for hats, shoes, etc.....	162,112	140,715
Piece goods.....	4,096,704	\$3,387,704	Turpentine.....	35,033	24,426
Pipes, smoking.....	57,721	49,799	Varnishes.....	32,460	16,225
Rails, fishplates, etc.....	31,803	23,155	Vehicles and parts.....	1,244,710	836,609
Rubber manufactures.....	286,412	211,658	Vessels.....	2,045,789	.....
Rugs.....	24,799	11,203	Watches and chronometers.....	63,144	31,659
Sago and tapioca.....	20,118	37,369	Waxes.....	30,191	95,906
Sausage casings.....	21,403	33,356	Woodenware.....	35,443	21,541
			Yarns.....	216,744	116,140

Analysis of Import Trade.

Of the more important items in this import trade, it may be stated that the United Kingdom furnished 46 per cent of the wearing apparel and attire, the United States 28 per cent, and the remainder came from Canada and France. India supplied all of the bags and sacking. Practically all of the belting came from the United Kingdom with the exception of a small percentage of rubber belting which came from the United States. About 85 per cent of the boots and shoes came from the United Kingdom, while the share of the United States amounted to only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, smaller percentages being furnished by Japan and Switzerland.

Of the calcium carbide Japan furnished 70 per cent, Canada 22 per cent, and the balance came from Sweden. The United Kingdom supplied 70 per cent of the carpets and carpeting, Japan 28 per cent, and the greater part of the remainder came from the United States. Of the wire rope the United States furnished 60 per cent, England 35 per cent, and Japan 5 per cent. Most of the fiber cordage and practically all of the sewing silks and twists came from the United Kingdom. The same is true of the counterpanes, sheets, tablecloths, and similar goods. The largest item of value among the drugs and chemicals is cream of tartar, of which France furnished 45 per cent, the United States 30 per cent, and the United Kingdom 25 per cent.

Over 85 per cent of the electrical supplies, not including electrical machinery, came from the United States, the United Kingdom furnishing the remainder, although Japan furnished 55 per cent of the covered copper wire. Hessian and other jute piece goods came principally from India, with small supplies from the United Kingdom. Of the 598 pianos imported the United States furnished 501 and England the rest. Owing to the growth of the Australian piano industry this item will probably show substantial decrease in the near future, although the higher grades will continue to come from abroad.

Structural Materials, Machinery, and Implements—Oils, Paints, and Paper.

The rapid development of the Australian iron and steel industry at Newcastle, New South Wales, since 1914, is responsible for serious

curtailment of foreign purchases of rough iron and steel structural materials. The possession of adequate supplies of iron ore and coal promises a bright future for this Australian industry. Of the importation of these materials the United States furnished about 65 per cent, the balance coming from Great Britain; although in the item of plain uncorrugated galvanized iron, of which great quantities are used here, Great Britain supplied 86 per cent. Compared with former years the importation of general machinery was not important and the United States led, furnishing, in some instances, nearly 90 per cent of the total. In regard to agricultural machinery and equipment the lead was not so pronounced, Sweden furnishing 98 per cent of the cream separators, and Canada about 75 per cent of the mowers, binders, and reapers. All of the stripper harvesters, however, came from the United States. With the aid of a protective tariff the local agricultural implement manufacturers have not only been able to hold their own during the war, but in many instances they have greatly increased their production. American exporters who are interested in these goods are referred to in Special Agents' Series No. 166—Agricultural Implements and Machinery in Australia and New Zealand—which may be obtained from the district and cooperative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington. This report covers the ground in a very thorough manner.

About 45 per cent of the electrical machinery came from the United States and most of the remainder from Great Britain. The Netherlands furnished the greater part of the electrical appliances, followed by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan in the order named. The United States furnished most of the engines, machine tools, sewing machines, typewriters, and calculating machines, while the United Kingdom supplied most of the mining and excavating machinery. The rock phosphates came wholly from the deposits on the Islands of Ocean and Nauru in the Pacific. Of the metal pipes and tubing the United States supplied 48 per cent, and the United Kingdom 36 per cent. About 8 per cent each came from Canada and Switzerland.

The United States was the chief source of supply for the various oils imported. About 70 per cent of the liquid paints came from the United States, the rest from England. Norway furnished 40 per cent of the wrapping paper, Sweden 28 per cent, Canada 24 per cent, and the United States only about 6 per cent. Of the printing paper Norway also furnished 40 per cent, Canada 33 per cent, Sweden 16 per cent, and the United States 7 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 52 per cent of the writing paper, the United States 30 per cent, and Norway 11 per cent.

Great Britain Principal Market for Other Items.

Great Britain supplied over 92 per cent of the cotton and linen piece goods, the United States about 4 per cent, and Japan 2 per cent. But in silk piece goods Japan led with 46 per cent, followed by France with 24 per cent, Italy 8½ per cent, China 8 per cent, and the United States with less than 2 per cent. England furnished 62 per cent of the velvets and plushes, Switzerland 22 per cent, and France 14 per cent. Practically all of the woolen piece goods as well as

most of the unspecified classes came from Great Britain. Over 65 per cent of the rubber goods came from the United States, about 32 per cent being supplied by Great Britain.

Ales and beers were supplied wholly by Great Britain. France furnished the bulk of the brandy. The trade in gin was about equally divided between Great Britain and Holland. The United Kingdom furnished 94 per cent and Canada 6 per cent of the whisky, while France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal supplied most of the wines. The Australian production of medium grade wine is very large and the imports of this commodity are principally confined to the very fine wines which can afford to pay the transportation and customs charges. A serious effort has been made to foster the local distillation of whisky but only a partial success has been obtained, owing largely to the preference of the public for the British product.

The importations of sulphur were almost wholly from Japan. Ceylon furnished 58 per cent and British India 42 per cent of the bulk tea. As the major portion of this tea is put up in packages by local importers, there is little purchase of tea in packages. Of the dressed lumber, the United States supplied 63 per cent and New Zealand 24 per cent. Tools of trade, not including machines, came from the United States to the extent of 68 per cent, the United Kingdom furnishing most of the remainder.

The decrease in the importation of motor car bodies is accounted for by the growth of local factories for building them and to the customs restrictions imposed which permits only one body to be imported with every three chassis. (Restriction removed May 19, 1920.) The United States furnished 92 per cent of the total imports, the balance coming from Canada. Of the motor chassis 76 per cent came from the United States, 22 per cent from Canada, and less than 2 per cent from Great Britain. About 80 per cent of the vehicle parts came from the United States, and the rest from the United Kingdom and Canada, while the United Kingdom supplied 92 per cent of the wheels, rims, and hubs. Great Britain furnished most of the cotton and hosiery yarns.

The Export Trade.

The export trade of South Australia suffered an even more serious decline from that of the previous year than did the import trade, the total amounting to only slightly more than 60 per cent of that for 1916-17. The table which follows shows the values of articles exported during the year ended June 30, 1918, as compared with the values during 1917:

Articles exported.	1916-17	1917-18	Articles exported.	1916-17	1917-18
Animals.....	\$86,126	\$409,139	Fruits, dried:		
Apparel and attire.....	4,326	33,090	Currants.....	\$204,648	\$20,067
Bullion, silver, bar, ingots.	2,137,610	2,242,975	Raisins.....	192,130	50,187
Butter.....	785,782	565,106	Other.....	89,815	25,291
Coffee and chicory.....	2,847	5,820	Glycerin, lanoline, unrefined.....		26,060
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,083	1,986	Grain:		
Concentrates:			Oats.....	243	13,269
Silver and silver lead.....	150,214		Wheat.....	14,428,227	6,579,855
Zinc.....	4,943,359	1,003,112	Flour, wheat.....	3,052,200	3,197,336
Copper ingots.....	845,311	770,367	Other.....		6,860
Ordage, other.....		24,245	Gums, dry, resins.....	7,427	23,312
Egg albumen.....	40,537				

Articles exported.	1916-17	1917-18	Articles exported.	1916-17	1917-18
Honey.....	\$19,539	\$53,468	Ores.....	\$10,423	\$19,692
Jams and jellies.....	1,786	4,677	Piece goods, woolen.....	448	161,120
Jewelry and precious stones, uncut.....	20,853	36,875	Plaster of Paris.....	21,208	24,716
Lard and animal fats.....	13,188	1,450	Rags.....	26,785	10,215
Lead, pig.....	2,211,527	836,038	Salt.....	37,258	95,621
Leather.....	208,467	38,844	Skins.....	994,505	1,102,769
Machinery.....	12,828	8,141	Tallow, unrefined.....	122,865	152,949
Manures.....	141,608	96,719	Vessels.....	73,970	.....
Meats.....	374,832	684,134	Wines.....	197,536	84,409
Metals, manufactures of.....	10,904	58,723	Wool:		
Milk, preserved, unsweetened.....	6,311	1,513	Greasy.....	8,165,618	4,826,395
			Scoured.....	1,452,217	1,146,819
			Zinc spelter, bars, etc.....	401,715	.....

Destination of Principal Exports.

Australia has always been famous in the markets of the East for its horses and South Australia has a substantial share of this industry. During the year under review all of these animals were shipped to India. In normal years important quantities of wattle bark, used for tanning, are produced, but during the past year only a small quantity was exported and that went to New Zealand. Silver forms an item of large value in the export returns, although most of this metal is actually produced in the mines at Broken Hill in New South Wales and shipped from the port of Adelaide. India purchased the total export of this product. Great Britain took 68 per cent of the copper and India 32 per cent.

All of the butter went to the United Kingdom as did the dried fruits, with the exception of currants, of which the South African Union took 55 per cent. About 40 per cent of the wheat went to France, 20 per cent to the United States, 18 per cent to the United Kingdom, and the rest to South Africa, Italy, and Canada. The portion taken by the United States and Canada represents, of course, one of the temporary conditions for which the war and the consequent lack of tonnage is responsible. It is not likely that the coming year will show any important shipments of this commodity to America. The same is true of flour, of which the United States took 43 per cent, Great Britain 25 per cent, and Egypt 17 per cent.

All of the manures were shipped to New Zealand. The United Kingdom took the entire exportation of refrigerated meats as well as all of the sheepskins and 64 per cent of the rabbit skins, the remainder going to the United States. American importers in the East are beginning to take some interest in Australian rabbit skins and it is probable that the future will see increasing quantities shipped to New York. Over 85 per cent of the unrefined tallow went to the United Kingdom, the balance going to South Africa. Most of the wine produced in South Australia is consumed within the Commonwealth but an important export trade is being cultivated with Great Britain, that country taking over 90 per cent of the exports, the rest going to India and Ceylon. Great Britain purchased all of the scoured wool and 88 per cent of the greasy wool, and Italy the remainder.

The Declared Exports to the United States.

According to the declared exports of goods going to the United States from Adelaide, the total for the calendar year of 1918 shows an increase of about 58 per cent over that for the preceding year:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour, wheat..... tons.			29,713	\$1,590,688
Gum, yacca..... hundred weight.	2,979	\$4,977		
Hair, horse..... pounds.	11,674	7,910	12,290	9,689
Leather, side..... do.	8,308	4,377		
Opals, rough, uncut..... ounces.	1,769	36,017	492	8,306
Ore, manganese..... tons.			102	9,927
Skins, rabbit..... ounces.	62,076	23,866	24,600	14,033
Wheat..... bushels.	383,757	592,206	940,197	1,015,260
Zinc concentrates..... tons.	24,151	1,012,083		
Total.....		1,683,435		2,647,908

This large increase is accounted for by unusual shipments of wheat and flour brought about by the necessities of war. As stated in a previous paragraph, it is unlikely that these items will appear among the declared exports to the United States for the coming year. It is also probable that further shipments of zinc concentrates to the United States will not be made owing to the development of local plants to handle this metal and the evident intention of British buyers to control the output. However, it is believed that an increasing amount of animal hair, uncut opals, manganese ore, and rabbit skins will be shipped to America during 1919.

The Outlook for Overseas Trade.

The consensus of opinion here appears to be that the experience of 1918 in the way of a greatly restricted foreign trade will not be repeated during 1919. While buyers are unquestionably very conservative in placing their orders for all lines, there is an undoubted lack of goods in stock, especially in the so-called luxury lines. In common with most commercial centers, leading importers were firm in their belief that prices for staple commodities would decline very materially immediately after the close of the war. The result of this attitude was that indent houses found themselves facing a serious cancellation of orders which had been given prior to November, 1918, and which had not been executed. Up to the present writing, however, the hope for greatly lowered prices has not materialized and importers are beginning to reconsider their former haste in canceling indents. The practice is becoming general to buy on memorandum, i. e., at market prices at date of shipment instead of at date of order. In brief, the year of 1919 holds forth a reasonable promise for far greater activity in import trade, always providing, of course, that adequate shipping space will be available.

Development of Commercial Organizations.

Realizing the great benefit to be derived from concerted action in matters affecting the commercial community, the business men of South Australia during the past few years have developed several organizations which have had an undoubted influence in securing

for their members relief from various burdensome conditions brought about by the war, as well as for the settlement of many difficulties and disputes which arise in the ordinary course of business.

Perhaps the most famous organization of its kind in the world is the United Commercial Travelers Association of Australasia, an important branch of which is located in Adelaide. While the principal activity of this society is social, in that it maintains club-houses with lodging facilities for the benefit of its members in most of the important cities of Australasia, much of the work of its officials is devoted to the advancement of trade interests, both foreign and domestic. A special number of its official organ, "Australia Today," is published at the beginning of each year. This publication gives a general review of the commercial and industrial progress of the country for the past year and contains excellent illustrations and attractively written articles on Australia and its resources. The members of the Adelaide branch of this society number more than 1,000, practically all of whom are actively engaged with the various commercial enterprises of the State. Membership at one branch entitles the member to all the privileges at every other branch.

The Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, with a membership of 235, takes an important part in the commercial and industrial development of the community. Its work during 1918, especially in connection with various matters of war-time trade, was of great assistance to the Government. Its routine activity follows much the same lines as do those of similar organizations in the United States.

The South Australian Chamber of Manufactures was organized for the purpose of developing the manufacturing industry of the State and to stimulate the production of primary products. Its membership includes most of the local business men who are interested in such matters.

The continued agitation for a careful study of the possibilities for closer commercial relations within the Empire, which has been advocated during the war period and energetically supported by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, has received the almost unanimous approval of the local commercial organizations. Delegates from this district have been sent to London with instructions to present to the Empire conference on the subject various resolutions from the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, which are intended to foster and give effect to the movement.

Pillage of Cargo at Seaports—Ad Valorem Duties.

For some time past, complaints have become frequent against what appears to be a systematic pillage of merchandise while stored at the wharves. The chamber of commerce urged the Government to instruct the police to exercise a greater vigilance over these goods, and referred to the matter as entailing a "serious loss to the community and is becoming a national stigma."

Of interest in this connection is the suggestion of the Steamship Owners Joint Committee at Sydney, "that the practice of utilizing cases in which goods are shipped for advertising purposes, and of indicating thereon the nature of the contents of the packages be discontinued, wharf laborers and others handling the packages knowing thereby the exact nature of the goods they were after, and could

put the packages away and make their choice later at their leisure." American exporters would do well to give this suggestion their earnest consideration.

According to the practice of the Customs Administration ad valorem duties are assessed on the invoice values at the date of shipment from the country of origin. Prior to the war this regulation was enforced without serious inconvenience or expense to the Australian importer for the reason that in most cases the value at date of shipment was approximately the same as at the date of ordering the goods. But during the war when continually rising market values were the rule, and very great delays occurred in securing shipping space, prices were frequently very materially higher at the date of shipment than at the time of ordering the goods. This resulted in the local importer having to pay duty on the higher values thereby increasing his landed costs. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia appealed to the Controller General of Customs for a review of this regulation, and eventually that official decided that until the end of the war and for six months thereafter the Government would accept duty on the basis of value at the date of order instead of at the date of actual shipment.

Decrease in Shipping—New Shipbuilding Plant.

The statistics of shipping for the year ended June 30, 1918, are not yet available. The total number of ships entering South Australian ports during the previous year was 798, having a total tonnage of 2,155,948, as compared with 894 ships of a total tonnage of 2,565,724 during 1915-16. Of the former number 89, with a tonnage of 437,634, were from the United Kingdom; 106, with a tonnage of 238,065 were from foreign countries, of which 51 vessels of a tonnage of 101,552 were from the United States, and the rest came from other States of the Australian Commonwealth.

The clearances numbered 802 vessels with a tonnage of 2,153,143, as compared with 890 ships and a tonnage of 2,561,443 during 1915-16. Of the former number, 77 ships, with a tonnage of 332,660, cleared for the United Kingdom; 63, with a tonnage of 104,710, including 26 ships with a tonnage of 36,652 bound for the United States, cleared for foreign countries; and the rest went to other States of the Commonwealth.

The shortage of shipping space became more acute during the year, and large quantities of primary products such as wheat, wool, and metals had to be stored at seaports. Even during December very little, if any, actual relief was afforded, although the promise was given that adequate tonnage would be available by the middle of 1919 at the latest.

The activity in shipbuilding in South Australia was confined to the award by the Government of a contract given to Messrs. Poole & Steele (Ltd.), of Port Adelaide, for the building of four steel steamships having a gross tonnage of 5,500 each. The Government has advanced to this firm, on very liberal terms, a loan of £60,000 (\$291,990) to assist them in establishing their yards and plant. By the end of the year considerable progress had been made on the preparation of the yards, which are located at Port Adelaide, but the actual construction of the ships had not commenced.

Agricultural Acreage and Production—Live Stock.

The total area under cultivation on June 30, 1918, in the State of South Australia was 3,079,778 acres, as compared with a total acreage of 3,627,477 for the previous year. Of this acreage, 2,355,682 acres were devoted to wheat, the production of which amounted to 28,692,594 bushels; 407,011 acres to hay crops, with a total production of 488,693 tons; 106,556 acres to oats, producing 1,248,529 bushels; 95,654 acres to barley, with a production of 1,651,036 bushels; 41,869 acres to green forage, with a production amounting to 31,576 tons; 29,020 acres to orchards, with a production valued at £404,788 (\$1,969,901); and 29,762 acres to vineyards, which produced 51,015 tons of grapes.

The growing of grapes for wine making forms an important part of the agricultural activity of the State, and for the past few years the acreage of the vineyards has increased rapidly. During the year under discussion the production of grapes averaged 2.05 tons per acre, as compared with 1.44 tons for the previous year. The wine made amounted to 5,331,166 gallons, as against a total of 2,951,048 gallons during 1917. The total amount of wine held in stock on June 30 was 6,642,330 gallons, as against 4,447,285 gallons for the previous year.

The total number of cattle reported on June 30, 1918, was 313,245, of which 126,012 were dairy cattle. Prices in the local market for bullocks, cows, and steers advanced on an average of about 18 per cent for the year, but there was a decline in prices for sheep and lambs of about 5 per cent. The local slaughtering of cattle and sheep for food has steadily declined since 1914, owing largely to the lack of shipping space for the exports of meat products, an industry which had reached important values prior to the war. This condition has resulted in important increases in the sheep flocks and a small increase in cattle herds. In 1918 the total number of sheep sent to the abattoirs was 808,914, as against 686,112 for the previous year; lambs, 140,556 and 103,558; cattle, 69,789 and 63,167; and pigs, 140,400 and 90,413, respectively.

Increased Wool Clip—Dairy and Poultry Products.

The total production of greasy wool amounted to 41,456,095 pounds, as compared with 31,125,530 pounds for the previous year. The average clip per sheep was 7.52 pounds and 7.47 pounds, respectively. The average price obtained for the 1918 clip was 28½ cents per pound at Adelaide; for the 1917 clip, 29 cents; and for the 1916 clip, 21½ cents.

The production of butter amounted to 10,482,895 pounds, as compared with 9,798,142 pounds for the previous year of 1917; cheese, 2,449,716 pounds, against 2,476,081 pounds; milk, 32,308,881 gallons, against 29,954,005 gallons; and bacon and ham, 6,591,064 pounds, against 3,993,137 pounds. The total value of the production of poultry and eggs for the year ended June 30, 1918, was £669,105 (\$3,256,199), as compared with a value of £618,440 (\$3,009,638) for the previous year.

Handling of Wheat.

There has been considerable agitation throughout Australia for the bulk handling and storage of wheat. Heretofore it has always

been handled in the sack and this practice, under normal conditions, proved both inexpensive and effective. But during the war lack of ocean tonnage resulted in vast accumulations of wheat at the seaports. The bags were stacked in the open and covered with tarpaulins or rough sheds. Even with the exercise of reasonable care, serious losses were incurred through the action of weevils and a plague of mice. This led to the discussion of the need for terminal elevators, or silos as they are called here. Realizing that the congestion represented a purely temporary condition and that it would not likely occur again, together with the necessity for a heavy investment in elevators should that method be adopted, the Government of South Australia decided that as far as this State was concerned the situation did not warrant so drastic a change in present methods and refused to consider the matter further.

During the war the exportation of wheat has been handled by the Australian Government Wheat Pool through the organizations established in each State. Up to December 31, 1918, the South Australian pool had shipped 24,716,000 bushels, and total stocks on hand at that date amounted to 54,012,000 bushels, some of which represents hold-over stocks from previous years. The pool fixed the price of wheat to the farmer at 4s. 4d. (\$1.05) per bushel, the shipper paying the railway charges to the coast. It provided for a system of advances to the farmer on account of his crop, arranged for the handling at the ports and shipment abroad. Local millers and grain merchants secured their supplies from the pool. Control was in the hands of the State government.

Production of Minerals.

The total land area held under mining leases and mineral rights is 274,553 acres, very little of which is actually producing ore. During the calendar year of 1917, the last available statistics, 7,213 tons of copper were produced as compared with 7,279 tons for the previous year; gold, 7,145 ounces and 7,769 ounces, respectively; and iron ore to the value of £359,723 (\$1,750,592) as against a value of £200,382 (\$975,159) for the previous year. The total value of all minerals produced was £1,460,674 (\$7,108,370) compared with a value of £1,212,874 (\$5,902,451) during 1916.

The iron ore produced in South Australia comes from the mines at Iron Knob and Iron Monarch, located 34 miles from Hummock Hill. This ore forms two hills which enables it to be worked by open quarrying. It is estimated that there are about 110,000,000 tons of ore in sight. It is a hematite, 66 per cent metallic iron, with no excess of sulphur, phosphorus, or titanitic acid. The ore is not treated in South Australia but is shipped to the steel works at Newcastle, New South Wales, and it is the chief supply of that plant. It is stated that the amount of ore available is sufficient to meet all Australian requirements for many years to come.

Practically all of the copper comes from the Moonta mines and is treated at the seaport of Wallaroo. Both the mines and smelting works are owned and operated by the Wallaroo and Moonta Mining and Smelting Co. (Ltd.), an amalgamation of two of the oldest mining companies in South Australia. Toward the end of the year the market price for copper had declined to a point below the local cost of production. Only through their contract with the British

Government for copper at war prices was the company enabled to continue operations. This contract expires in 1919 and if the world's market price continues at its present low level and working costs can not be reduced, the company will probably be forced to cease operations.

A relatively large proportion of the Australian production of lead, zinc, and silver is produced by the various mines at Broken Hill, New South Wales, all of which is handled through the State of South Australia, the lead and zinc being treated at Port Pirie by a producers association which owns the reduction plant there. As there are no separate statistics for this particular district they are included with the figures for the State of New South Wales.

Increased Manufacturing.

On June 30, 1918, there were 1,285 industrial establishments operating in the State, as compared with 1,237 ten years ago. The number of employees increased in that period from 24,236 to 26,634; the increase in actual horsepower used was from 19,172 to 46,654; and the gross value of output from £10,471,671 (\$50,960,386) to £19,261,142 (\$93,734,347). These figures demonstrate the steady development of the use of machinery and power as opposed to hand labor. Metal and machinery products contributed 39 per cent of the total output; food and drinks, 26 per cent; clothing and textile lines, 7 per cent; and treating raw materials, 6 per cent.

Industrial development will probably increase but slowly and only at the same ratio as the increase of population, for the lack of cheap power and an inadequate supply of skilled labor restricts the manufacturing activity to the production of those goods which can be consumed within the State or in near-by sections of Victoria and New South Wales. This, however, is not strictly true of certain lines such as motor-car bodies, metal bedsteads, and wines, for these products have been sold in all parts of Australia in competition with similar lines produced in the other States, and in respect to wines, at least, a fair export trade has been developed.

Labor Statistics and Conditions.

On December 31, 1918, there were 101 separately organized labor unions in South Australia, having 137 branches and a total membership of 51,559, as compared with 93 unions, 99 branches, and 45,400 members for the previous year. During the year there were 17 labor disputes, involving 25 establishments and 2,005 working people, with a loss of 18,276 working days and a loss of wages amounting to £10,515 (\$51,171), as compared with 24 disputes, involving 44 establishments and 4,104 working people, with a loss of 57,446 working days and a loss of wages amounting to £30,306 (\$147,484) during the previous year.

For the year ended December 31, 1917, the last published statistics for a full year, there were 78 changes in the rates of wages paid, affecting 20,209 persons and increasing their wages by £6,070 (\$29,540). The figures for 1918 will show substantial increases.

In common with most other parts of the world, South Australia is experiencing considerable difficulty with regard to the relations between capital and labor. Strikes have occurred frequently throughout the year, some based on clearly defined causes, usually relating

to hours of labor or rates of wages or both, and others for reasons which are decidedly obscure.

Public Debt and Finance—Revenue and Expenditures.

The total public debt of the State of South Australia on June 30, 1918, was £40,621,480 (\$197,684,432), as compared with a total of £39,364,280 (\$191,566,269) on June 30, 1917. This represents a per capita debt of £92½ (\$450.14), the second highest in the Commonwealth. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that all of the railways within the State are owned and operated by the State Government, and that a portion of this debt is represented by the investment therein which amounts to £17,974,000 (\$87,470,471).

Heretofore, all loans secured outside of the Commonwealth have been raised in London, but this practice may be modified to some extent in the near future. The only loan which the State has raised since 1915 is an issue of £1,400,000 (\$6,813,100) in March, 1917, bearing 5½ per cent interest and sold at 97. This loan matures in 1927 but may be redeemed at the option of the Government after 1922. An old issue of £2,100,000 (\$10,219,650) will mature in 1919, and another issue of £1,320,000 (\$6,423,780) in 1920.

The total revenue received by the State Government during the year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to £5,526,226 (\$26,893,379), as compared with a total of £4,874,603 (\$23,722,255) for the previous fiscal year. About 41 per cent of this revenue was received from the operation of railways and tram lines, 19 per cent from taxation, 9½ per cent from the Federal Commonwealth subsidy, 4½ per cent from Government land sales and rentals, and the balance from various sources.

The expenditure for the fiscal year amounted to £5,500,419 (\$26,767,789), as compared with a total of £5,190,453 (\$25,259,340) for the previous year. Operating expenses of railways and tram lines, exclusive of construction, absorbed 38 per cent of this expenditure, interest and charges on the public debt 37 per cent, and the balance was applied to all other expenses of Government.

Taxation, Pensions, and Banking.

The extremely heavy burden which this State has had to meet on account of war conditions necessitated considerable increases in the income tax rates for the year ending June 30, 1918. Notwithstanding the energetic protests of nearly all of the commercial organizations of the State that the proposed increases would have an injurious effect upon the industrial development of the district and urging a greater economy in Government expenditure to meet the condition, Parliament passed the bill without modification.

On September 30, 1918, there were 11,703 persons receiving old-age and invalid pensions from the State government, the total expenditure for this purpose being £363,714 (\$1,770,014). This represented an average fortnightly pension of about 24s. (\$5.84) per person. During the year ended June 30, 1918, 10,119 persons were receiving war pensions to the amount of £263,532 (\$1,282,478), as compared with an expenditure during the preceding year of £114,810 (\$558,723). Since 1912 the State government has paid maternity allowances to needy persons. Up to December 31, 1918, 73,307 persons were so assisted; the average yearly number being about 6,000.

On December 31, 1918, there were 341,491 depositors having savings accounts in the banks, as compared with a total of 337,709 persons for the previous year. The total amounts deposited were £13,106,675 (\$63,783,634) and £12,899,036 (\$62,773,159), respectively. The bank clearings for the State during the calendar year of 1918 amounted to £105,705,234 (\$514,414,522), as compared with a total of £71,433,815 (\$347,632,661) for 1916, and £60,949,625 (\$296,611,350) for 1915.

Railways, Tramways, and Lighting Service—Vital Statistics.

The total railway mileage in operation during the year was 2,281, only 39 miles of which was under private management. The total cost of construction and equipment up to June 30, 1918, was £17,974,000 (\$87,470,471). The gross income for the year amounted to £2,331,549 (\$11,346,483); operating expenses, £1,747,055 (\$8,502,043); and net earnings, £584,494 (\$2,844,440), representing 3.25 per cent on the total capitalization.

The only electric street railway system of any importance in this State is owned and operated by the Municipal Tramways Trust, an organization formed by the municipal bodies within the Adelaide metropolitan area. Gross income for the half year ended January 31, 1919, amounted to £218,550 (\$1,063,574); operating expenses, £142,329 (\$692,644); and net earnings, £76,221 (\$370,929); the figures for the preceding half year were £213,894 (\$1,040,915), £126,913 (\$617,622), and £86,983 (\$423,303), respectively, for the same items.

The Adelaide Electric Supply Co. (Ltd.), a private corporation which furnishes the metropolitan district of Adelaide with electric light and power, earned a gross revenue for the year ended August 31, 1918, of £174,254 (\$848,007), as compared with £154,451 (\$751,636) for the previous fiscal year. A dividend of 12 per cent was paid for both years.

During the year ended December 31, 1918, the births for the whole State numbered 11,357; the deaths, 4,390; and the marriages, 3,190, as compared with 11,326, 4,365, and 3,252, respectively, for the preceding year. The percentages per 1,000 of population for 1918 were 25.80, 9.97, and 7.25 per cent, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 63b

December 2, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Foreign trade.....	1	Growing demand for automobiles.....	10
Total trade with United States.....	1	Progress in fruit growing—Jam	
Chief imports and exports.....	2	trade.....	11
Australian production of grains.....	3	Shipping and shipbuilding.....	11
Hides and skins.....	4	Decline in mineral production.....	12
The woolen industry.....	5	The liquor trade.....	13
Manufacturing industries.....	7	Formation of Bureau of Commerce	
New industries resultant from the war.....	8	and Industry.....	13
The meat trade.....	8	Imports and exports of 1918-19.....	13
Development of the hosiery industry.....	10	Declared exports to United States.....	16

AUSTRALIA.

By Consul General Thomas Sammons, Melbourne.

The total foreign trade of Australia for the fiscal year 1919 amounted to £201,243,293, which at the average conversion rate of \$4.50 to the pound sterling amounts to \$905,594,818. As compared with the previous year, this is an increase of £65,386,293, or \$294,238,318. The total imports from the United States for the calendar year 1919 amounted to £27,299,459, or, at \$4.50 to the pound sterling, a total of \$122,847,566.

In the preparation of statistical data the Australian Commonwealth authorities make returns for the fiscal year and not for the calendar year. For this reason it is not possible to base a complete report of this kind on calendar year returns. However, by the courtesy of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, a table has been prepared showing the total imports from the United States into Australia for the calendar year.

Australian Foreign Trade.

As illustrating the total foreign trade of Australia for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919, and the pre-war year 1913, the following figures are given:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913.....	\$358,870,500	\$353,574,000	\$712,444,500
1918.....	273,099,000	337,657,500	611,356,500
1919.....	426,306,254	479,288,565	905,594,818

Total Trade with United States.

Australia's trade with the United States for the fiscal year 1919, according to the revised returns of the Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics, amounted to \$166,215,245, of which \$125,672,963 represents

imports from the United States to Australia, and \$40,542,277 were exports from Australia to the United States.

The trade of Australia with the United States for the fiscal years 1914, 1918, and 1919, was as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914.....	\$48,920,841	\$22,285,007	\$71,205,848
1918.....	69,542,348	47,824,758	117,367,106
1919.....	125,672,963	40,542,277	166,215,240

It may be noted that the figures do not agree with those quoted in some of the previous reports. This is accounted for by the fact that the converting rate herein used is \$4.50 instead of the customary rate of \$4.8665 to the pound sterling, as previously used, the former being a fair average for the year under review.

The trade of the United States with Australia increased very rapidly early in 1919, with a greater diversity of merchandise for the first six months of the year, but the appreciation of the dollar toward the close of the year checked trade considerably.

Australia's Chief Imports and Exports.

Australia's chief imports and exports for the calendar years 1918 and 1919 are stated below in quantities and values, these data having been secured through the courtesy of the Comptroller General of the Federal Department of Trade and Customs:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1913	1919	1913	1919
IMPORTS.				
Sugar (cane)..... hundredweight..	144,176	2,202,744	\$536,247	\$9,652,900
Tea..... pounds..	50,390,987	11,108,216	10,175,034	7,187,220
Tobacco..... do..	6,449,303	7,708,153	2,801,448	3,517,074
Copra..... hundredweight..	678,968	672,371	3,311,375	4,281,026
Knitted apparel.....			4,704,890	9,017,967
Whisky in bulk..... gallons..	983,614	450,531	4,507,321	2,515,617
Sacks, corn flour..... dozen..	4,686,064	1,897,054	10,702,157	4,582,192
Kerosene..... gallons..	12,530,692	18,839,306	2,080,197	4,012,450
Oil, petroleum..... do..	17,766,630	23,325,197	6,346,129	9,086,112
Iron:				
Steel bar rod..... hundredweight..	283,823	724,473	1,575,104	3,432,654
Plates and tubes.....			2,210,781	5,292,522
Plate, galvanized..... pounds..	32,655,504	121,660,690	3,423,708	9,890,948
Plain..... do..	20,822,368	75,530,484	1,512,104	3,590,508
Wire..... do..	42,032,416	55,273,344	2,124,787	2,833,096
Tinned plate..... do..	86,216,704	86,036,944	6,975,041	7,563,821
Tools of trade.....			2,047,221	4,496,362
Motors, chassis.....			5,392,102	7,614,617
Rubber manufactures.....			3,812,450	5,351,373
Timber, undressed.....			7,591,365	7,477,771
Paper:				
Writing..... pounds..		136,783,024	2,069,897	4,279,806
Printing.....			5,672,385	7,658,216
Books, printed.....			2,546,325	3,278,106
Piece goods:				
Canvas and duck.....			2,571,754	4,607,264
Cotton and linen.....			48,785,918	86,584,894
Hosiery.....			2,894,473	1,920,062
Laces and velvets.....			5,546,259	3,825,626
Silks.....			12,456,181	10,617,108
Woolens.....			10,343,624	10,006,430
Sewing silks.....			3,627,928	5,723,336
Trimmings for apparel.....			3,699,165	3,697,173
Fancy goods.....			2,719,157	3,186,486
Agricultural machinery.....			1,515,264	3,091,736
Other machinery.....			10,836,246	18,261,152

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
EXPORTS.				
Butter.....pounds.	62,692,297	51,302,657	\$19,496,709	\$18,286,709
Beef (frozen).....do.	139,041,261	129,930,379	12,886,794	11,933,329
Lamb (frozen).....do.	6,594,708	45,741,390	773,038	5,107,451
Mutton (frozen).....do.	14,090,054	142,964,060	1,413,360	13,713,921
Meats, preserved, in tins.....do.	60,153,690	66,912,763	15,842,092	17,214,795
Milk.....do.	25,215,867	33,246,105	4,463,991	6,307,213
Wheat.....hundredweight.	12,955,969	48,750,401	26,702,672	94,143,384
Flour (wheaten).....do.	7,564,280	13,944,180	20,476,908	39,948,591
Jams and jollies.....pounds.	65,885,561	79,484,309	6,438,901	1,902,692
Hides.....number.	224,815	501,409	2,406,438	4,665,699
Rabbit skins.....pounds.	7,202,303	19,480,202	4,708,143	14,301,878
Sheepskins.....do.	18,421,358	74,116,382	5,121,261	12,960,976
Skins (other).....do.			2,182,046	10,208,165
Wool:				
Greasy.....pounds.	318,210,584	492,115,920	101,087,365	152,895,924
Scoured.....do.	46,827,980	114,376,223	21,310,014	50,878,665
Tops.....do.	4,318,577	3,988,904	6,714,706	5,982,403
Tallow.....hundredweight.	544,112	1,071,129	4,211,843	12,959,352
Copper ingots.....do.	494,315	532,617	11,276,190	10,248,727
Lead (pig).....do.	2,012,293	2,028,399	11,631,190	11,268,249
Tin ingots.....do.	76,628	79,014	5,306,760	3,891,411
Leather and manufactures.....do.			3,555,705	13,221,990

Principal Countries Participating in Australia's Import Trade.

The countries chiefly contributing to Australia's imports are the United Kingdom and other British possessions, the United States and Japan. The following table gives the trade with these countries for 1919:

Class of goods.	United Kingdom.	Other British.	United States.	Japan.
Foodstuffs of animal origin.....	\$533,709	\$1,010,039	\$1,226,741	\$35,671
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin.....	926,807	3,600,783	945,230	323,834
Beverages, nonalcoholic, and substances used in making.....	479,745	4,853,284	278,559	25,042
Spirits and alcoholic liquors.....	2,659,770	425,776	28,570	6,197
Tobacco and preparations thereof.....	291,533	36,414	3,385,038	68,143
Live animals.....	111,276	152,451	2,384	
Animal substances, not foodstuffs.....	3,560,510	2,708,190	299,048	56,322
Vegetable substances and fibers.....	1,111,504	6,649,232	561,496	506,403
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibers.....	63,544,455	13,580,770	18,607,604	13,501,490
Oils, fats, and waxes.....	283,031	894,065	11,579,701	229,536
Paints and varnishes.....	1,111,712	88,798	1,261,517	17,329
Stones and metals used industrially.....	57,181	534,251	178,416	2,336
Ores and metals, unmanufactured or partly so.....	2,169,954	320,746	1,668,960	40,279
Machinery and other manufactures of metal.....	39,208,370	4,899,765	42,952,063	1,246,113
India rubber, leather, and manufactures thereof.....	202,063	2,007,495	4,622,544	56,129
Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured.....	260,145	2,928,546	5,134,356	665,595
Earthenware, cement, china, glass, and stoneware.....	1,874,066	44,230	2,374,578	1,400,350
Paper and stationery.....	5,055,648	2,981,696	11,897,063	430,902
Jewelry, timepieces, and fancy goods.....	1,803,636	2,804,607	1,431,184	596,525
Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments.....	968,850	27,013	2,213,231	74,065
Drugs and chemicals.....	5,746,207	1,185,174	4,744,831	749,633
Miscellaneous.....	5,921,469	1,325,279	7,452,702	1,661,571
Total.....	137,921,932	53,060,607	122,847,566	21,093,465

Australian Wheat Pool.

The wheat crop of Australia was, during the war, controlled by Government pools in the different States, which guaranteed the farmer a price and made advances. The Victorian guaranty for the 1919 crop was 4s. 2d. per bushel, which was raised to 5s. for the 1920 crop. Total wheat received by the six State pools during the 1918-19 harvest was 65,015,000 bushels, of which 10,000,000 bushels were shipped abroad, and 24,753,000 bushels sold locally, the rest being

still in stock. Since the pools began operations in 1915-16, they have received 470,000,000 bushels, of which about 60,000,000 bushels remain in the wheat pools' warehouses or those of the British Imperial Wheat Board. Losses by mice and weevils have been heavy, but experts of the British Imperial Wheat Board during 1919 erected novel cleaning plants which have eliminated the weevil evil, and most of the stored wheat has now been cleaned. During the year the Prime Minister made one sale of wheat to the Imperial Government amounting to 1,000,000 bushels at 5s. 6d. per bushel. The drought in New South Wales has resulted in a shortage of wheat in that State which will have to be made up from Victoria. It is estimated that the New South Wales harvest will not exceed 5,000,000 bushels and that the requirements of the State are 14,000,000 bushels.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed by Australian wheat growers at the price obtained by the pool for their wheat. It is stated in the press that while, at the present time, Australian growers are only receiving 7s. 8d. (\$1.72) per bushel for their wheat the Canadian is receiving 11s. 8d. (\$2.62), and the New Zealander 10s. 6d. (\$2.36). Wheat growing is one of Australia's biggest industries, and it is thought that it should be encouraged by endeavoring to obtain the world's parity for Australian wheat.

Australia's wheat yield was 114,733,584 bushels for the fiscal year 1917-18, and 75,146,172 bushels for 1918-19. For the fiscal year 1919-20 the yield is placed at 46,210,380 bushels.

Barley—Flour Milling—Hides and Skins.

The development of barley culture of late years has been very large, so much so that there seems small probability of the Pacific coast being called upon, as previously, to supply the bulk of the requirements of maltsters and brewers. During this last season the local crops have met not only all local requirements but have contributed to a considerable export trade in both raw grain and malt, Japan and Java being the principal purchasers, although toward the close of the year shipments were made to Belgium, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. As a consequence of these new developments prices ranged relatively high.

Possibly flour milling, the industry most closely allied to agriculture, has been the most consistently supported, by reason of the large quantity of British Government wheat gristed and exported to various over-sea destinations, also owing to the demands of Japan, Java, and other eastern countries, for which freight has been more fully available at comparatively moderate rates. To an extent the United States will be concerned in this development, provided Australian shippers can hold, under normal circumstances, this trade which has been helped by unusual war-time conditions.

The keen demand for hides and skins has led to very high prices being reached—partly owing to purchases on United States account. There have been, on the other hand, large losses of cattle owing to the drought, but those losses will more adversely affect other interests such as those connected with the wool and meat supply.

Wool Growing Australia's Chief Industry.

The 1919 wool clip, which passed through the hands of the Central Wool Committee, amounted to 652,109,672 pounds, or 2,025,486 bales,

which was appraised by the committee at £45,516,540 (\$204,824,430). All this wool goes to the Imperial British Government at a flat rate of 15½ pence per pound. Wool which is not needed for military and other uses of the Imperial Government is sold, and half the profit over the flat rate is credited to the Government and the other half to the Central Wool Committee. No public accountings of these sales have yet been made.

The Imperial contract ended June 30, 1920. What will be the status of wool after that date is now a matter of discussion. It is proposed to create a new wool committee composed of representatives of woolgrowers and brokers, with Government representation also; but many of the large growers are agitating for a free market. It is estimated that the amount of wool remaining unshipped in Australia on June 30, 1920, when the present contract ends, will be 1,000,000 bales and that the new clip will be about the same amount.

The total number of sheep in the Australian Commonwealth was, in 1918, 84,965,012, and it is estimated that owing to the serious drought this number will be reduced by at least 7,000,000, the State of New South Wales being the principal loser.

When the free market for wool again prevails it is expected that America is likely to play an important part as far as the purchase of fine wools is concerned.

The following figures show the production of wool in the Australian Commonwealth for the past three years:

States.	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
New South Wales.....	271,768,000	289,967,130	306,209,901
Victoria.....	108,474,000	118,040,675	136,998,141
Queensland.....	94,990,000	107,447,306	101,060,738
South Australia.....	36,424,000	49,186,354	54,530,490
West Australia.....	25,696,000	38,503,058	42,109,081
Tasmania.....	10,620,000	11,626,404	12,011,820
Total.....	547,972,000	614,770,927	652,920,171

The following table will show the value of wool and sheepskins produced in Australia during the past three years, since the inception of the wool pool scheme:

Year.	Greasy and scoured wools.	Sheepskins.
1916-17.....	\$114,032,097	\$1,951,213
1917-18.....	193,061,317	4,641,363
1918-19.....	204,824,430	7,506,774
Total.....	511,917,844	14,099,350

The Woollen Industry.

During the past few years there have been active developments in the Australian woollen industry. However, with the great expansion that has taken place in this industry, Australia now only manufactures about 3 per cent of the wool produced in the country, and it is estimated that woollen goods to about the extent of another 4 per cent are imported. It may, therefore, be taken that Australia

only consumes wool to the value of about 7 per cent of the total production.

The various Government cloth factories have been considerably extended during the past twelve months, and Australian cloth tweeds are becoming generally used on the market. These mills have up to the present time been fully occupied in turning out cloth for military and naval purposes; but it is being urged that the new tariff should comprise a high rate of duty upon goods of this description to protect this industry and capture the civil trade.

A plan to have the Commonwealth Government cooperate in an extensive woollen cloth producing industrial enterprise is being seriously considered.

The capital invested in woollen manufactures in Australia amounts to about £3,000,000 (\$13,500,000), at pre-war prices, and it gives employment to between 5,000 and 6,000 people. One company was recently organized at Melbourne with a capital of £500,000 (\$2,250,000), about two-fifths of which represents English and the balance Australian interests. A large plant with up-to-date machinery has been established. The claim is made by the proprietors that, though it may not be the largest spinning and weaving factory in the world, there is no finer plant in existence. Five hundred hands are employed, and it is expected that the factory will turn out between 46,000 and 50,000 pounds of yarn alone per year.

Although this industry has made rapid strides during the period of the war, it has been very much hampered by the difficulty in obtaining machinery, and much dissatisfaction and press comment has been caused by the allegation that Great Britain was, during the early part of the war, able to supply Japan with textile machinery to the value of £127,000 (\$571,500), and the East Indies to the value of £197,000 (\$886,500), while all that Australia was able to obtain was about £10,000 (\$45,000) worth of machinery for this purpose.

As the result of these conditions Australia was not able to cope with the demand for cloth and wool needed for military and civil purposes, and Japan, which entered the war as an important customer for Australian wool tops, has emerged not only prepared to manufacture tops, but with an industry firmly established. It is also stated that Japan is prepared to supply markets to which Australia naturally looks for the future development of this industry. From these statements it may be taken that there should be a good market in Australia for American textile machinery, as woollen mills are being rapidly extended on every side.

When it is observed that wool for manufacturing in Australia is available to the value of considerably over £26,000,000 (\$117,000,000) it will be seen that this industry is still in its infancy, and the need of a very high protective tariff is being strongly urged by manufacturers.

(It may be added that since the above was written the new tariff has been compiled and comprises a duty of 45 per cent on woollen piece goods.)

A mill owned by the Commonwealth Government at Geelong, in the State of Victoria, has recently been extended, and it is estimated that its annual output will be about 1,200,000 yards of cloth.

Stimulating the Manufacture of Woolens in Small Centers.

As a means of decentralizing the population and retaining the same in country districts a scheme has been evolved by the Federal Bureau of Commerce and Industry to establish in country towns and districts where power and population are available small plants and equipment for weaving, knitting, and carpet making. It is suggested that these industries should be part of one main center, which would be responsible for the supply of raw material, the marketing of the goods, and which would guarantee a reasonable return for the labor expended.

It is expected by this means to considerably extend the manufacture of woolen goods and to foster an industry the supply of raw material for which is produced in Australia. If this scheme is carried out as at present suggested, there should be an excellent market in Australia for a number of knitting machines, ribbers, spindles, etc., likely to be used in establishing a number of small factories of this description.

Manufacturing in New South Wales.

The following table shows the increase of manufacturing in New South Wales for the past two years over the pre-war year, 1913. The totals of output, cost of materials, wages and salaries paid, are all records for that State, and show the general tendency to increased manufacturing in Australia; but to a very large extent the rise in general values is the principal factor, and it does not necessarily follow that the quantities of goods turned out have increased very materially. For the year there was an increase of 36 establishments:

Items.	1913	1918	1919
Factories.....number..	5,346	5,414	5,450
Persons employed.....do.....	120,400	120,554	128,481
Salaries and wages.....amount..	\$57,075,228	\$66,155,648	\$76,634,231
Raw materials.....value.....	\$182,418,642	\$291,234,267	\$315,247,171
Output.....do.....	\$295,526,227	\$432,801,849	\$471,503,687
Land, buildings, plant, and machinery.....do.....	\$136,250,123	\$190,228,095	\$204,651,123

Figures Showing Output of Victoria's Industries.

The value of production in Victoria of the primary and secondary industries show a grand total of nearly £75,000,000 (\$337,500,000), an increase of 11.3 per cent over the preceding year. The following is a summary of the Government statistic's returns for the three years:

Items.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Agriculture.....	\$52,657,817	\$61,805,279	\$61,805,279
Dairying and pasturage.....	63,806,107	106,243,771	116,086,095
Mining.....	10,551,348	6,751,035	6,040,463
Forests.....	3,887,145	4,679,100	5,527,890
Miscellaneous.....	9,823,217	11,902,662	14,217,117
Total primary industries.....	140,725,634	191,381,847	206,676,874
Manufacturing.....	84,217,465	107,895,294	120,962,183
Grand total.....	224,943,119	302,277,141	327,639,057
Factories.....	a 5,613	a 5,627	a 5,720
Persons employed.....	a 118,744	a 118,241	a 122,349
Salaries and wages.....	48,214,512	56,261,705	63,281,811
Plant and machinery.....	93,490,821	114,571,263	122,931,308
Output.....	215,714,912	301,800,218	360,885,097

a Number.

Australian Factory Returns.

The following table shows the advances made in factories in the Australian Commonwealth for the years 1917 and 1918 (1919 figures not procurable):

Items.		1917	1918
Factories.....	number	15, 179	15, 421
Persons employed.....	do.	321, 670	328, 049
Wages paid.....	amount	\$164, 781, 981	\$172, 706, 796
Materials.....	value	\$365, 278, 992	\$359, 873, 487
Plant and machinery.....	do.	\$407, 377, 350	\$434, 646, 911
Output.....	do.	\$928, 739, 907	\$1, 015, 891, 349

New Industries Resultant from the War.

Among the new industries that sprung up during the war which the new tariff is designed to protect are electrical materials, hardware of all sorts, chemicals, paints, confectionery, chocolate and cocoa, sheep dips, and coal-tar products. Much agricultural and other machinery is also now manufactured in Australia, while the rubber and iron and steel factories have expanded very largely. The amount of money estimated to be invested in Australian manufacturing is approximately \$450,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent in 10 years. In the decade the value of the products of manufacturing plants has been increased from about \$500,000,000 to slightly more than \$1,000,000,000, and the number of hands employed from 257,000 to 328,000.

In some of these developments American interests may be concerned. For example, around the extensive steel plant of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. (at Newcastle), which is now the premier manufacturing industry of Australia, equipment has been, or is being, installed for nail making, wire drawing, galvanized and plain sheet-iron rolling, tin-plate manufacturing, structural steel and plates for shipbuilding, rails and fishplates, wire rods, steel blooms, beams, channels, etc., for structural purposes. The Newcastle plant is valued at \$16,000,000, and has paid as much as 14 per cent dividend on the capital invested. Its profits for the fiscal year are reported to have been 24 per cent. Copper is also being smelted and it is expected that shortly all copper mined in Australia will be smelted locally.

It is the announced intention of several large British manufacturing firms to erect plants in Australia to produce their goods locally instead of exporting to Australia. This movement is creating considerable interest in labor and commercial circles. Representatives of one of Great Britain's largest engineering firms have been touring Australia, and it is believed that the firm, which at present has a contract for the construction of three 15,000-ton vessels for the Commonwealth Government, is contemplating the extension to Australia of its activities in shipbuilding and aeroplane-construction lines.

The Meat Trade.

The most noticeable feature of the Australian meat trade for 1919 was the shortage of shipping and refrigerated space. It is anticipated that at least a year must elapse before there is anything like a safe condition so far as storage capacity is concerned, and in the

case of general produce it is estimated that it will be even longer than that before conditions become normal.

Meat export operations for 1919 were carried out under contract with the British Government. The question of the extension, or otherwise, of the contracts with Great Britain is being considered.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, Australia exported approximately 45,000 tons of beef, to the value of approximately £2,000,000 (\$9,000,000), as compared with 88,000 tons in the previous year, of the value of approximately £4,000,000 (\$18,000,000). The comparison in mutton and lamb is, respectively, 24,000 tons, valued at approximately £1,100,000 (\$4,950,000), for 1918, and 6,500 tons, valued at approximately £320,000 (\$1,440,000) for 1918.

The following are the ports of destination of the principal shipments of mutton and lamb from Australia, not including shipments sent to New Zealand:

Destination.	Queens- land.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	South Austra- lia.	Total.
	<i>Carcasses.</i>	<i>Carcasses.</i>	<i>Carcasses.</i>	<i>Carcasses.</i>	<i>Carcasses.</i>
Liverpool.....	15,904	29,316	208,053	222,401	475,726
London.....	468	221,091	250,020	.....	571,582
Port Said.....	.....	107,380	116,378	.....	222,768
Pago-Pago.....	.....	80	.....	.....	80
Manila.....	.....	4,571	.....	.....	4,571
Singapore.....	3,822	14,383	.....	.....	18,155
Hongkong.....	.....	4,961	.....	.....	4,961
Colombo.....	.....	4,350	.....	.....	4,350
Sorabaya.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4

Large quantities of frozen rabbit and hare carcasses were also exported.

Manufacture of Carbide—Plaster of Paris—Sheep Dip.

The manufacture of carbide is of considerable importance to Australia, both because of its utility in the welding and cutting of iron and steel and because it is the key chemical from which so many other chemicals may be manufactured; it is also an important factor in the manufacture of synthetic alcohol. Prior to the war Australia imported about 11,000 tons of carbide every year, and owing to its scarcity the price increased to £80 (\$360) a ton in 1918. The establishment, near Hobart, Tasmania, of a metallurgical company, not only reduced the price of this article, but is supplying practically the wants of the whole of Australia. This same company also manufactures electrodes.

Plaster of Paris is now manufactured in more than one Australian State and, although there is a controversy as to whether it is equal to the finer grades received from the United States, it is meeting the requirements of builders, and is even being exported to near-by markets.

The manufacture of industrial chemicals, together with pharmaceutical preparations is also beginning to bulk largely, and there are reports of a considerable investment of British capital in even more important manufactures in this group.

The importation of sheep dip was prohibited early in 1919, causing great dissatisfaction among the many users of imported sheep dips, as it was affirmed that Australian sheep dips already on the market

were not of such good quality, and that this embargo would seriously affect the wool industry. This prohibited importation has now resulted in one of the largest British importers starting a branch of its factory in this country.

Development of the Flax Industry.

A very decided effort is being made to develop the flax industry in Australia. In November, 1917, an interstate conference of agricultural scientists was held and the stimulation of this industry was discussed. As a result a cable was sent to the British Government asking if it would be prepared to purchase flax grown in Australia. The British Government replied that it would guarantee £170 (\$765) per ton for any flax produced. A flax industry committee was appointed, and as a result there are now about 2,500 acres under cultivation with flax, against about 300 or 400 in 1918. The contract to sell all Australian flax to the British Government was canceled, upon the representations of the Commonwealth Flax Committee, and the first consignment of Australian flax has realized a price of £325 (\$1,462) per ton in the open market. The Government has guaranteed a minimum price of £6 (\$27) per ton for crude flax for the succeeding year.

Development of the Hosiery Industry.

A strong effort is being made to place Australian knitted goods and hosiery upon the Australian market to the exclusion of English and American goods, which at present hold this market. Large plants are being erected for the manufacture of silk and cotton goods. The extension of the present tariff rate is being urged.

As far back as 1890 the manufacture of hosiery was carried on in Australia, but with a low rate of duty the local manufacturers were soon ousted from the market by importations of German goods, until the commencement of the war, when American goods became very popular. However, during the period of the war and the difficulties in obtaining shipments, high freights, etc., this industry has now a very good footing in this country, and one firm has a capacity of turning out 50,000 pairs of stockings per annum. It is being urged that this industry should have a protection of from 45 to 50 per cent in order that it may be started satisfactorily.

It has been stated in Parliament that, with a proper tariff protection, Australian factories could, within the next two years, turn out hose to the value of £914,000 (\$4,113,000). One firm has stated its ability to turn out 6,240,000 pairs per annum. Australian firms are on the market for machinery for the manufacture of this class of goods.

Growing Demand for Automobiles.

There is a great and growing demand for automobiles in Australia, and with a highly protective tariff the manufacture of bodies and various parts is growing very rapidly. Only one body is allowed to be imported for every three chassis.

A large factory is being built in New South Wales at present, and is being fitted with all the necessary machinery for turning out a lightly built car, which is much in demand in this country. All parts that can possibly be made in Australia and of Australian material are being made, though until this factory has everything

running completely it is importing some of the parts from the United States. It is the plan of this company to employ standardization methods. Interested Australians hope at a later date to build sufficient cars to not only supply a good part of the Australian trade, but to export to near-by countries. The automobile industry in Australia represents in buildings and plants, \$27,000,000, and in wages paid \$25,425,000.

The new proposed tariff will increase the cost of low-priced chassis by approximately £30 (\$135), and of complete cars by about £56 (\$252). It is asserted by the traders that the increase on high priced English chassis will be something like £123 (\$553).

Gasoline Consumption.

The extended use of the internal-combustion engine is responsible for a vast increase in the consumption of gasoline. In Australia, apart from the increase in the number of motor cars during recent years, motor-propelled tractors and stationary plants in the country and the city are being used more freely, and the future promises a much greater expansion in this direction, provided the price of gasoline does not become prohibitive. The figures given below show the approximate imports of gasoline, kerosene, and burning oils from America, Sumatra and adjacent islands, and of mineral lubricating oils from all sources for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Year.	Gasoline.	Kerosene and burning oil.	Mineral and lubricating oil.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1913.....	9,612,886	19,267,672	4,988,955
1918.....	17,686,133	14,038,912	5,976,135
1919.....	29,746,969	16,672,983	7,559,659

Progress in Fruit Growing—Jam Trade.

Fruit growing has made very rapid progress in Australia during the past few years, the total area under orchard in 1913 being 216,021 acres and in 1918, 262,134.

The success of the fruit-growing industry in Australia depends largely on the jam export trade. Consequently, the jam and fruit canning industry is being largely extended as an absorbent for Australia's surplus fruit. Millions of tons of Australian jams and canned fruits were consumed by the armies during the war.

The jam production of Australia was less than 5,000,000 pounds in 1913. In 1917 the production reached 45,000,000 pounds and in 1919 the output was approximately 80,000,000 pounds.

Shipping and Shipbuilding.

The outstanding feature in connection with Australian shipping has been the shortage of tonnage to carry Australian products overseas. On account of this shortage, Australia has been largely excluded from the heightened trade activity which has been noted in other countries, and its shipments of primary products have been considerably postponed pending the readjustment of shipping. The delivery of urgent orders for machinery and other supplies given to American and British manufacturers has been delayed owing to the shipping situation.

Arrangements have been made for the resumption of the principal mail and passenger steamer service between Europe and Australia. Further new lines of steamers are also coming to Australian ports, and in addition to the Italian Lloyd Treistino Line, the Lloyd Sabaudo Cosocieta Anonima will shortly dispatch steamers of their line from Genoa to Australia, calling at ports en route. These vessels will be available for back loading of Australian produce to Italy and the Continent.

In order to cope with the increased and rapidly extending trade with China, a new steamship company—The China-Australian Mail Steamship Line—has been formed, operating by way of Philippine Island ports and Hongkong. Australian trade with China has always been a lucrative one, and notwithstanding unfavorable exchange, has considerably developed during recent years.

Sydney is the chief shipping port of Australia, and in spite of war difficulties has a shipping trade which is exceeded by only four ports in the United Kingdom, namely, London, Liverpool, the Tyne, and Cardiff, and there is a considerable amount of reshipment at Sydney for the island ports of the Pacific. The total area of the port of Sydney consists of 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 to 160 feet.

Canadian and Australian Government Steamers.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine (Ltd.), which is associated with the Canadian National Railways, has decided to extend its operations to Australia and to put into this trade at least four modern steel cargo steamers, to run between Australia, New Zealand, and Vancouver, with a prospect of extensions at a later date. It is anticipated that by this means the Canadian requirements in wool and wool tops can be almost wholly supplied from Australia without any difficulty.

The operations of the Australian Commonwealth Government line of steamers have been considerably extended during the year. Five vessels are now being built in England for this line, and six more are to be built in Australia of 12,800 tons each. This fleet also consists of 13 purchased British vessels and about 29 requisitioned enemy vessels. Only a comparatively small portion of this fleet trades regularly between Australia and Great Britain, many of these vessels being dispatched to the Azores, South America, New York, Texas (for oil), India, the Netherlands, and Italy.

Decline in Mineral Production.

Last year's record of the results of mining and the industries dependent thereon was unsatisfactory. The decline of mining is not due to the fact that Australia's mineral deposits are exhausted. A number of causes have contributed to the decline, namely, the war, with consequent shortage of skilled miners, and strikes among miners and seagoing workers.

The development of the extensive brown coal field at Morwell, near Melbourne, is being considerably delayed by the difficulty in obtaining machinery, as it is thought to be essential to install only the most modern equipment. Inquiries for machinery are being made over a wide field. It is the policy of the commissioners appointed to develop this industry to give preference to machinery that made in Australia, but much of the equipment for this class

of work can not be produced in Australia, and it is stated that England is not in a position to supply the same. There should therefore be a good opportunity for American manufacturers to produce the coal-cutting machinery which is proposed to be used in this new field.

The Liquor Trade.

There has been marked development in the manufacture of distilled spirits in Australia since 1913, the embargo on exports from the United Kingdom and the restrictions and almost prohibitive duties on imported spirits by the Commonwealth Government giving a very decided impetus to the local distilleries. The following are particulars of domestic spirits cleared for home consumption in the Commonwealth of Australia for the year 1919 and the pre-war year 1913, given in proof gallons:

Excise.	1913	1919
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Brandy.....	147,267	146,509
Gin.....	6,825	74,990
Whisky.....	105,501	161,146
Rum.....	311,311	349,775
Other spirits.....	559,084	1,236,648
Total.....	1,126,991	1,963,068

Formation of Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

The Commonwealth Government recently formed a Bureau of Commerce and Industry. The functions of this department will be to develop and popularize Australian made goods. Part of its work is also to initiate a permanent publicity campaign to foster a sentiment in favor of Australian made goods on purely national lines. This bureau is also to inquire into and determine whether the standardization of different lines of manufacture is not advisable, and to promote Australian trade generally.

Imports and Exports.

The following tables show the value of imports and exports for the Commonwealth of Australia for the fiscal year, 1918-19 as compared with 1914-15:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1914-15	1918-19	1914-15	1918-19
IMPORTS.				
Foodstuffs of animal origin, including tinned fish, milk, etc. hundredweight	313,994	97,196	\$5,092,806	\$2,635,029
Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, fruits, grains, etc. do.	5,558,165	864,038		
Sugar, molasses, etc. tons	20,818	59,012	16,443,036	10,092,163
Vegetables. do.	5,127	774		
Vinegar. gallons	243,619	37,722		
Cocoa, coffee, and substances used in making, hundred-weight	88,300	132,215		
Tea. hundredweight	416,219	456,215	8,945,351	11,044,454
Fruit juices, etc. gallons	80,380	38,764		
Ale, porter, and other beers. do.	2,504,736	142,271	1,799,114	232,654
Cider and perry. do.	2,220			
Brandy. do.	340,773	38,857	850,861	264,255
Gin. do.	513,627	68,841	599,706	308,753
Rum. do.	189,346	29,020	166,275	62,433
Whisky. do.	2,310,655	910,379	3,588,876	4,769,800
Wine, fermented. do.	99,812	38,015	404,775	168,061

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1914-15	1918-19	1914-15	1918-19
IMPORTS—continued.				
Tobacco:				
Manufactured..... hundredweight	21,564	11,229	1872,095	\$500,957
Unmanufactured..... do	106,894	159,888	2,397,415	7,175,421
Cigars..... do	2,839	1,155	560,128	411,631
Cigarettes..... do	1,385	974	228,087	244,296
Snuff..... do	45	36	3,298	3,168
Live animals:				
Cattle..... number	221	66	94,905	15,178
Horses..... do	452	146	366,628	125,195
Sheep..... do	6,140	607	106,299	21,492
Others..... do	1,202	697	41,833	17,162
Hides and skins..... do	418,907	398,488	930,641	3,124,796
Other animal substances..... do			451,310	66,865
Copra..... tons	16,355	30,797	1,419,768	3,595,889
Flax and hemp..... do	4,595	5,097	665,735	1,318,797
Corks and bungs..... hundredweight	6,334	7,413	206,590	363,227
Kapok..... do	38,693	55,544	453,488	854,320
Gums and resin..... tons	4,638	6,635	346,263	1,137,655
Linseed and other seeds..... hundredweight	100,655	449,475	341,293	3,172,154
Starch..... do	9,289	504	48,875	7,410
Yarns..... do			1,291,460	1,484,249
Other vegetable substances..... do			1,608,345	2,514,631
Wearing apparel, textiles and manufactured fibers..... do			78,138,981	162,638,644
Boots and shoes..... do			423,054	428,625
Benzine..... gallons	9,268,293	(a)	2,367,455	(a)
Benzoline, gasoline, and naphtha..... do	3,178,504	(a)	793,903	(a)
Kerosene..... do	20,444,196	16,672,962	2,509,415	3,192,039
Lubricating (mineral)..... do	4,137,580	7,559,659	958,482	3,289,829
Greases..... tons	804	1,716	79,753	264,862
Petroleum spirit, benzine, gasoline, etc..... gallons	(b)	20,749,976	(b)	8,061,336
Other oils, including fish, whale, pine, etc..... do	498,050	369,279	202,231	383,459
Tallow, unrefined..... tons	191	214	20,614	39,861
All other oils..... do			2,577,546	3,481,897
Paints, colors, kalsomine, etc..... tons	18,482	10,320	237,042	2,369,853
Varnish..... gallons	202,537	43,401	375,057	121,482
Stones and minerals used industrially..... do			577,363	774,473
Roofing slates..... number	5,536,089	877,015	156,956	41,494
Iron and steel, unmanufactured or partly manufactured..... tons	161,912	20,824	4,800,969	2,542,891
Other metals..... do			663,617	863,996
Machines and machinery:				
Adding and computing..... do			290,011	326,988
Cream separators..... do			287,852	800,946
Gas and oil engines..... do			2,589,726	999,054
Harvesters..... number	2,407	1,766	518,701	829,139
Other implements and machinery..... do			1,691,266	2,165,917
Bolts, nuts, rivets..... do			697,253	624,038
Metal cordage and twines..... tons	2,664	(c)	484,128	(c)
Cutlery..... do			1,189,921	1,667,732
Girders, beams, bridge iron, etc..... tons	28,387	2,919	923,990	288,742
Iron and steel, plate and sheet..... do	120,947	50,418	6,695,946	8,648,870
Rails, fishplates, etc..... do			4,885,177	20,412
Telephones, switchboards, etc..... do			825,543	363,888
Tinned plates..... tons	35,929	50,370	2,498,377	9,867,388
Bicycles, and similar vehicles..... do			28,377	2,214
Cycle parts and accessories..... do			607,649	1,184,247
Motor cycles and parts..... do			666,094	597,528
Bodies for motor cars, lorries, wagons, and parts..... do			846,095	490,132
Chassis for motor cars..... do			4,348,130	5,976,306
Wires..... tons	46,159	19,563	2,796,507	3,104,024
Other metal manufactures..... do			35,261,662	36,111,364
India rubber and manufactures thereof..... do			3,349,215	7,599,051
Leather belting and composition thereof..... do			311,094	702,549
Patent and enameled leather..... square feet	2,163,263	2,435,669	588,298	1,068,706
Other leathers and manufactures thereof..... do			1,301,649	1,279,490
Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured, furniture, etc..... do			720,144	247,658
Timber:				
Dressed..... square feet	130,170,359	52,997,812	4,068,839	2,548,048
Undressed..... do	192,626,273	93,160,214	5,166,433	4,490,810
Three-ply wood..... do	1,399,347	478,518	182,115	117,864
Wicker, bamboo or cane manufactures..... do			144,139	181,067
Other manufactures of wood..... do			2,242,959	900,324
Earthenware, cement, china, and glass:				
Portland cement..... tons	70,355	19		
Sheet glass..... square feet	7,588,166	8,656,791	5,399,720	6,608,646
All other..... do				
Paper, paper hangings, stationery, etc..... do			12,356,222	21,433,061
Jewelry, timepieces, and fancy goods..... do			4,661,079	6,432,962
Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, including 10,903,747 feet of films, etc..... do			2,445,583	3,306,769

a Now included elsewhere.

b Formerly included elsewhere.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1914-15	1918-19	1914-15	1918-19
IMPORTS—continued.				
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.....			\$3,713	\$3,852
Other acids..... tons.	1,084	1,044	492,750	1,282,000
Calcium carbide..... do.	11,746	3,120	625,648	649,296
Other fertilizers..... do.	206,863	149,491	2,415,717	1,725,030
Medicines.....			1,454,089	1,234,269
Sulphur (brimstone)..... do.	21,075	29,603	469,544	1,080,846
All other drugs and chemicals.....			5,461,451	5,975,393
Gold, silver, and bronze specie.....			3,800,352	463,927
EXPORTS.				
Butter..... hundredweight.	541,068	411,148	11,992,388	14,368,887
Fish, preserved, etc..... do.	18,561	22,785	240,084	578,912
Frozen beef..... do.	2,920,665	1,198,883	22,455,243	11,127,537
Lamb..... do.	575,993	46,319	5,187,406	335,631
Mutton..... do.	1,356,845	550,555	10,174,910	5,307,402
Meat in tins..... do.	577,963	656,541	8,342,082	17,089,254
Milk, dried and preserved..... do.	50,761	279,629	569,502	4,928,099
Rabbits and hares..... pairs.	10,290,016	5,132,983	2,393,640	1,390,343
Other animal foodstuffs.....			3,979,716	12,580,272
Biscuits..... hundredweight.	52,505	143,167	365,541	1,562,139
Confectionery..... do.	4,073	16,920	84,466	492,067
Fruits:				
Dried..... do.	23,137	85,245	160,610	1,138,680
Fresh..... do.	280,314	177,203	792,153	757,371
Wheat..... do.	2,526,366	26,738,158	3,865,621	51,005,947
Flour, wheat..... do.	1,070,271	9,187,098	2,292,251	24,982,254
Jams and jellies..... do.	47,701	782,775	409,080	8,316,763
Sugar and cane..... tons.	18,752	2,983	1,455,405	368,218
Other vegetable foodstuffs.....			1,772,419	6,940,080
Beverages, nonalcoholic, and substances used in making			547,326	1,010,412
Tobacco..... hundredweight.	14,108	16,249	589,599	1,016,865
Cigars..... do.	97	83	15,678	19,138
Cigarettes..... do.	203	1,881	32,018	258,913
Live animals..... number.	52,670	29,909	2,435,850	1,073,988
Hides and skins:				
Sheepskins, without wool..... do.	1,363,827	794,065	392,442	439,252
Sheepskins, with wool..... do.	9,368,068	6,065,291	8,407,934	8,302,757
Rabbit and hare skins..... hundredweight.	63,310	80,815	592,902	5,924,475
Calf, cattle, and horse skins..... number.	1,218,482	289,929	6,213,987	2,628,954
Wool:				
Greasy..... hundredweight.	4,439,538	4,380,337	78,644,867	141,659,550
Scoured and washed..... do.	608,533	1,063,134	18,515,358	46,581,988
Tops..... do.	40,990	28,226	2,299,594	4,208,454
Other animal substances (not foodstuffs).....			2,364,629	4,300,715
Bark, tanning..... tons.	3,383	1,630		
Rag fibers..... do.	809	756	955,291	3,741,912
Sandalwood and others.....	8,857	9,791		
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibers.....			1,550,750	7,010,960
Oils, fats, and waxes.....			9,425,740	12,524,895
Paints and varnishes.....			40,307	539,923
Coal..... tons.	1,371,745	528,090	3,344,014	1,980,067
Coke..... do.	14,329	34,176		
Silver and silver-lead concentrates..... do.	22,429		1,029,353	
Tin concentrates..... do.	131		45,184	
Zinc concentrates..... do.	120,491	71,847	2,759,481	1,982,610
Copper concentrates..... do.	33,477	21,030	10,039,580	10,320,255
Iron and steel..... do.	6,752	17,358	127,310	1,558,562
Lead..... do.	108,244	108,596	9,042,448	13,008,527
Tin ingots..... do.	1,495	3,202	1,017,810	4,427,096
Other ores and metals.....			3,294,194	2,489,746
Machines and machinery.....			897,822	2,268,527
Other manufactures of metal.....			1,257,979	4,316,558
India rubber, and manufactures thereof.....			457,010	1,008,567
Leather, and manufactures thereof.....			5,428,574	9,887,219
Timber:				
Undressed..... superficial foot.	106,375,669	20,750,023		
Dressed..... do.	742,844	381,227		
Logs and spars..... do.	411,204	184,398	3,744,309	1,295,978
Palings..... do.	462,705	60,365		
All other wood, and manufactures thereof.....				
Earthenware, china, glass.....			142,700	391,661
Paper, stationery, etc.....			570,928	784,287
Jewelry, timopieces, and fancy goods.....			292,676	1,083,113
Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments.....			347,410	489,996
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.....			1,865,398	5,473,850
Arms, ammunition, and explosives.....			82,008	232,420
Electrical materials.....			82,647	81,923
Matches..... gross boxes.	39,210	227,665	23,180	80,338
Soap..... hundredweight.	99,080		464,391	661,014

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1914-15	1918-19	1914-15	1918-19
EXPORTS—continued.				
Vessels..... number.....	10	6	\$584,775	\$1,651,500
Gold specie, bar dust, etc..... ounces.....	198,809	(a)	12,811,825	(a)
Silver, specie, bar ingot, etc..... do.....	6,851,405	9,513,657	3,297,235	9,094,689
Bronze, specie..... do.....			3,218	225

* Gold figures not disclosed for year.

Declared Exports to United States.

The following table shows the value of declared exports to the United States, and its possessions, invoiced through the American consulates in Australia, during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO UNITED STATES.				
Basils.....		\$8,185		\$134,437
Books.....		25,350		22,614
Butter..... pounds.....	158,872	61,019		
Casings (sausage).....		281,828		1,310,248
Coal..... tons.....	606	2,214	18,380	78,725
Copra..... pounds.....	112,012,592	8,778,165	75,444,391	6,212,686
Eggs and pulp.....		169,550		112,583
Flour..... barrels.....	617,258	3,104,227	35,996	191,392
Fur..... pounds.....	21,387	85,941	30,818	135,153
Gum..... do.....	100,100	4,349	1,212,251	52,407
Hides and skins.....		135,090		4,291,680
Jams..... pounds.....	21,687,805	2,611,488	6,969,859	881,831
Leather..... do.....	35,066	22,564	21,398	20,087
Lumber..... feet.....	4,374,718	556,323	406,177	53,620
Oils:				
Coconut..... pounds.....	2,065,866	330,132	225,555	41,434
Eucalyptus..... do.....	73,332	32,167	185,391	86,015
Osmiridium..... ounces.....	5974	78,728	1,3924	181,735
Ore:				
Chrome..... pounds.....	47,889,361	1,363,946	19,741,120	230,291
Manganese..... tons.....	196	10,450	134	8,542
Peas..... bushels.....	93,752	140,749	12,881	49,106
Pickled pelts.....		126,702		320,073
Rabbits, frozen..... pounds.....			329,520	32,990
Pearl shell.....		275,001		205,675
Furred skins:				
Rabbit..... pounds.....	388,005	277,097	15,551,147	13,460,216
Opossum and fox.....		3,596		233,913
Others..... pounds.....			3,225,874	9,110,065
Tallow..... do.....	55,071	71,896	1,793,001	308,006
Tin..... tons.....	3,790	5,778,258	1,174	1,360,837
Wheat..... bushels.....	7,634,014	12,140,683	946,976	1,362,072
Wool.....		65,092,118		15,344,207
Zinc concentrates..... tons.....			2,449	117,502
All others.....		1,099,585		1,117,733
Total.....		105,802,546		57,069,545
TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
Biscuits.....		100,745		7,646
Butter..... pounds.....	308,120	133,761	632,604	343,503
Coal and coke.....		15,963		133,251
Flour..... barrels.....	320,773	3,007,707	492,034	4,324,277
Fodder..... tons.....	1,363	68,828	847	51,489
Hogs and by-products.....		108,372		121,320
Jams..... pounds.....		601,860		24,146
Leather..... do.....	74,120	70,336	43,274	41,213
Milk..... do.....	447,729	72,648	310,000	40,792
Meat products.....		112,025		436,859
Poultry..... pounds.....	43,307	12,257	36,386	14,359
Wool noils..... do.....	53,396	33,059	15,806	19,893
All others.....		369,632		200,602
Total.....		4,707,236		5,769,330

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 63c

December 3, 1920

CONTENTS.

South Australia :	Page.	New South Wales—Continued.	Page.
Import trade	1	Meat pressing and refrigerating	12
Export trade	6	Jam, pickle, and sauce production	12
Declared exports to the United States	8	Woolen and tweed mills	12
New South Wales :		Arrivals and departures of American vessels	13
Wool production	9	Declared exports from Sydney to the United States	13
Prospects of wool shipments	10	Import trade of New South Wales	15
Poultry and dairy farming	10	Principal articles of the export trade	16
Manufacturing industries	11		
Principal manufacturing sites	11		

AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By Consul Henry P. Starrett, Adelaide.

The total foreign trade of South Australia for the year ended March 31, 1919, amounted to \$87,951,190 as compared with a total of \$45,108,335 for the previous fiscal year, and \$84,407,789 for the calendar year of 1913. The share of the United States in this total trade amounted to 8.6 per cent in 1919, 16.1 per cent in 1918, and 5.9 per cent in 1913. The increase was largely due to the demand for many kinds of goods which were denied during the war period, and also to the shipment abroad of accumulated stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials made possible by the use of Army transports returning to Europe and continued high prices in the world's markets.

Import Trade by Countries.

The importations by countries for the year ended March 31, 1919, totaled \$31,643,388 as compared with \$20,048,850 for the previous year, and \$35,761,674 for the calendar year of 1913. The following table shows imports by countries for the periods named, conversion to dollars having been made at the rate of \$4.8665 to the pound sterling:

Country of origin.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
United Kingdom	\$21,057,024	\$8,301,499	\$13,952,669
Other British possessions:			
Aden	1,110	868	
Borneo, British North	3,382	5	
Canada	604,132	708,915	1,444,409
Ceylon	371,319	239,305	215,907
Hongkong	22,907	21,578	58
India	1,770,060	3,782,418	3,330,990
Malta		224	214
Mauritius	52,475		13,120
New Zealand	206,709	193,555	251,880
Pacific Islands—Ocean Island	229,500	231,193	143,123

21965°—20—63c

Country of origin.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Other British possessions—Continued.			
Papua.....		\$224	\$1,606
South African Union.....	\$129,133	134,879	241,139
Straits Settlements.....	85,168	95,193	26,771
West Indies.....	1,363	7,869	10,935
Zanzibar.....	231	1,226	2,136
Total British countries.....	21,728,516	13,718,949	19,644,867
Foreign countries:			
Alaska.....	2,745	2,365	346
Arabia.....	11,521	2,672	2,643
Asia Minor.....	4,667		9,114
Austria.....	16,580		
Belgium.....	544,775	5,421	
Brazil.....	910	730	7,655
China.....	53,488	40,893	89,540
Colombia.....		15	1,392
Costa Rica.....		1,822	
Denmark.....	14,419	302	472
East Indies, Dutch.....	1,103,371	162,755	2,315,494
Egypt.....	1,294		657
Formosa.....			6,516
France.....	226,331	44,601	207,006
Germany.....	1,998,457	112	39
Italy.....	305,091	24,831	73,30
Japan.....	331,304	1,035,173	1,096,169
Netherlands.....	122,392	68	2,570
Norway.....	564,090	214,515	126,562
Pacific Islands—			
Makatea Island.....	113,794		42,611
Nauru.....		260,844	278,743
New Guinea.....		720	3,845
Samoa.....		1,970	156
Persia.....	5,238	10	19
Philippine Islands.....	69,513	79,037	14,273
Portugal.....	19,631	5,674	8,620
Russia.....	76,833		827
Sudan (French).....			5,791
Spain.....	75,523	7,528	83,183
Sweden.....	281,707	215,231	54,670
Switzerland.....	153,874	45,808	
Turkey.....	30,542		
United States.....	4,887,307	4,170,264	7,560,200
Venezuela.....	523		1,776
West Indies—Cuba.....	12,142	6,640	3,572
Total foreign countries.....	11,033,158	6,329,901	11,998,521
Grand total overseas imports.....	35,761,674	20,048,850	31,643,388

From this table it will be noted that the United Kingdom increased its exports to South Australia from 41.4 per cent of the total trade in 1918 to 44.1 per cent in 1919. In 1913 Great Britain supplied 58.8 per cent of the total imports. All other British countries furnished 10.2 per cent of the total imports in 1913, 26.6 per cent in 1918, and 17.9 per cent in 1919. Foreign countries furnished 30.8 per cent in 1913, 32.5 per cent in 1918, and 37.9 per cent in 1919. The United States furnished 13.6 per cent in 1913, 20.5 per cent in 1918, and 23.8 per cent in 1919. Japan supplied 0.9 per cent, 5 per cent, and 3.4 per cent, respectively.

Import Trade by Articles.

The overseas import trade into South Australia, by articles, for the calendar year of 1913 and the years ended March 31, 1918, and March 31, 1919, is shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Alc, porter, beer.....	\$264,918	\$16,641	\$24,751
Apparel and attire:			
Boots and shoes.....	299,480	89,802	47,093
Gloves.....	87,797	59,585	86,273

Articles.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Apparel and attire—Continued.			
Hats and caps.....	\$182,104	\$49,439	\$50,675
Socks and stockings.....	377,908	274,120	575,522
All other.....	1,401,182	740,253	1,080,233
Arms, ammunition, etc.....	501,711	222,428	398,298
Bags and sacks.....	1,264,496	3,129,816	2,705,590
Bags, purses, etc.....	115,394	33,525	42,455
Brush ware.....	71,124	33,520	46,927
Caramels, etc.....	21,106	12,984	17,563
Cement, Portland.....	190,017	88	112
China, Porian, etc.....	80,161	25,797	77,567
Cocoa beans and chocolate.....	231,898	20,074	65,211
Coffee and chicory.....	67,508	20,651	37,170
Confectionery.....	153,688	26,429	467
Cordage and twines.....	176,109	153,651	159,344
Corks, bungs, rings, etc.....	27,406	18,117	30,635
Drugs, chemicals, etc:			
Acids.....	52,480	40,243	61,650
Calcium carbide.....	122,557	35,043	18,526
Cream of tartar.....	60,885	74,472	128,174
Dyes.....	6,623	10,229	10,521
Fertilizers.....	750,122	491,758	464,439
Insecticide, disinfectants, etc.....	21,252	15,699	41,078
Oils—essentials.....	32,231	52,802	96,089
Perfumery.....	41,584	46,192	90,381
Sulphur (brimstone).....	265,050	594,794	154,696
Sodium salts.....	74,783	42,324	152,433
All other.....	212,617	181,744	345,949
Earthenware, etc.....	125,458	61,668	92,254
Fancy goods.....	162,463	64,232	110,562
Fibers.....	165,285	168,678	100,114
Fish.....	342,203	88,531	88,001
Furniture.....	141,857	5,129	16,181
Gelatine and glue.....	19,101	20,503	13,840
Glass and glassware.....	279,307	166,950	246,381
Grain and pulse.....	42,275	23,169	9,762
Gums and resins and shellac.....	56,777	47,357	46,598
Hops.....	34,513	.....	18,774
Instruments:			
Musical.....	218,520	140,029	75,245
Scientific, etc.....	118,060	54,358	95,612
Jewelry and timepieces.....	185,073	84,497	91,826
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.....	306,949	184,030	221,338
Matches and vestas.....	76,657	67,016	59,941
Metal manufactures:			
Iron and steel (including pig iron).....	2,653,892	559,598	892,934
Cutlery.....	119,341	91,631	152,793
Electrical and gas appliances and articles.....	515,148	157,923	461,641
Machines and machinery—			
Agricultural.....	333,248	141,731	301,801
All other.....	1,826,640	611,295	1,287,740
Lamps and lamp ware.....	93,455	81,626	75,294
Nails, nuts, and screws.....	168,509	81,125	218,958
Rails, fishplates, etc.....	997,457	23,155	.....
Tinned plates and sheets.....	207,880	214,040	466,775
Wire.....	351,162	102,619	123,648
Wire netting.....	202,367	5	12,468
Pipes and tubes.....	521,260	119,268	286,783
Tools of trade, excluding machine.....	262,808	164,249	278,446
Vehicles.....	1,561,047	837,306	1,572,147
All other metal manufactures.....	1,208,415	444,050	201,662
Meats.....	42,640	7,504	19,583
Milk and cream.....	8,093	1,022	.....
Mustard.....	26,589	22,950	20,079
Nuts, edible.....	32,542	41,326	10,801
Oils in bulk.....	918,537	1,230,188	2,062,906
Oilmen's stores, including infants' food.....	108,203	25,029	25,797
Paints, colors, varnishes.....	207,737	145,547	102,133
Paper.....	817,421	674,942	961,250
Pipes.....	71,868	49,799	106,026
Pickles, sauce, etc.....	49,063	23,014	39,341
Pitch and tar.....	75,883	2,112	492
Rubber and rubber manufactures.....	281,733	211,633	642,578
Sago and tapioca.....	21,568	37,369	15,446
Sausage casings.....	49,405	33,370	7,304
Soap.....	28,083	24,799	22,079
Spices.....	50,458	58,380	38,104
Spirits:			
Beverages.....	340,513	301,187	223,947
Other.....	33,117	22,016	28,100
Sugar.....	853,682	1,139	1,339,144
Stationery:			
Books.....	247,033	168,994	241,816
All other.....	176,138	94,322	137,308
Tea.....	554,022	878,818	368,209

Articles.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Textiles:			
Blankets and blanketing.....	\$26,137	\$6,735	\$2,312
Curtains.....	46,548	26,741	26,731
Floor coverings.....	487,998	361,678	499,790
Piece goods.....	3,381,152	3,503,719	6,793,746
Quilts, cosies, sheeting, etc.....	207,736	125,915	232,321
Sewing silks, twists, etc.....	194,889	249,534	401,520
All other.....	24,118	5,241	126,071
Tiles.....	28,215	8,569	8,925
Timber.....	2,235,480	499,060	632,541
Tobacco, cigars, etc.....	159,748	45,857	54,602
Vessels and boats.....	1,866,638	97	537,257
Waxes.....	60,705	95,806	49,410
Wines.....	34,858	3,952	3,348
Wood, and articles manufactured from.....	91,743	28,045	39,355
Yarns.....	40,845	115,141	92,234
All other.....	1,219,737	238,672	890,361
Total.....	35,761,674	20,048,850	31,643,388

Division of Trade Among Foreign Countries.

Referring to the more important items of the import trade during 1919, 67 per cent of the cotton hosiery came from the United Kingdom and 28 per cent from the United States; of the silk hosiery, 14 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 85 per cent from the United States; woollen hosiery, 98 per cent from the United Kingdom and slightly less than 6½ per cent from the United States.

France furnished 46 per cent of the cream of tartar, the United States 44 per cent and the United Kingdom 10 per cent. All of the fertilizers in the form of rock phosphate came from the South Pacific Islands. Of the sulphur, Japan furnished 98 per cent and the United States 2 per cent. Most of the bicarbonate of soda came from the United Kingdom as well as 98 per cent of the carbonate of soda (soda ash); 2 per cent came from the United States. The United Kingdom furnished 76 per cent of the caustic soda and the United States 24 per cent.

Japan supplied 59 per cent and the United Kingdom 40 per cent of the chinaware; practically all of the earthenware also came from the United Kingdom. The United States furnished 74 per cent of polished and patent plate glass, and 88 per cent of the sheet glass, while the United Kingdom supplied 26 per cent of the former and only 6 per cent of the latter. The total importation of bottles amounted to less than \$20,000, of which Japan furnished 77 per cent, the United States 20 per cent, and the United Kingdom 3 per cent.

The United Kingdom supplied 14 per cent of the leather belting, 97 per cent of the canvas and composition belting, and 11 per cent of the rubber belting; the United States furnished 44.3 and 89 per cent, respectively. The importation of boots and shoes was small amounting to slightly more than \$22,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied 69 and the United States 21 per cent. Due to cheap supplies of raw materials, the high protective tariff and the great distances from manufacturing countries, the production of all kinds of leather goods, including boots and shoes, harness, saddles, belting, bags, etc., has assumed relatively large proportions in Australia during the past few years. The effect of this local production is amply reflected in the importation statistics.

Of the total importation of iron and steel tools, rods and shapes, the United Kingdom supplied 89 per cent, United States 9 per cent, and Canada 2 per cent. Of gas and oil engines 74 per cent came from the United States, 11 per cent from the United Kingdom, and the balance from Canada; locomotives and parts, 85 per cent from the United Kingdom and 15 per cent from the United States. Harvesters and strippers all came from Canada; 52 per cent of the electrical machinery came from the United States, 45 per cent from United Kingdom, and 4 per cent from Canada.

Copper piping and plates, 96 per cent came from United Kingdom and 3 per cent from United States; cutlery, 78 per cent from United Kingdom, 13 per cent from United States, 6 per cent from Canada, and 3 per cent from Japan; electrical appliances, 40 per cent from the Netherlands, 31 per cent from United States, 15 per cent from United Kingdom, and 9 per cent from Japan; galvanized iron, 72 per cent from United Kingdom and the balance from United States; plain iron, not galvanized, 70 per cent from United States, 25 per cent from United Kingdom, and the balance from Canada.

Motor-car chassis, 50 per cent was imported from United States, 49 per cent from Canada, and 1 per cent from United Kingdom. All other metal vehicles came from the United States. Steel wire, 94 per cent came from the United States; the remainder from Canada and the United Kingdom; wire rope, 43 per cent from United Kingdom, 42 per cent from United States, and 15 per cent from Canada.

Refined petroleum, 89 per cent came from the United States and 11 per cent from Dutch Borneo; lubricating oils, 99 per cent from the United States; benzine and gasoline, 38 per cent from the United States and 62 per cent from the Dutch East Indies; ground liquid oils, 82 per cent from the United States and 18 per cent from the United Kingdom.

Of the total importation of rubber tires, 40 per cent came from the United States, 26 per cent from Canada, 17 per cent from France, 11 per cent from the United Kingdom; the balance from Italy and Japan; all other rubber goods, 69 per cent from the United Kingdom and 28 per cent from the United States.

Cocoa and chocolate, 82 per cent was imported from the United States and the balance from the United Kingdom; coffee, 70 per cent from India, 17 per cent from Java; the balance from Arabia and Ceylon; tea, 54 per cent from Ceylon, 32 per cent from India, 9 per cent from Java; the balance from China and Japan.

Java furnished 99 per cent of the importation of sugar; the balance came from Mauritius. Pickles, 96 per cent came from United Kingdom and 4 per cent from the United States; spices, 46 per cent from the Straits Settlements and most of the remainder from the East Indies.

Of the undressed timber, 82 per cent came from the United States, 9 per cent from Canada and 8 per cent from New Zealand; furniture and articles made of wood, 72 per cent from the United States, 13 per cent from the United Kingdom, 12 per cent from Canada; most of the balance from Japan.

Export Trade by Countries.

The export trade of South Australia showing countries of destination for the calendar year 1913 and the years ended March 31, 1918 and 1919, is shown in the following table:

Countries.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
United Kingdom.....	\$16,125,658	\$11,460,849	\$33,193,911
Other British possessions:			
Canada.....	448	101,515	221,336
Ceylon.....	1,423,875	2,130	24
Cyprus.....	15		
Egypt.....		491,618	482,776
Hongkong.....		39	24
India.....	1,146,055	2,806,521	5,386,408
Malta.....		39	68
Mauritius.....	730	822	701
New Zealand.....	82,210	262,138	100,326
Nigeria.....			68
Ocean Island.....			1,202
Port Said (for orders).....			8,280,641
South African Union.....	2,833,520	1,132,727	431,315
Straits Settlements.....	124,762	1,538	2,273
Total, British countries.....	21,737,273	16,350,736	48,116,073
Foreign countries:			
Africa:			
German, West.....	83		
Portuguese, East.....	319,266		530
Argentina.....	2,501	10	
Austria.....	725,653		
Belgium.....	14,791,496		15
Chile.....	29		
China.....	58	68	97
Denmark.....	676		10
East Indies:			
Borneo.....	7,280	14,332	9,119
Celebes.....	6,871		735
Java.....	605,908		248,758
Flores.....	88		
Sumatra.....	84,078		21,306
Timor.....	1,051		
Egypt.....	105,028		
France.....	5,012,802	2,852,781	783,521
Germany.....	3,348,524		
Greece.....			574,247
Italy.....	179,399	1,255,664	2,496,424
Japan.....		1,228,153	993,588
Mexico.....	73		
Netherlands.....	1,136,201		
Norway.....	78		1,644,974
Pacific Islands:			
Pleasant Island.....	97		
Nauru.....			590
New Caledonia.....	12,434	18,653	33,997
Peru.....	29,503	157,840	
Portugal.....	192,742		
Russia.....	24		
Siam.....	19,578		
Spain.....	5		
Sweden.....	1,071		1,355,987
Switzerland.....	1,805		54
Syria.....	10		
United States.....	64,130	3,172,218	28,668
Total, foreign countries.....	26,008,842	8,699,749	8,191,620
Grand total, oversea exports.....	48,646,115	25,050,485	56,307,702

During the fiscal year 1918-19 the export trade to the United Kingdom increased nearly 300 per cent over that of the previous year and was slightly more than double that of 1913. Aside from Great Britain, India continues to be the largest single purchaser of South Australian products. Among foreign countries Italy was the most important buyer, followed by Norway, Sweden, Japan, and France.

The great drop in the share of the United States in this trade is due to the fact that during the previous year large quantities of wheat and flour were shipped to Pacific coast ports, a trade which is not likely to be revived now that the war is over. As a matter of fact, these increases of exports to the United States do not reflect the true position, for the reason that large quantities of South Australian products which ultimately reach the United States are sold and shipped to Sydney and Melbourne, thus losing their identification in local export statistics.

Principal Articles of the Export Trade.

The items and values of the export trade of South Australia for the calendar year of 1913 and the years of 1917-18 and 1918-19 are as follows:

Articles.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Animals, living.....	\$52,149	\$403,141	\$58,719
Apparel and attire.....	1,986	32,007	288,997
Bark, tanning.....	12,789	14,789	.....
Bullion:			
Gold.....	798	.....	.....
Silver.....	2,616,731	2,242,975	2,014,521
Butter.....	188,874	503,196	386,979
Concentrates:			
Silver and silver lead.....	6,917,272	.....	.....
Zinc.....	8,687,281	1,603,112	1,738,790
Copper.....	1,517,141	770,367	574,996
Eggs.....	19	.....	.....
Fiber.....	2,063	.....	.....
Fodder, hay, and chaff.....	428	.....	49
Fruits:			
Dried—			
Currants.....	8,827	29,057	166,463
Raisins.....	29,209	50,188	96,531
Other.....	268	35,291	4,433
Fresh—			
Apples.....	62,457	49	73
Citrus.....	1,275	467	.....
Other.....	16,512	.....	.....
Preserved and pulp.....	3,358	1,051	83,406
Glycerin.....	5,246	26,585	.....
Grain and pulse:			
Barley.....	3,913	.....	6,423
Oats.....	2,278	19,339	.....
Wheat.....	11,909,311	6,784,931	20,136,300
Bran, pollard and sharps.....	10,259	.....	.....
Flour.....	1,964,922	3,197,816	4,308,185
Other.....	4,852	5,197	12,346
Greases.....	608	.....	.....
Gums.....	26,551	18,312	11,782
Gypsum.....	.....	24,719	15,694
Hair.....	23,082	706	11,918
Honey.....	13,543	53,459	226,915
Horns and hoofs.....	10,064	.....	8,112
Jams and jellies.....	180	4,677	62,106
Jewelry, and imitation.....	38,829	35,875	94,103
Lard and refined animal fats.....	1,012	1,450	14,317
Lead, pig and in matte.....	789,147	837,038	997,414
Leather.....	102,546	38,834	479,326
Machines and machinery:			
Mining machinery.....	20,536	2,161	706
Other.....	2,784	5,980	8,514
Manures.....	27,004	95,719	52,866
Meats:			
Bacon and hams.....	107	10	.....
Preserved by cold process—			
Beef.....	127,809	122,966	.....
Mutton.....	163,606	51,419	180,517
Lamb.....	81,777	12,750	105,526
Pork.....	.....	45,064	181,520
Rabbits and hares.....	78,433	70,467	.....
Other.....	1,951	4,837	12,191
Preserved in tins.....	115,871	367,148	721,828
Other.....	2,876	14,483	34,678
Metals and manufactures of.....	185	44,153	1,694
Oils: Eucalyptus.....	.....	1,129	4,005

Articles.	1913	1917-18	1918-19
Ores, clays, and mineral earths:			
Copper.....	\$141		
Iron.....	1,533		
Manganese.....		\$17,996	\$35,476
Zinc.....			24
Other.....	4,151	696	219
Pictures.....	2,501	170	
Rags.....	5,012	10,215	49,614
Salt.....	39,083	95,621	34,756
Sausage casings.....	27,374		19
Skins and hides:			
Cattle.....	5,664		
Horses.....	2,652		
Rabbit and hare.....	167,836	59,649	358,802
Sheep—			
With wool.....	2,104,941	1,043,042	1,900,441
Without wool.....	4,487		12,384
Other.....	58,120	78	316
Soap.....	51,979		15,407
Specie, gold.....	38,498		
Starch.....		4,725	
Tallow.....	415,740	152,949	720,539
Waxes.....	1,022		
Wines.....	226,862	84,409	189,020
Wool:			
Greasy.....	8,957,520	4,826,395	16,535,700
Washed.....	848,444	1,146,819	3,262,064
Zinc, bars, blocks and rods.....			13,164
All other articles.....	38,386	35,817	75,635
Total.....	48,648,115	25,059,485	56,307,702

All of the butter, cheese, honey, refrigerated meats and 78 per cent of the tinned meats were shipped to the United Kingdom, the rest of the tinned meat going to Egypt. The United Kingdom also took all of the fresh apples, preserved fruits, raisins, and 80 per cent of the currants; the balance of the latter went to South Africa.

Of the wheat, Port Said (for orders) took 31 per cent, the United Kingdom 21 per cent, India 16 per cent, Italy 9 per cent, Norway 8 per cent, and Sweden 7 per cent. Nearly 50 per cent of the flour went to Port Said (for orders), 16 per cent to the United Kingdom, 18 per cent to Italy, the balance to Egypt, India, Java, and South Africa in the order named. Great Britain took 88 per cent of the wine and New Caledonia, 11 per cent.

All of the horses were sent to India, principally for the Remount Service of the Indian Army. The United Kingdom purchased 96 per cent of the rabbit skins and the United States 4 per cent. All other hides and skins went to the United Kingdom, as did all of the wool, both greasy and scoured.

Over 58 per cent of the zinc concentrates went to the United Kingdom, Japan taking the balance. Great Britain also bought all of the refined copper, manganese ore, and platinum. Of the pig lead, the United Kingdom took 80 per cent, the rest going to Japan. All of the zinc bars, blocks, and rods went to India, as did also all of the silver bars and ingots. Practically all of the sole leather went to the United Kingdom. All of the rock phosphates, superphosphates, and most of the salt went to New Zealand.

Declared Exports to the United States.

The following shows the quantities and values of the declared exports to the United States from South Australia for the calendar years of 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Accroides, red gum..... tons			43	84,497
Casings, hog..... pounds			4,978	3,069
Flour, wheat..... tons	29,713	\$1,590,688		
Gum, yacca..... do			380	37,970
Hair, horse..... pounds	12,240	9,889	4,000	3,265
Opals, rough..... ounces	492	8,306	1,661	9,109
Cre, manganese..... tons	102	9,527	134	9,542
Felts, pickled..... pounds			18,824	13,261
Skins, rabbit..... do	24,500	14,033	227,541	114,775
Wheat..... bushels	940,197	1,015,260		
Zinc concentrates..... tons			2,449	117,502
Total.....		2,647,903		313,047

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By Consul Edward J. Norton, Sydney, August 27, 1920.

New South Wales contains 310,372 square miles, inclusive of Federal Capital Territory, closely approximating the combined areas of the States of Nevada, Arizona, and Utah. The last completed figures of population, at the end of September, 1919, gave the State 1,984,389 inhabitants. Of the total population, more than one-half—about 1,000,000—is absorbed by Sydney and the towns with population of 3,000 and upward, so that the figure for country districts is something in the vicinity of 600,000.

The western division of New South Wales covers 125,498 square miles and is mostly Government land. It is a flat and almost timberless country subject to very light rainfall and is thinly populated.

Wool Production.

June 30, 1919, marked the close of the third wool season during which the Australian wool clip was purchased by the British Government, and of the second wool year for which the whole of the clip was handled in the Commonwealth under the management and control of the Commonwealth of Australia Central Wool Committee.

The season's figures for wool are: Weight in pounds, 652,109,672, equivalent to 2,025,486 bales, which represents an increase of 35,152,693 pounds in weight, equivalent to 115,554 bales, on the figures for the 1917-18 season. The above quantity was distributed over 607,256 distinct lots, each of which was separately valued by a tribunal of three final appraisers.

Overseas shipments of wool since the commencement of the British Government purchase scheme are as follows:

Destination.	Season of 1916-17.	Season of 1917-18.	Season of 1918-19.	Total.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United Kingdom.....	872,631	1,179,748	668,787	2,721,166
United States (on account of British Government).....	48,272			48,272
Italy.....	69,331	83,631	2,122	155,084
United States.....		303,873	44,514	348,387
France.....	20,133	44,772		64,905
Canada.....	13,468	21,179		34,647
India.....	1,532	5,159		6,691
Japan.....		24,597		24,597
Norway.....		906	400	1,306
Russia.....	25,963			25,963
Total.....	1,051,330	1,663,565	715,823	3,431,018

The following figures show the quantities of wool tops and noils exported almost solely to Japan for the period March 1, 1917, to July 22, 1919: Tops, 9,022,397 pounds; noils, 928,265 pounds.

The estimated weight of greasy wool required to produce the above quantities of tops and noils is 22,555,992 pounds, equivalent to 67,939 bales. The quantity of appraised wool now in the Commonwealth awaiting shipment overseas is 127,266 bales of the season 1917-18 and 1,211,427 bales of the season 1918-19.

Erection of Central Committee Stores.

The number of stores erected by the Central Wool Committee and the capacity of same are as follows:

Location.	Stores.		Capacity.
	Number.	Bales.	
Sydney.....	14	294,000	
Melbourne.....	8	231,000	
Brisbane.....	8	138,933	
Adelaide.....	3	86,050	
Fremantle.....	6	120,000	
Total.....	39	869,983	

Prospects of Wool Shipments.

Important details regarding the amount of wool remaining in Australia under the control of the Central Wool Committee and the prospects of finding shipping space for its export have lately been furnished by the Prime Minister's Department. It was stated that during the quarter ended December 31, 1919, 461,884 bales had been shipped from Australia, and 549,946 bales during the quarter ended March 31, 1920. Those totals included 100,000 bales shipped for sale in America and 113,000 bales shipped for sale in Antwerp. On the basis of the shipping space allotted for April and of the quantities which had been cleared during April, it was estimated that 490,000 bales would be shipped during the quarter ending June 30. There would then be between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 bales of the wool purchased by the British Government awaiting shipment in Australia. Owing to the uncertainty and the absence of information regarding requirements for countries other than the United Kingdom, it was impossible to fix a reliable date by which all this wool would be shipped. The Central Wool Committee was not hopeful, however, that it would be shipped before the end of the year or early in 1921.

Poultry and Dairy Farming.

During recent years poultry keeping has assumed an independent position among rural industries in New South Wales and Victoria; special poultry farms have been instituted for scientific breeding, and poultry experts engaged by the State give lectures and instruction. Poultry for consumption is extensively reared, and the egg-producing fowls have been improved by careful breeding. Co-operative egg-collecting societies are operating in certain districts; eggs are delivered with milk and cream and other produce for forwarding to markets.

The overseas trade in eggs during the fiscal year 1917-18 shows that the Commonwealth imported 9,171 dozen and exported 16,136 dozen. The net export amounted to 6,965 dozen. No figures are yet

obtainable for the 1918-19 year. During the calendar year 1919 the exports to United States amounted to 155,430 dozen, valued at \$60,720.

In New South Wales the proportion of dairy cattle is high and the butter output shows in general a fairly steady increase, the output in 1917 being 80,460,225 pounds. In 1917-18 fair quantities of butter were shipped from Sydney to the United States, and a steady and growing trade is carried on with the Philippine Islands. The drought in 1919 has had the effect of greatly decreasing the butter production and the prospects are that a butter shortage may be expected throughout Australia during 1920.

Manufacturing Industries.

The Statistical Register for 1917-18, issued early in 1919, shows that New South Wales possesses 5,414 factories with 120,554 employees. A classification of the number of establishments in each class of industry and the number of employees engaged is contained in the following table. Comparisons are shown with 1913, the last pre-war year.

Class of industry.	Number of establishments.		Number of employees.	
	1913	1917-18	1913	1917-18
Treatine raw material.....	207	233	3,889	3,859
Oils and fats.....	41	39	720	1,112
Stone, clay, glass.....	313	282	6,503	5,948
Working in wood.....	712	670	9,221	7,289
Metal works, machinery.....	553	617	27,285	26,607
Food, drink, etc.....	770	794	11,612	12,315
Clothing, textile fabrics.....	1,043	908	7,771	7,218
Books, paper, printing.....	447	471	7,395	6,729
Musical instruments.....	13	15	366	385
Arms and explosives.....	8	5	369	1,101
Vehicles, saddlery.....	434	459	4,475	4,128
Shipbuilding.....	46	35	3,357	3,601
Furniture, bedding.....	206	256	3,590	3,239
Drugs, chemicals.....	87	120	821	1,325
Surgical instruments.....	13	16	79	115
Jewelry.....	55	50	729	622
Heat, light, and power.....	216	227	3,516	3,927
Leatherware, n. e. l.....	23	20	415	464
Minor wares, n. e. l.....	69	78	823	1,118

Principal Manufacturing Sites.

Shipping facilities and its great harbor have made Sydney the chief manufacturing center of the state. The metropolitan area of the city has within its boundaries 3,085 factories or, over 57 per cent of the manufacturing establishments of the state; there are 2,329 factories distributed throughout the rural districts. The country manufacturing industries are mainly occupied with the direct handling of primary products, and include sawmills, butter factories, creameries, bacon-curing establishments brickworks, flour mills, sugar mills, and freezing plants in connection with the rabbit trade. Lithgow is the site of the Commonwealth small arms and ammunition works, besides a great iron and steel foundry. At Portland a cement manufactory is established. Fellmongery and boiling down are carried on near Sydney, but chiefly outside the metropolitan area. Bricks and tiles are made in the vicinity of suitable clay fields, mainly in the coastal counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Camden. Smelting works and the treatment of mineral ores are conducted at Broken Hill. Coke works are operated in the neighbor-

hood of the southern coal fields, and sugar mills on the northern rivers. Almost every town of importance possesses a printing plant, and a factory for the manufacture of aerated waters.

Meat Pressing and Refrigerating.

There were 13 establishments and 1,287 persons employed in connection with meat preserving during 1917-18. The following table shows the number of carcasses treated in establishments, dealing with meat by canning and chilling, at intervals since 1901:

Years.	Meat preserving works.			Refrigerating works.	
	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.	Meat, tongues, and sundries.	Cattle.	Sheep and lambs.
	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.
1901.....	16,538	732,094		18,195	963,614
1906.....	9,995	274,950		5,352	1,283,862
1911.....	61,596	925,475	3,023,931	10,188	1,469,923
1912.....	50,911	616,435	2,301,418	11,552	1,191,711
1913.....	100,827	374,523	7,305,113	29,887	2,160,484
1914-15.....	103,778	415,397	7,356,501	53,605	2,423,638
1915-16.....	11,466	76,008	4,993,226	11,835	762,034
1916-17.....	25,993	28,474	686,652	27,977	791,752
1917-18.....	47,845	399,833	9,205,428	29,168	337,334

The output of tinned meat in 1917-18 was 18,795,194 pounds; sheep and ox tongues, 445,464; meat extract, 122,078 pounds; tallow, 65,803 hundredweight; fat bones, 58,675; dripping, 980 hundredweight; tinned rabbits, 2,056,286 pounds; hides, wool, skin, and bones, valued at \$348,134; and manures, 18,474 hundredweight.

Jam, Pickle, and Sauce Production.

The principal articles produced in jam, pickle, and sauce factories during 1917-18 were 30,503,822 pounds of jams; 5,541,622 pounds of preserves; 1,078,872 pounds of dried and evaporated fruit and pulp; 195,937 pounds of candied peel; 253,120 pounds of crystallized and preserved ginger; 2,119,680 pints of pickles; 3,613,870 pints of sauces; 1,271,090 gallons of vinegar; and 260,801 gallons of yeast; besides table sirups and cordials. In the manufacture of these goods, 185,326 hundredweight of sugar and 403,808 hundredweight of fruit and other materials were used.

Woolen and Tweed Mills.

Although New South Wales is one of the largest wool-producing countries in the world, those engaged in the manufacture of woolen materials numbered only 1,045 in 1917-18, which was slightly more than in 1916-17, but 124 fewer than during the year 1915-16. The following table gives details of employment, output, and motive power for the year 1913, showing comparison with 1917-18:

Years.	Woolen and tweed mills.	Average number of employees (including working proprietors).			Woolen cloth and tweed manufactured.	Horse-power of plant (full capacity).
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
1913.....	5	360	416	776	Yards. 1,312,363	2,015
1917-18.....	6	473	572	1,045	2,044,745	2,628

During 1917-18, 2,833,326 pounds of scoured wool, 192,063 pounds of tops, 281,699 pounds of cotton, besides yarn and dyes, were used in the mills; and, in addition to the tweed and cloth shown above, 707,820 yards of flannel, 76,814 pairs of blankets, and 12,000 rugs and shawls were also manufactured.

Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels.

The large and varied demands which Australia commenced to make upon the United States during the war, and which have since continued, brought more American ships into Australasian trade, both on regular cargo routes and in tramp service. The following statement, which gives comparative returns of the arrivals and departures of American vessels at and from Sydney for the past 7 years, shows a satisfactory gain.

Year.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Year.	Sailing vessels.	Steamers.	Total.	Total tonnage.
1913.....	15	13	28	65,603	1917.....	69	26	95	167,859
1914.....	9	13	22	60,661	1918.....	79	15	94	134,171
1915.....	48	23	71	117,512	1919.....	62	30	92	153,786
1916.....	90	23	113	147,527					

Of the 62 American sailing vessels arriving during the calendar year 1919, 53 brought full cargoes of timber, 3 arrived with case oil, 2 with general cargo, and 4 came in ballast. The 30 steamers brought general cargo.

American sailing vessels cleared from Sydney during 1919 as follows: With general cargo 22 (mainly for the South Sea islands to discharge and load copra); with coal, 4; with wheat, 5; with full cargoes of copra, 5; and in ballast, 26.

Declared Exports from Sydney to the United States.

As the following table shows, there has been a heavy decline in the volume of declared exports from Sydney to the United States for 1919 as against the previous year. The main difference is to be found in the single item of wool. There is also noted a decline in the values of exports of copra, chrome ore, and tin. The gains made in exports of sheep casings, hides, and calfskins, nickel matte, pickled pelts, furred skins, rabbit skins, and wool tops have not been heavy enough to offset the falling off in wool values.

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO THE UNITED STATES.				
Bark (tonga).....pounds..	5,092	\$1,859		
Barley.....do.....	36,550	1,259		
Basils.....dozen.....	3,010	0,185	61,417	\$61,070
Beans (coffee).....pounds..			102,722	27,979
Books.....do.....		1,028		1,463
Butter.....do.....	158,872	61,019		
Casings (sheep).....bundles..	315,300	159,254	1,038,934	718,176
Coconuts (husked).....pounds..			10,300	165
Copra.....do.....	112,012,592	8,778,165	75,444,391	6,212,688
Cotton waste.....do.....			16,732	2,974
Cranes.....number.....	2	749		
Currants.....pounds.....			1,680	11,506
Dry goods.....do.....				192
Eggs.....dozen.....			155,430	60,720
Egg pulp.....pounds.....	5,130	1,872	14,120	51,853
Feathers (ostrich).....do.....				920
Ferns (dried).....number.....	63,000	305	439,400	11,034
Films.....feet.....	40,781	14,626	23,500	1,848
Flour.....barrels.....	91,971	555,011		
Fur (hatters').....pounds..	21,387	85,941	30,815	135,153

Articles.	1918		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
TO THE UNITED STATES—continued.				
Glue.....pounds.	56,971	\$2,722		
Grease (wool).....do.			56,991	\$9,127
Gum.....do.			179,122	12,348
Gut (dried).....do.			9,677	5,557
Hair (horse).....do.	32,100	31,153	26,567	22,293
Hams and bacon.....do.			49,319	12,546
Hides and calfskins.....do.	45,164	6,961	5,834,040	3,195,142
Honey.....do.	774,610	97,239	10,277	1,503
Jams.....do.	6,064,029	822,285	625,852	95,868
Jus premier.....do.	178,415	27,055		
Lard.....do.	34,076	7,529		
Leather.....do.	32,095	21,240	13,726	16,346
Litho prints.....do.		1,472		368
Lumber.....feet.	3,807,834	482,706	254,359	32,354
Machinery.....do.				3,580
Mattes (nickel).....pounds.	3,835,432	486,066	4,481,631	804,595
Meat.....do.			276,104	55,434
Nuts (ivory).....do.			22,400	1,335
Oil (coconut).....do.	2,065,866	330,132	225,553	41,434
Oil (eucalyptus).....do.	27,972	10,988	116,942	56,522
Onions.....bushels.	159,800	10,972	2,083	7,823
Osmundum.....do.	118	16,234	29	3,230
Ore (chromium).....pounds.	47,889,361	1,363,946	19,741,120	230,291
Ore (manganese).....tons.	96	4,243		
Peas.....bushels.	84,566	94,306	355	2,706
Pellets (pickled).....dozen packages.	4,471	126,702	37,543	306,812
Personal effects.....do.		12,749		5,345
Poultry.....pounds.			3,258	1,172
Precious stones.....do.		10,436		12,508
Quinine sulphate.....pounds.			2,000	1,353
Rabbits (frozen).....pounds.			329,530	32,960
Saddlery.....do.				241
Sandalwood.....pounds.	125,356	21,526	2,112	204
Seeds (flower, etc.).....do.	25,885	4,253	69,084	10,579
Seeds (grass).....do.	120,301	39,275	137,463	52,364
Shells.....do.				
Pearl.....do.	792,640	275,001	400,417	164,142
Snail.....do.	556,973	143,020	91,251	10,131
Sheep dip.....gallons.			32	914
Skins.....do.				
Fur.....pounds.	2,738,178	2,637,057	3,102,233	9,004,065
Goat.....do.			32,350	29,803
Rabbit.....do.			13,376,787	11,235,805
Sheep.....do.			91,291	70,197
Straw braid.....yards.			1,036,800	4,590
Tallow.....pounds.	550,731	71,986	1,276,735	230,402
Tendons (kangaroo).....do.	66	773	4964	9,723
Timber.....feet.	483,717	72,207	150,818	21,236
Tin.....pounds.	5,560,121	4,128,024	4,128,024	1,280,288
Weasands (sheep).....dozen.			3,257	1,403
Wheat.....bushels.	2,279,620	5,228,096	662,795	902,569
Wool.....pounds.	65,724,539	38,839,923	12,835,333	7,183,619
Wool (noils).....do.	131,142	65,656		2,852
Wool (presses).....do.		1,682		1,203,378
Wool (tops).....pounds.			727,610	3,233
All other.....pounds.		1,125		
Total.....		65,484,456		43,729,072
TO THE PHILIPPINES.				
Ammonia, anhydrous.....pounds.	6,450	4,318		1,954
Apples.....bushels.	238	896		
Bacon and hams.....pounds.	5,462	2,429	60,473	27,627
Basils.....dozen pieces.	2,050	11,120		
Biscuits.....pounds.	1,022,040	91,759	6,625	1,192
Biturine solution.....do.	15,684	1,022	17,810	1,314
Butter.....do.	239,280	110,610	330,944	156,726
Casings.....bundles.	3,183	2,224	514	1,047
Cheese.....pounds.	7,509	2,317	8,506	3,816
Coke.....do.	985,659	15,963	1,305,070	17,245
Confectionery.....do.			236	127
Cresote.....gallons.			800	362
Eggs.....dozen.	1,200	655		
Films.....feet.	341,742	14,278		1,635
Fish.....pounds.	5,993	1,224	833	281
Flour.....barrels.	282,635	2,612,253	418,725	3,510,740
Fodder.....pounds.	22,836	796	194,602	6,073
General merchandise.....do.			87,624	18,995
Hops.....do.			800	336
Iron.....do.				
Oxide of.....do.			44,800	344
Pig.....do.			13,356	288

Articles.	1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value
TO THE PHILIPPINES—continued.				
Jams.....pounds..	319,440	\$565,459	102,220	\$14,657
Labels and wrappers.....do..	2,263	583		
Lard.....do..			2,050	600
Lead.....do..	11,365	1,043		
Lead washers.....do..	26,880	2,623		
Leather.....do..	26,928	17,099	31,061	21,841
Live stock.....number..	48	10,203	14	2,680
Locomotives.....do..			1	13,007
Malt.....pounds..	635,893	42,900		
Meat, frozen.....do..	109,513	28,821	906,604	122,673
Milk, condensed.....do..	444,129	71,547	210,000	40,792
Oats.....bushels..	19,088	34,865	10,483	18,460
Onions.....do..	57,233	16,730		
Peas.....do..			647	1,126
Phenol.....gallons..			400	512
Pick'os.....dozen..	527	1,295		
Potatoes.....pounds..	17,920	769		
Poultry.....do..	43,307	12,257	36,389	14,339
Rabbits, frozen.....do..	9,360	874	6,000	649
Rails, steel.....do..			171,388	7,190
Salt and salt licks.....do..	24,168	1,455	12,010	815
Seeds.....do..	651	755	1,028	1,137
Sheep runners.....do..			1,521	973
Stearine.....do..	39,583	8,755	10,135	2,702
Tar.....barrels..	1,103	1,593	48	535
Turkeys.....pounds..	3,084	1,130		
Waste, cotton.....do..			560	65
Wheat.....bushels..	219	449		
Wool nolls.....pounds..	53,366	33,059	15,806	19,863
All other.....do..		5,892		2,703
Total.....		3,733,003		4,037,748
TO HAWAII.				
Bacon.....pounds..			894	380
Biscuits.....do..			4,809	1,607
Butter.....do..	1,680	766		
Coal.....tons..			2,445	11,890
Coal baskets.....number..			50	451
Cordials.....do..				102
Jam.....pounds..			1,440	153
Leather.....do..			1,536	1,694
Meat.....do..	312,477	56,361	1,168,273	196,544
Onions.....bushels..			956	2,711
Seeds.....pounds..	2,623	482	18,453	9,708
Seeds (lucerne).....do..			300	176
Wheat.....bushels..	1,372	3,824		
All other.....do..				
Total.....		61,433		225,434

Import Trade of New South Wales.

In 1913 the United Kingdom was credited with supplying 55.97 per cent of the total imports of New South Wales, British possessions contributed 14.85 per cent, and foreign countries 29.18 per cent. Statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, show that the percentage of British trade has fallen 34.92; British possessions have improved slightly to 18.59 per cent, and foreign countries have been drawn upon for 46.49 per cent of all imported supplies.

The growth in imports of American goods has been particularly marked. In the calendar year 1913, \$24,447,524 was the value of American goods imported; in the fiscal year 1917-18 this value rose to \$37,602,997; and in 1918-19 mounted to \$64,972,529.

Before the war, American trade was confined mainly to sales of hardware, machinery, machine tools, manufactures of iron and steel, lubricating, illuminating, and fuel oils, chemicals, timber, and tobacco. The expansion of American exports to New South Wales commenced in 1915, and now covers practically all classes of goods produced in the United States.

In the following table are given the comparative statistics of all imports into New South Wales for 1913 and 1918-19. It can be seen that New South Wales has purchased about one-third of its foreign products from the United States. [For converting values of imports during 1913 the rate of \$4.8665 has been used; and for the fiscal year 1918-19, conversions have been made at the rate of \$4.50 to the pound.]

Articles.	Value.	
	1913	1918-19
Foodstuffs:		
Of animal origin	\$1,790,292	\$1,498,599
Of vegetable origin	7,053,247	3,837,267
Beverages, nonalcoholic	3,845,454	5,502,375
Spirits and alcoholic liquor	4,514,379	2,996,296
Tobacco and preparations thereof	2,966,472	5,898,887
Live animals	419,158	122,274
Animal substances (not foodstuffs)	902,132	2,745,522
Vegetable substances and fibers	2,624,445	9,537,732
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibers	38,704,505	67,044,177
Oils, fats, and waxes	3,897,448	8,142,021
Paints and varnishes	1,185,542	1,356,133
Stones and minerals used industrially	497,804	323,725
Ores and metals, manufactured or partly so	8,142,715	1,731,339
Machines and machinery, and other manufactures of	34,681,769	36,277,339
India rubber and leather and manufactures thereof	2,582,198	4,264,065
Wood and wicker and manufactures thereof	7,778,063	5,933,886
Earthenware, cements, china, glass, and stoneware	3,152,061	3,347,248
Paper and stationery	6,570,081	11,616,817
Jewelry, timepieces, and fancy goods	3,435,442	3,787,789
Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	2,409,910	2,341,989
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	4,224,434	8,866,683
Gold and silver and bronze specie	782,241	460,575
All other articles	15,287,783	8,461,579
Total	157,453,573	196,094,297

Principal Articles of the Export Trade.

The following table shows the chief articles constituting the outgoing trade of New South Wales for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. Unmanufactured animal substances, and unmanufactured metals and ores form the items of greatest export value, followed closely by foodstuffs, both animal and vegetable:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Foodstuffs:		Metals:	
Of animal origin	\$22,621,135	Unmanufactured, and ores	\$32,797,372
Of vegetable origin and salt	29,350,327	Partly manufactured	1,647,400
Beverages, nonalcoholic, and substances used in making	574,659	Machines and machinery	1,160,577
Spirits and alcoholic liquors, including those for industrial purposes and pharmaceutical preparations	1,120,945	Other manufactures of metals	2,997,382
Tobacco and preparations	714,123	India rubber and india-rubber manufactures	389,997
Live animals	481,783	Leather, and manufactures and substitutes thereof	5,379,234
Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs	96,180,975	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	833,602
Vegetable substances and nonmanufactured fibers	2,746,453	Earthenware, cement, china, glass, and stoneware	312,096
Apparel	2,517,997	Paper	172,102
Textiles	1,518,727	Stationery	278,424
Manufactured fibers	363,483	Jewelry, timepieces, and fancy goods	299,889
Oils, fats, and waxes	5,828,193	Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	273,536
Paints and varnishes	536,251	Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	3,529,967
Stones and minerals used industrially	1,984,846	All other articles	2,805,286
Specie	348,237	Total	219,765,313

SUPPLEMENT TO

COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
 ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 64a

June 15, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Business conditions.....	1	German goods	19
Finances	2	Tariff measures suggested	19
Public improvements.....	4	British trade activities.....	20
Labor situation	9	Future trade possibilities.....	20
Cost of living.....	10	Trade publications useful.....	21
Farmers' cooperative associations.....	11	Shipping conditions.....	22
Crop returns.....	11	Foreign trade	23
Fertilizers.....	11	Christchurch agency:	
Meat and live stock.....	12	Dairying	29
Dairying	13	Meat industry.....	29
Rabbit pest.....	14	Wool clip.....	29
Shoe and leather trade.....	14	Port improvements.....	29
Wool	15	Exports to United States	30
Hemp and tow.....	15	Dunedin agency:	
Fruit industry	16	Industrial conditions.....	30
Lumber outlook	16	Trade and shipping.....	30
Kauri gum and oil production.....	17	Exports to United States	31
Mining.....	18	Wellington agency:	
Sugar imports.....	18	Trade openings.....	31
Webb-Pomerene Act	18	Exports to United States	32

NEW ZEALAND.

By Consul General Alfred W. Winslow, Auckland.

New Zealand is situated between latitude 34° and 47° S.; longitude 167° and 179° E.; and is separated from Australia by the Tasman Sea about 1,200 miles across. This consulate general covers the entire Dominion, with an area of 104,751 square miles, being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland, and with a coast line exceeding 4,330 miles. There are several good harbors suitable for large, ocean vessels to dock alongside the wharf, and many smaller ports provide accommodation for smaller shipping. The total population of the Dominion is slightly under 1,200,000, with the following cities of importance: Auckland, with a population of 135,000; Wellington, 95,000; Christchurch, 92,000; Dunedin, 70,000; and many smaller thriving cities and towns. The country is very rich in natural resources, and its climate is especially well adapted to stock raising and dairying.

Business Conditions.

Business made a better showing at the beginning of 1919 than at the beginning of 1918, but conditions were somewhat disturbed after the signing of the armistice in November because of the uncertainty as to future prices, and many orders that had gone forward were recalled for fear of heavy losses. It was found later that this was a

mistake, but it was too late to recall the cancellation when the real conditions were understood. As a result, it was practically impossible to make good the loss during the year, and stocks were left short in most lines.

The wholesale trade of the Dominion was exceptionally good during 1919, notwithstanding the fact that supplies were short and difficult to secure. Wholesalers were not able to fill full orders as a general rule, but distributed what they could spare among the retailers, so that but few interests seemed to suffer to any great extent. It is much easier to sell imported articles than it is to secure them. It has been possible to make a profitable disposal of practically all of the old stocks that were on hand at the beginning of the war, leaving business houses, in the main, in excellent financial condition.

The holiday shopping trade at the close of 1919 far exceeded the trade of any similar season. Notwithstanding high prices, the people were ready to purchase on a more generous scale than usual. Some houses report more than double the business of any previous year. Much of this increase might be accounted for by the increased cost of materials, but there was also a substantial increase in the quantity of goods actually disposed of. There seemed to be no disposition to buy cheap wares. In many cases the public insisted on the best article and never seemed to consider the question of cost.

The gradual decline in the value of the pound sterling, compared with the United States dollar, affected business to some extent until the end of the third quarter of the year, when the more rapid decline resulted in fewer orders being placed in the United States, and quite a general increase in imports from the United Kingdom. This condition exists at the present time (Mar. 15, 1920), but since stocks are so low, and it is quite impossible to get goods from European markets, more orders are going forward to the United States, and this doubtless will continue, notwithstanding the low rate of exchange. The large increase in both the import and the export returns is due largely to a general increase in prices. This is especially true concerning imports.

The British Imperial Government has paid \$625,734,570 for New Zealand products during the period of the war, and up to March 1, 1920, \$286,002,239 was paid for wool and \$208,085,526 for frozen meat.

Improvement in Financial Situation.

The financial situation in the first clear year following war activities was exceptionally good in this Dominion, with an abundance of ready money to meet all obligations of the Government as well as individual investments, so that practically no foreign capital was called into the country during the year, and the outlook for 1920 is promising.

There were but few financial failures during the year, and the few were of comparatively little importance, notwithstanding the strain that some importing houses felt near the close of the year, when shipments were coming forward to be paid for at the heavy decline in exchange rates. This situation was met without disaster because of the fact that profits had been exceptionally large during the past four years, and nearly everyone was in position to stand a reasonable strain.

During the year, much was done in preparing for the extensive general improvements that were to follow the close of hostilities, in order to better carry the heavy burdens resulting from the more than four years of war. At the close of 1919, the New Zealand Government had debentures in circulation to the extent of \$856,875,119, compared with \$734,063,128 at the end of 1918, and \$485,338,123 at the end of 1914, or \$735.31 per capita for 1919, compared with \$642.16 for 1918 and \$409.64 for 1914.

During the 12 months beginning February 1, 1919, the mortgages registered in this Dominion amounted to \$207,426,342, compared with \$86,884,267 for the same period during 1918-19; while the mortgages canceled for the period amounted to \$97,478,282, compared with \$51,703,073 for the 1918-19 period. This is a fair indication of the trend of the development of the Dominion, for nearly everyone favors improvement, and there is a general movement for further development of the country, that has been lying practically dormant during the period of the war. During the year the last war loan, amounting to about \$50,000,000, was successfully floated, which provided sufficient funds to demobilize the forces and place the returned soldiers on the land, or provide suitable occupation in other fields, including starting some of them in business by supplying them with capital to the extent of \$10,000 in some cases.

Banking Institutions Doing Large Business.

The bankers of New Zealand enjoyed a very prosperous year during 1919, with a good outlook for 1920. At the close of the year the six banking institutions of the Dominion held deposits amounting to \$245,706,879, compared with \$221,732,042 at the end of 1918, and \$134,512,527 at the close of 1914; with bank notes in circulation amounting to \$34,491,537, compared with \$30,497,226 at the end of 1918, and \$9,725,145 at the end of 1914; and with coin and bullion amounting to \$39,015,504, compared with \$39,350,329 at the end of 1918, and \$27,801,103 at the close of 1914.

The six banks doing business in this country are very strong financial institutions, with branches located in the different centers of the Dominion that fully cover the requirements of the business interests of these communities. All of these banks have correspondents in New York through whom they do only a limited amount of business, since most of the purchases and sales made between this country and the United States are financed through England. It would seem that closer exchange connections should be arranged between New Zealand and American banking institutions in order to cut down the cost of exchange, as well as time in adjusting accounts. The trade between the two countries during 1919 amounted to \$57,313,620, of which \$36,870,130 was for imports, and \$20,443,490 for exports. Doubtless the trade between these countries during 1920 will more nearly balance than during the past year, since the embargo on the exportation of the leading products of New Zealand will be lifted on the 1st of July, which means that the United States will take much more from this Dominion than ever before.

Government Receipts and Disbursements.

There was quite a marked increase in the revenue of the New Zealand Government, as well as an increase in expenditures during

the 11 months ended February 29, 1920, compared with the same period for 1918-19, as just given out by the Prime Minister, who is acting as Minister of Finance during the absence of the latter.

The following table gives the principal items of the receipts and disbursements for the first 11 months of the fiscal year ended February 29, 1920, compared with the same period ended February 28, 1919:

Items.	1918-19	1918-19	Items.	1918-19	1918-19
RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURES.		
Beer duty.....	\$1,150,825	\$1,524,076	Agriculture.....	\$3,531,339	\$2,855,925
Customs.....	16,430,274	20,468,937	Defense.....	1,625,784	2,020,440
Income tax.....	10,993,399	17,532,759	Education.....	7,134,290	9,347,822
Land tax.....	7,320,589	7,521,691	Interest and sinking funds.....	27,616,341	33,100,726
Post and telegraph.....	7,417,836	7,635,431	Internal affairs.....	1,180,953	2,595,796
Railways.....	20,779,472	23,990,302	Justice.....	3,002,950	2,267,672
Stampa.....	9,146,790	14,268,206	Post and telegraph.....	5,560,808	6,207,836
Other.....	6,174,396	7,029,370	Public health.....	1,344,054	2,595,796
			Railways.....	14,043,750	18,131,500
			Under special acts.....	11,864,869	15,191,247
			Other.....	4,203,072	5,158,200
Total.....	79,413,545	99,970,882	Total.....	79,116,313	99,493,086

The balance in the consolidated fund to the credit of the New Zealand Government amounted to \$75,841,137 at the end of February, 1920, compared with \$58,261,115 at the close of February, 1919.

Public Improvements.

During 1919 there was no great increase in the actual development of public improvements in the Dominion, but much preliminary work was done, and the works already begun were speeded up as much as possible considering the marked shortage of labor. The New Zealand Government has in hand the development of two extensive hydroelectric stations, also the further development of the hydroelectric plant near Cambridge, taken over late in 1919, that is to supply current to the agricultural district in the vicinity of that city, as well as extensive railroad construction and the building of public highways. These general improvements will call for quite large amounts of foreign capital and large quantities of machinery and supplies. The low rates of exchange may seriously interfere with this general scheme of public development.

There are many local bodies, such as smaller cities and towns, townships, and counties, that are contemplating extensive improvements, in all amounting to more than \$10,000,000. These planned improvements comprise waterworks, hydroelectric and steam electric stations, and road construction. In many cases it is proposed to put in concrete roadways, especially on the main arterial roads.

The city of Auckland contemplates the development of its electric light and power plant at a cost of about \$2,182,382, for supplying current to local industries and for carrying the city car lines that were taken over the 1st of July, 1919. This improvement will call for an addition of one 8,000-kilowatt and two 5,000-kilowatt turbo-alternators, with corresponding boiler power.

Government Railways.

During 1919 there was but little increase in railway construction in this Dominion, for the Government was very seriously handicapped by lack of sufficient labor, with the result that there were

but 13 miles of new railway opened for public use during the year. Notwithstanding this fact, considerable work was done on new lines and railway tunnels, that will open up many miles of railway as soon as they are completed.

There is a strong demand in New Zealand for a great increase in railroad development, which will doubtless result in extensive construction as soon as sufficient labor can be secured. At the end of 1919 all workmen that could be spared from other Government work and could be secured from other sources were put to work on the railroad extensions then under construction, and there was still a demand for 2,000 or 3,000 more men.

At the close of 1919 there were in operation in New Zealand 2,996 miles of Government railway, over which 11,725,645 passengers and 5,613,739 tons of freight were carried, yielding a revenue of \$24,277,177, with an expenditure of \$14,787,079, compared with 2,983 miles at the close of 1918, over which 11,730,643 passengers and 5,742,968 tons of freight were carried, giving a revenue of \$22,812,692, with an expenditure of \$16,647,839 for the year.

During the first six months of 1919, the railroad traffic was greatly handicapped for lack of crews to man the trains. It was near the close of the year before the Government was able to reestablish the full train service. The holiday travel, beginning the latter part of December, was far in excess of any other similar period.

The last session of Parliament enacted a law authorizing the organization of companies for the construction of private railway lines as feeders to the Government main lines. Since this enactment, several companies have been formed for the purpose of constructing such lines. One line is to be constructed from Awamutu to Putaruru on the main trunk line, between Auckland and Wellington, a distance of about 30 miles, and another is to be constructed in the Waikato Valley to assist in the development of that extensive dairying and agricultural district. These companies are to be authorized by the New Zealand Government to raise loans to cover the cost of construction, with the understanding that the roads can be taken over by the Government at a later date, should that plan seem advisable. It is expected that these private railways will greatly assist in the development of certain sections of the Dominion.

Public Highway Construction—Concrete Roadways.

But little was accomplished in public highway construction during 1919, largely because of the shortage of labor, but a great amount of preliminary work was done during the year, with the result that at the end of the year there were a number of projects ready for work, as soon as sufficient workmen and material could be secured. The road developments in hand call for the opening up and grading of new roads, and macadamizing and graveling some of the older main lines. For the important trunk lines, much concrete construction is planned.

It is officially estimated that the cost for constructing new roads 16 feet in width with grader and horses in fairly level country is from \$100 to \$200 per mile; while in heavy forest and mountainous country, the cost might reach \$25,000 per mile. A rough average is fixed at about \$2,500 per mile. The same authority states that graveling roads costs from \$1,216 to \$2,233 per mile, while macadam-

izing costs from \$1,946 to \$4,886, according to the character of rock available. The cost of concrete construction is fixed at \$2.67 to \$3.04 per square yard.

In normal times the New Zealand Government expended annually from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 in road construction as well as from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in road repairs and maintenance. The plans of the upkeep and construction of the public highways are carried by local bodies. It is expected that the appropriation for road construction will be greatly increased, since it is understood that in many cases the Government is to provide pound for pound to assist the local bodies in the development of public highways.

During 1919 several streets in the city of Auckland, also a 10-mile stretch out of the city of Wellington, were laid with concrete. The completion of the concrete street-building planned in Auckland for 1920 will make in all about 10 miles of concrete streets in this city. Wherever concrete roads or streets have been laid down in the Dominion, they have given exceptionally good results.

Telegraph and Telephone Extensions.

The development of the telegraph and telephone lines was not very extensive during the year, since at the close of 1919 there were 50,898 miles of telegraph wire in the Dominion, compared with 50,291 miles at the close of 1918. Over these lines 11,989,882 messages were sent during 1919, compared with 11,510,710 messages during 1918, and total receipts were \$2,376,944 for 1919, compared with \$2,202,339 for 1918.

At the end of 1919 there were 165,962 miles of telephone lines in the Dominion, with 57,572 telephone connections, compared with 154,799 miles of wire at the end of 1918, with 56,868 connections. The receipts for the telephone service amounted to \$1,816,027 for 1919, compared with \$1,675,871 for 1918. Extensive improvements in the telegraph and telephone services of the country are contemplated within the next year or two, in order to keep pace with the general development of the Dominion.

The Postmaster General, who has charge of the telephone system of the Dominion, has announced that the Department is prepared to supply at cost all materials for country telephones, and will superintend free of cost the construction of country lines, in order to develop this feature of the telephone system and bring the farmer and stock raiser in touch with the different centers of the country. In connection with this development it is proposed to enlarge the party-line system. At present there are 4,500 party lines in existence in New Zealand, serving 15,000 subscribers. This system is considered with favor and is rapidly increasing. The rental charge for these party lines is the minimum at which they can be operated, which means a great reduction to the patrons.

Telephone and telegraph services in this Dominion are very cheap, compared with similar services in most other parts of the world. A message of 12 words, including the address and signature, can be sent from one end of the Dominion to the other for 16 cents, while annual telephone rates vary from \$25 in residences to \$40 for business telephones. There are also in the different cities many coin-in-the-slot telephones for the use of the public, where persons can communi-

cate with any point within the city by dropping a penny (equivalent to 2 cents) in the slot.

Harbor Improvements in Chief Ports.

There were no extensive harbor improvements in progress during 1919, and comparatively little money was spent on construction work during the year. However, many projects were under consideration, and plans laid for quite extensive operations at Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, to be begun during 1920.

The receipts of the Auckland Harbor Board amounted to \$1,508,615 during 1919, with total operating expenses amounting to \$1,091,133. The Auckland Harbor Board has asked permission of the New Zealand Government to place an additional loan of \$486,650 worth of debentures at 5½ per cent. This money is to be expended in the extension of wharves, sheds, and dredging work.

Extensive developments are to be begun at Wellington in the construction of a concrete wharf 667 feet long and 123 feet wide, with berths alongside drawing 31 feet of water below low tide. In addition to this, sheds are to be constructed covering a length of 760 feet and a width of 170 feet. There are now in the harbor at Wellington 33 storage sheds, with a gross storage capacity of 8,587,111 cubic feet, and cold-storage accommodation equivalent to 8,000 tons.

At Lyttelton, the port for the city of Christchurch, an extensive scheme is on foot to develop harbor facilities farther to the south, at an estimated expense of about \$4,000,000. This extension is greatly needed, since the accommodations at the port of Lyttelton are wholly inadequate to provide for the shipping at present, taking no account of the future development of that important port.

The Harbor Board at Whangarei, north of Auckland, has arranged to expend \$788,373 on the development of that port, which should make it accessible to vessels drawing 25 feet of water. It is proposed to push this development at as early a date as possible.

Hydroelectric-Development Plans.

Not much was done during 1919 in actual construction work on hydroelectric plants in the Dominion, but much preliminary work was taken up by the New Zealand Government and district bodies, as well as by private individuals or companies, with the result that much development work is to be begun during 1920 if workmen and supplies can be secured.

The Government has appropriated \$21,899,250 for the development of a large hydroelectric station at Arapuni, 126 miles south of Auckland, that will, when fully completed, develop about 160,000 horsepower. The dam, as planned, is to be 15 feet across at the top, 48 feet at the base, and 160 feet high, and will be constructed of reinforced concrete, with the convex surface pointing upstream. The damming of the river will form a lake about 18½ miles in length. It is estimated that it will take about three years to put in this plant and will give employment to 500 men during the time. The work has been in progress for about seven months, and is estimated to require 65,000 tons of cement.

The New Zealand Government has taken over the Horahora hydroelectric plant near Cambridge that supplied the light and power for the gold mines in the Thames district, and has appropriated

\$7,786,400 for the further development of the plant in order to supply the necessary current for the surrounding towns and dairying interests of the Waikato dairying district. It has lately been announced that this plant will supply current to 1,000 milking plants, 6 dried-milk factories, and 20 cheese or butter factories within a radius of 10 or 15 miles of Cambridge.

The citizens in the southern part of the South Island have asked the New Zealand Government to set off the Southland electric power district under the Hydroelectric Power Board's Act for the purpose of establishing a hydroelectric station near Lake Monowai, and the taxpayers have voted a loan of \$4,866,500 for the construction of the power plant. This plant is expected to supply all of the Southland Province as well as the southern portion of the Otago Province. Mail addressed to the Engineer of the Southland Electric Power District will reach the proper party.

An appropriation of \$1,253,124 was made for the purchase and location of additional machinery at the Lake Coleridge hydroelectric plant, situated about 60 miles up in the mountains from Christchurch. It is expected that this will double the capacity of the plant, and be sufficient to supply current to that district for some time to come. There are several other minor hydroelectric propositions under consideration in different parts of the Dominion that will supply current for special localities. These plants will call for an expenditure of several million dollars for electric machinery and supplies within the next two or three years at the latest.

Much Construction Work Needed.

Contractors, builders, and architects in general were very busy in this country during 1919, notwithstanding the fact that there was a shortage of labor, lumber, and most building materials, including builders' hardware. The cost of all building materials was high, but the scarcity of homes called for special effort to provide sufficient accommodations for the returned soldiers. Also, extensive arrangements were made during the year for increased construction of business buildings, school buildings, hospitals, and industrial structures, on which work is expected to begin in 1920, if sufficient labor and supplies can be secured.

The last session of the New Zealand Parliament appropriated \$4,866,500 to be loaned to city and town corporations for the erection of workmen's homes and flat buildings, with the result that many houses have been erected under this scheme. The law permits the erection of workers' homes costing up to \$3,406, instead of the limit of \$1,946 as before. This money is loaned to the cities and towns at the rate of 5 per cent, with the understanding that the homes are to be built for the workmen, for which they are to pay at a rate of little more than the ordinary rental charge for a similar home per week. Something similar to this scheme has been in operation in this Dominion for some years, but not on nearly so extensive a scale as is contemplated under the present law.

Aside from the construction of dwellings for workmen, a number of larger building schemes undertaken during 1919 are contemplated. Some of the more important of these are: (a) Construction of a bridge over the Wairoa River at Dargaville to be built on piles resting on piles, to cost about \$122,000; (b) construction

of a Central Mission Memorial Hall at Wellington at a total cost of about \$170,000; (c) the erection of a building for the National Bank of New Zealand to cost about \$300,000; (d) the erection of a factory building for Macky, Logan, Caldwell (Ltd.), in Auckland at a total cost of \$97,330; (e) the completion of a branch post office in the city of Auckland at a total cost of \$125,000.

Proposals for construction beginning in 1920 call for improvements on the Hospital and Nurses' Home at Auckland, to cost \$120,000; additional hospital accommodations at Hamilton, a city about 60 miles south of Auckland, to cost \$447,718; the erection of university buildings at Auckland, to cost \$486,650; the construction of public-school buildings throughout the Dominion, for which an appropriation of \$8,516,375 has been made.

The use of concrete is increasing rapidly in this Dominion, and greater quantities would be used if it could be secured at what is considered a reasonable price. The shortage of coal during most of 1919, and especially the last six months of the year, compelled some cement works to close down and others to run on short time, with the result that cement was difficult to obtain and prices high. The building which houses the National Bank of New Zealand is of reinforced concrete. This type of material was used in the branch post-office building in this city, in much of the construction in all harbor improvements, and in the construction of hydroelectric dams. Much concrete is used in road building, and it is also being used quite generally by farmers in making improvements about the farmyards.

Labor Situation.

Labor was well employed in New Zealand during 1919 at advanced wages, and with bonuses in many cases, when the workmen were willing to work. There is no reason why men should remain idle in the Dominion during 1920, for there is abundance of work at good wages. In fact, many important undertakings were being held up at the end of 1919 because of the shortage of workers. The labor market here could easily absorb 50,000 more men during the year if all of the contemplated developments are carried out.

Owing to labor troubles among coal miners, the output of coal during 1919 fell far short of the previous year, and short of requirements. The result was that many industries were handicapped severely, especially during the last five months of the year, when the output of coal was but little more than one-half of the normal production, and shipping space exceedingly difficult to obtain to transport coal from Newcastle, New South Wales. This trouble was settled during the first few weeks of 1920, and there seems to be a general understanding that the miners' conditions will be improved and wages increased. With this increase in wages, the price of coal advanced from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton, and is now selling at \$14 for soft household coal, \$13 for semibituminous coal, and \$9 for lignite, used for steam purposes; compared with \$11 for household coal, \$10 for semibituminous coal, and \$7.50 for lignite at the close of 1918.

Aside from the coal miners' trouble, there was no important labor disturbance in the Dominion during the year; but there were many

demands for increased wages that were taken before the local authorities, and quite satisfactorily adjusted with the result that wages received a considerable advance during the year. A minimum wage for coal miners has been fixed at \$4.74 per 8-hour shift, carpenters' wages for a 40-hour week at \$23.12, and plumbers' wages at 54 cents an hour for a 44-hour week. First-class locomotive engineers receive a minimum of \$4.01 per day, first-class firemen \$3.28, cleaners \$2.92, brakemen \$3.52, switchmen \$3.40, and dining-car porters \$3.04 per day.

Cost of Living Increased.

There was a marked increase in the cost of living near the end of 1919, when the purchasing power of the pound sterling decreased until 20s. (\$4.87) would purchase only as much as 13s. 4d. (\$3.17) would purchase in July, 1914, and its purchasing power has decreased at a greater ratio during the first two months of 1920.

The following table gives the wholesale prices for certain commodities at the end of 1919, compared with the years 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917	1918	1919
Apples.....60-pound case.....	\$2.43	\$6.08	\$7.73
Barley.....bushel.....	1.82	1.62	1.64
Corn.....do.....	1.70	2.12	2.06
Corrugated sheet iron.....long ton.....	\$74.72	\$64.90	\$67.66
Fencing wire.....do.....	218.99	301.72	243.32
Flour.....short ton.....	81.16	81.51	77.86
Linseed oil.....gallon.....	2.92	2.67	2.79
Linseed-oil cake.....short ton.....	63.46	63.26	85.16
Oatmeal.....do.....	116.80	170.32	164.24
Oats.....bushel.....	1.13	1.62	1.63
Pigiron.....long ton.....	68.33	77.86	80.29
Potatoes, white.....do.....	34.06	51.09	68.13
Salt.....do.....	72.98	73.00	48.67
Sugar.....do.....	107.66	110.10	118.17

According to official figures just given out, and taking the base for 1911 at 1,000, it is shown that the retail food prices have increased until the cost at the close of 1919 was 1,537, compared with the minimum wage rates of 1,418. It is also stated that the cost of food showed an advance of 39.47 per cent during the period from 1914 to the end of 1919.

Land Sales.

The real estate business of New Zealand has been exceptionally lively during most of the period of the war, and land values have almost doubled in many parts of the Dominion. The increase continued during 1919.

Soldiers bought 217,484 acres of land in 1919, compared with 86,720 acres during 1918, while other interests purchased 963,439 acres, compared with 755,025 acres for 1918. During the last five years, 5,008,225 acres were taken over for cultivation. Discharged soldiers purchased 76,702 acres in December, 1919. The New Zealand Government is assisting discharged soldiers as far as possible to go on the land, and is meeting with very good results.

There are still large tracts of undeveloped land in New Zealand that will soon be opened up for settlement on the completion of the railway lines now under construction, and the proposed lines to which the Government is committed. These lands offer homes for thousands of immigrants which are greatly needed in this country.

Farmers' Cooperative Associations.

The farmers' cooperative associations in New Zealand have steadily developed until they are now important factors in the business life of the Dominion, and are very rapidly gaining in strength. The Farmers' Union Trading Co. of this city is now the second farmers' trading cooperative association, in point of size, in the Dominion. It has lately taken over important interests north of the city, and now claims about 10,000 members. This company is sending a representative to open up offices in New York City through which they expect to sell New Zealand products and to purchase supplies for this Dominion. The representative will arrive in that city about the first of October.

These associations are taking up different lines of development and trade. Some of the associations have under consideration building and operating their own flour mills, establishing hydroelectric plants for the benefit of members of the association, as well as using their influence for better roads throughout the Dominion. They are also interested in fertilizer and cement plants, and, in the aggregate, control a large portion of the business of the country.

Crop Returns.

The season of 1919 was far below normal so far as agricultural interests were concerned. The exceptionally severe winter and the late spring, followed by a very severe drought, seriously affected the crops, especially wheat and oats. The acreage was greatly decreased, and the estimated yield of wheat is only 4,100,000 bushels, compared with the actual yield of 6,567,629 bushels for the season 1918-19. The estimated yield of oats is 5,575,000 bushels, compared with the actual yield of 6,884,609 bushels for the previous season. With the surplus wheat on hand, and the 2,000,000 bushels still under contract from Australia, it is estimated the supply will be sufficient to carry over until next season.

The New Zealand Government regulates the prices of wheat, flour, and bread, and a guaranty has been given the wheat growers, fixing the price of Tuscan wheat at 7s. 3d. (\$1.76) per bushel, Hunters at 7s. 6d. (\$1.82) per bushel, and Pearl at 7s. 9d. (\$1.88) per bushel, with 3d. (6 cents) increment per month from May 1, 1920. The price of flour has been fixed at £19 (\$92) per ton of 2,240 pounds. To assure the millers a fair profit on the sale of flour at £19 (\$92) per ton, the New Zealand Government grants them a subsidy of £2 17s. 6d. (\$13.98) per ton. A 2-pound loaf of bread is sold for 11 cents cash over the counter, and 12½ cents when delivered.

Fertilizers for New Zealand.

The farmers and graziers of New Zealand consume large quantities of fertilizer, and the demand is on the increase. Notwithstanding these facts there was a shortage of imports during the year. During the year ended March 31, 1919, the imports of fertilizer were 217,751 tons, compared with 345,758 tons for the year ended March 31, 1918. The loss for 1918-19 was not because of a decrease in demand, but for lack of shipping space. The inability to secure the needed supply from outside stimulated home production, and New Zealand manufactured more fertilizer from phosphates last year than ever before. The loss in the year 1918-19 was principally in Egyptian basic phosphates and superphosphates.

There are in the Dominion a few large fertilizer works in operation, and a very large one, almost completed, near this city will require about 100,000 tons of phosphates per annum. Some of the smaller ones consume between 50,000 and 60,000 tons. Provision is being made by the New Zealand Government for this supply of phosphate by purchasing an interest in the Nauru Island phosphate deposit, that is said to contain phosphate valued at \$1,216,625,000. Under the treaty this deposit is to come to Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand.

Fresh Meat Industry.

The meat industry in New Zealand during 1919 was very prosperous. Good prices were realized during the year, as the surplus fresh meat was taken over by the British Imperial Government at the same fixed price as during 1918. This contract expires June 30, 1920, when it is expected that fresh mutton, lamb, and beef will be for sale in the open markets of the world. During 1919 fresh meat was exported to the value of \$44,865,700, compared with \$24,127,795 for 1918, and \$29,113,369 for 1917, with a very large quantity of fresh meat in the cold storage plants at the close of the year.

The announcement that the fresh meat commandeer would expire June 30, 1920, created quite a stir among the stock raisers and slaughtering interests of the Dominion, and there was considerable opposition to the idea, for the reason that the stocks of fresh meat on hand, both here and in Europe, were expected to interfere seriously with marketing New Zealand's fresh meat after that date.

The operation of the Slaughtering and Inspection Amendment Act passed by Parliament in 1918 practically shut out American interests from exporting meat products from this Dominion, since it became necessary to obtain a license from the New Zealand Government in order to export meat or meat products. This was done to protect the stock raiser and to prevent the control, by outside interests, of the country's meat industry.

On December 15, 1919, there were 3,934,389 60-pound freight carcasses in cold storage plants for which shipping space was not provided. The total cold storage capacity of the works in this Dominion at the end of the year was 7,118,367 60-pound carcasses, and on February 15, 1920, there were 5,429,986 freight carcasses in storage.

Owing to the dry weather during the last three months of 1919 many stock raisers rushed to market all the stock that was suitable for slaughter, fearing that the effect of the drought would render the animals unmarketable later. This accounted almost wholly for the large supplies of fresh meat found in the cold storage plants at the close of the year. Heavy rains about the middle of January, 1920, broke the drought and made it clear that good pasturage could be relied on for the remainder of the year. Consequently, there followed a slowing down of activity at the slaughterhouses.

Live-Stock Trade.

Stock raisers in New Zealand had an exceptionally prosperous year during 1919, and the year ended with large bank accounts in favor of most of the graziers of the country. The prices received for fat stock were exceptionally good, and reached as high as \$17.03 per hundredweight for some of the best stock offered. The year closed

with firm, high prices. At the close of the year there were 363,188 horses in the Dominion, compared with 378,050 the year before; 3,350,274 cattle, compared with 2,869,467 at the end of 1918; 2£,828,554 sheep, compared with 26,538,302 at the end of the previous year, and 235,347 pigs, compared with 258,694 at the end of 1918.

Notwithstanding the loss in the number of sheep, horses, and pigs in the country, there was a large gain in the number of cattle, and with the increased value of all kinds of stock, the stock raisers were in a much better position than at the beginning of the year. The price of hides has greatly increased, having reached 49½ pence (\$1) for calfskins, 22½ pence (\$0.45) for cowhides, and 14 pence (\$0.28) for oxhides on March 12, 1920.

The following table gives the various classes of stock slaughtered under direct Government supervision for the four years ended March 31, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Periods.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Swine.
1915-16.....	3,731,643	4,065,100	308,305	33,770	169,715
1916-17.....	3,341,910	3,411,621	328,708	19,396	153,444
1917-18.....	3,417,582	2,675,146	290,150	14,480	137,239
1918-19.....	4,170,524	2,928,392	307,816	18,372	121,040

The animals slaughtered at municipal abattoirs and ordinary slaughterhouses were principally for local consumption, while those killed at the meat-export slaughterhouses were for export, except in the case of hogs.

Owing to the very severe and protracted winter, there were but 9,480,662 lambs dropped, compared with 10,610,073 for 1918, being the greatest decline in the number of lambs for any previous year in the history of the Dominion.

Expansion of Dairying and Dried-Milk Industries.

The dairying and dried-milk industries of New Zealand were very prosperous during 1919. Exports were larger than for any previous year, with prices at high-water mark. The British Government took practically the entire surplus production, paying \$37,914,852 for cheese during the year, compared with \$23,914,852 for 1918; and \$14,989,443 for butter in 1919, compared with \$14,804,977 in 1918. Between 15,000 and 16,000 tons of butter are exported from New Zealand annually.

The municipal milk-distributing department, established by the Wellington City Council in 1918 and reported to have done good work during 1919, has become an established institution in that city. Milk is being handled on up-to-date lines, and Wellington is practically the only place in the Dominion where an effort has been made to any great extent to deliver milk in sealed bottles.

During the year the dried-milk industry received great attention, and the development of this industry was phenomenal. One may gain a fair idea of the dairy industry in the most favorable sections of the Dominion from the record of one dairy company located in the Waikato district, about 60 miles south of Auckland, which had a turnover during 1919 amounting to about \$10,000,000, and produced about 8,000 tons of butter, 2,000 tons of cheese, and 1,500 tons of dried milk, besides a few hundred tons of casein.

This company is opening two other dried-milk factories, when it will be receiving milk from about 12,000 cows and will be able to produce 2,500 tons of dried milk per annum in addition to large quantities of butter and cheese. To give an idea of the possibilities of the dairying section indicated above, the following information is vouched for by a reliable, experienced butter man: One farmer near Cambridge carries 60 cows during the entire year on 80 acres of land, and another farmer carries 28 cows on 35 acres of land. The latter farmer has a portion of his farm in alfalfa, which he cuts five times in the year.

Several representatives from different dairying districts were sent to the United States during the year to study conditions and secure up-to-date machinery for the dried-milk plants erected here. This industry will interfere to some extent with the cheese industry of the Dominion and may affect the butter output.

Rabbit Pest in New Zealand.

The increase of the rabbit pest in New Zealand during the war period is accounted for principally by the scarcity of labor. The increase of these animals would have been more marked had it not been that numbers were trapped for export and canning purposes, as well as for the sale of the skins, which have become quite an important item in the exports of the country. The exports of rabbit skins during 1919 amounted to 2,437,693 pounds, valued at \$3,734,289, compared with 1,359,290 pounds, valued at \$1,458,806 for 1918. Very high prices ruled for rabbit skins in New Zealand during the closing weeks of 1919. Well stretched winter skins sold for \$2.16 per pound and second winter at \$1.21 per pound. Supers and double winters are said to have sold at auction as high as \$3.24 per pound.

Enormous numbers of rabbits are destroyed by trapping, but the greater number have been destroyed by poisoned phosphorized pollard or oats and the use of strychnine that is distributed along the rabbit runs. This latter method is much cheaper than the former, but is questionable in some sections on account of damage done to stock. Wire netting is used as a protection in other cases, and according to the late amendment to the Rabbit Pest Act it becomes compulsory for adjoining property owners to join in the payment of dividing-line fences. The New Zealand Government distributes phosphorized pollard, oats, etc., at cost from their different depots throughout the country to the extent of 250 to 300 tons per annum. Carbon bisulphide is also being used, and an effort is being made to manufacture it in this Dominion.

Cost of Shoes Advanced—Trade in Footwear.

The shoe and leather business had a very successful year, notwithstanding its being handicapped to some extent for want of supplies, especially the better grades of leather for uppers, which are not extensively produced in the Dominion. The tanners were able to dispose of their entire output at a good profit, although it was sold much under the price for which leather could be imported. This is explained by the fact that the New Zealand Government fixed the price the tanners were to pay for hides with the privilege of selecting the best hides offered on the market. About the close of the year this restriction was lifted, and the tanners were obliged to go into

the market and bid for supplies. There followed a marked increase in the cost of leather, hence a large advance in the cost of shoes, and the outlook concerning prices of footwear is not encouraging. This important increase in the price of shoes produced in the Dominion will open a greater market for American footwear in this country as soon as exchange becomes somewhat normal.

The imports of boots and shoes for 1919 amounted to 88,223 dozen pairs valued at \$2,155,674, compared with 108,009 dozen pairs valued at \$2,340,767 for 1918, and 137,633 dozen pairs valued at \$1,863,100 for 1914. A greater proportion of the shoes came from the United States during 1919 than during former years, for the reason that England was not in position to supply the markets. The American shoe has been well received and could hold a large proportion of the business if the tariff rates were the same, and the exchange rate more favorable.

Standardized Footwear Not a Success.

The attempt to have a standardized shoe manufactured in this Dominion, a plan that was taken under consideration early in the year, did not materialize for the reason that it was difficult to regulate the price of the material that was to go into the finished product, hence the shoe manufacturers refused to manufacture the shoes, and the Government gave up the idea. The plan became especially impracticable when the decision was reached that hides were to be sold to the highest bidder, a condition which made it practically impossible to manufacture standardized footwear at a fixed price.

Wool Clip Below Average—Quality Good.

The New Zealand wool clip for 1919-20 is somewhat short of the average clip of the Dominion, but the quality is considered above an average. The returns for the 1918-19 season, the last for which definite figures are obtainable, show a gain over 1917-18. During the 1918-19 season, the weight per bale was slightly less than an average with a small increase in the average price. At the average price, the total value of the clip would be \$63,483,443, compared with \$57,701,005 for the 1917-18 clip. During the 1918-19 season, the New Zealand woolen mills took 18,821 bales, compared with 20,692 bales during the 1917-18 season.

The total quantity of wool acquired in this Dominion for the British Government from the commencement of the Government wool commandeering, December 21, 1916, to December 31, 1919, amounted to 1,925,367 bales, for which the British Government paid \$220,722,424. Of this quantity, France took 49,207 bales, the United States 44,373, and Canada 21,738.

Hemp and Tow Exports—Flax Mills Closed.

The hemp industry in New Zealand enjoyed a fairly prosperous year. Although there was a shortage in the production, it was met with a fair advance in prices. The flax mills of the country were closed down for a time for the reason that warehouses were full, owing to the lack of shipping space to get the hemp forward to the market; but later in the season the mills resumed operations with a splendid crop of hemp, and excellent fiber was produced in fair quantities. At the close of the year large stocks of hemp were in the ware-

houses, much of which went forward during the first two months of 1920, so that the present outlook for the industry is good.

During 1919, 99,647 bales of hemp were graded in this Dominion, compared with 149,235 bales for 1918, and 141,922 bales for 1917. During the same time there were 19,883 bales of tow graded, compared with 25,496 bales for 1918, and 32,393 bales for 1917. The greatest falling off in the quantity of hemp graded was in the lower grades, since the "fine" and the "good fair" qualities showed a gain.

Unprofitable Year for Fruit Industry.

The year 1919 was not a very profitable one for the fruit growers of this Dominion. The season was late and the yield below normal. The quality was below the average for most kinds of fruit, especially for stone fruit. Apples were excellent in some centers, while in others, they fell below the average. During the year, shipping space was provided for 60,000 cases of apples to Europe, and 30,000 cases to the United States; but up to this date none of this fruit has gone forward, since not sufficient quantities have been offered at one time. The previous highest export of fruit for any one year was for 1914, when 67,964 cases were exported. Apples sold at retail in this market at the close of the year from 8 to 12 cents per pound.

The fruit industry of the Dominion is on the increase, and is quite well scattered over the country. The principal centers are at Auckland, Nelson, and Otago, where there is a majority of the 13,865 acres of the nonbearing fruit trees, and 12,689 acres of the bearing fruit trees of the country. According to late figures given out by the Director of Horticulture, there are more than \$40,000,000 invested in orchards, orchard plants, and canning factories, and the yearly output is valued at nearly \$20,000,000. The outlook for the fruit industry in the Dominion seems good, if a market can be found for the surplus.

During the year, a new disease affecting apple and pear trees was announced by the Government orchard instructor and bacteriologist. The disease seriously blighted the trees, making them appear as though a fire had scorched them, and affecting all fruit laterals. In many cases, even the strong wood shoots were destroyed by the cankerous results of the infection. This disease is supposed to be transmitted by insects, and as yet no remedy has been found, nor has the name of the disease been made known.

Under the Orchard Registration Act, 7,500 commercial orchards and 414 nurseries were registered in the Dominion during the year, from which registration fees of \$11,261 were collected. All moneys collected by the Government in this way are turned over to the New Zealand Fruit Growers' Federation (Ltd.), to be expended in the interest of the fruit growers of New Zealand.

Decline in Lumber Industry.

The year 1919 witnessed a further decline in the lumber industry in New Zealand, and the outlook is not overly promising unless the extensive reforestation scheme is carried out soon. It is estimated that the present forests of New Zealand will become exhausted within 25 or 30 years, even at the present rate of consumption. It is calculated that the native forests can be fully interplanted with standard trees for about \$9.73 per acre, compared with a cost from

\$48.66 to \$63.26 of making an entirely new forest by means of planting trees on prepared fields.

The export of lumber from New Zealand, principally to Australia, amounted to 49,726,670 feet during 1919, valued at \$2,140,943, compared with 77,928,885 feet during 1918, valued at \$2,707,087. Imports were 9,299,467 feet during 1919, valued at \$706,591, compared with 10,863,860 feet for 1918, valued at \$140,515. According to the best information available, the imports of lumber from the United States during 1918 fell materially short of normal shipments before the war, which was largely due to high freight rates, the difficulty in securing ships for such service, and an unfavorable exchange rate which operated against the importation of American lumber.

Kauri Gum Production.

The production of kauri gum during 1919 fell short of the output for many years, due principally to the shortage of labor, together with the disorganized condition resulting from the war and the effort made to put the industry on its feet again.

During the year steps were taken to put into operation a new method of extracting kauri gum by means of machinery instead of by the old hand processes. This new process grades the gum according to sizes, and it is claimed will save or gather more of the smaller particles of the partially decayed gum than any method that has been in use. By this process much kauri gum that has been lost will now be saved for the manufacture of linoleums or put to other lower-grade uses. It is claimed that the industry will become increasingly profitable and will supply greater quantities of kauri gum at cheaper prices than any process yet known.

The production of kauri gum during the seven years previous to the beginning of the war averaged about 8,000 tons per annum, while since that time it has averaged scarcely 4,000 tons. The production for the year ended March 31, 1919, was 2,338 tons, of which the United States took 1,371 tons, the United Kingdom 346 tons, Canada 572 tons, and Australia 49 tons.

During the year, the New Zealand Peat Oils (Ltd.) further developed their process for extracting oil from kauri peat swamps with good results. This undertaking has the approval and backing of the New Zealand Government, and promises much for the kauri gum industry of the Dominion. The company has been granted a lease on 3,000 acres for 42 years, for which the lessees pay a low rental and a royalty on all kauri oil and other valuable products obtained. The company has secured an average yield of 29 gallons of crude kauri oil to the ton of earth treated.

The New Zealand Government has set aside \$4,866,500 to be devoted to repairing the worked kauri-gum lands suitable for settlement, and to assist in bringing these lands under cultivation where it is thought practicable. Where such lands are not suited to cultivation, Sir David Hutchins, Chief of Forestry in New Zealand, suggests that kauri forests might be planted which would become immensely valuable to the Dominion, both for lumber and for the gum as well. It is estimated that 2,000,000 acres of such kauri forests, after 100 years, would produce an annual income of \$24,442,500.

Mining Operations Show Little Activity.

Mining operations in New Zealand were not active during 1919, although they improved somewhat over 1918, especially in the gold mines. The output of coal fell far short of the previous year. There was some trouble with the miners in the gold-mining districts on account of wages, but the greatest trouble was among the coal miners. The result was that a "go slow" policy began in September and continued until February, 1920, when it seemed to have been definitely settled, and since which time the coal output has been increasing.

The imports of coal were quite heavy, especially during the last months of the year, but not sufficient to make good the loss of the coal mined in this Dominion. Practically all of the imported coal came from Newcastle, Australia.

Sugar Imports—Wholesale Prices.

The imports of sugar into New Zealand during 1919 exceeded the imports during 1918 to the amount of 500 tons; but it is feared that the supply for 1920 will not meet the demand, for the reason that the cane crop in the Fiji Islands, where the supplies for this Dominion are secured, has suffered much damage from storm and other unfavorable weather conditions.

The wholesale price of sugar during 1919 was \$115.58 per ton of 2,240 pounds, compared with \$107.66 to \$110.10 per long ton during 1918. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co. has a monopoly of the sugar in this Dominion, and there is practically no opening here for American sugar, but there is a fair chance for the better grades of American candies and sweets in this market. The imports have been increased somewhat during the last few years, and there is no reason why they should not be increased further as soon as exchange rates are more favorable, and the general price of sugar declines.

New High Commissioner Appointed.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner of New Zealand in England during the period of the war, has resigned, and Sir James Allen, K. C. B., Minister of Defense in New Zealand during the same period, has been appointed to that important position. The High Commissioner, with headquarters in London, is in position to do much for the business interests of this Dominion and is considered an important factor in the dealings between the two Governments. It was through the High Commissioner that all of the contracts were made for New Zealand's surplus wool, butter, cheese, and frozen meat during the war, and much is expected of that officer during the next two or three years by way of reorganizing New Zealand's business in that country.

There has been considerable talk about appointing a similar officer for the United States to look after New Zealand's commercial interests, in both export and import trade. This has met with encouragement and doubtless will be put into effect after the 1st of July, when the British Government contracts for New Zealand supplies expire. Such a representative should be mutually beneficial.

Attitude Toward the Webb-Pomerene Act.

The Webb-Pomerene Act has caused much discussion in this country, and some strong recommendations were passed by different bodies

in the Dominion during the last half of 1919. Many strong newspaper articles and editorials appeared on the subject. The chamber of commerce in Auckland passed the following resolution bearing on the action the New Zealand Government should take in regard to shipments from the United States in the future:

That this meeting strongly emphasizes the necessity that an order in council be issued as follows: That on and after April 1, 1920, all United States invoices be accompanied by a declaration, under penalty, affirming that the price charged is not higher or lower than the price charged for home consumption in the United States of America at the time of shipment. That a copy of this resolution be at once forwarded to the Prime Minister, with a covering letter, urging upon him the necessity of instant action, in order to conserve the interests of the importers of the Dominion, and to take any such further steps as may be necessary to combat the effects of the Act.

It is feared here that the trade combinations for export purposes are out for the markets of the world, with the idea that they will sell American products cheaper for a time for the purpose of capturing the trade, thereafter increasing prices to make good their loss, and still be able to flood foreign markets.

German Goods in New Zealand.

There is a very strong sentiment in New Zealand against allowing any German-made goods to enter this country, or any goods partially composed of German products. The members of the Dominion Conference of Drapers held in this city late in 1919 passed the following resolution:

That this conference, representing the retail soft-goods trade of the Dominion, desires to express its strong aversion to deal in German goods. It requests the Government to state its attitude regarding the resumption of trade with Germany and Austria, and if the Government decides that goods from these countries are to be admitted into New Zealand this conference urges: (1) That very definite marks denoting the country of origin be insisted upon; (2) that rigid steps be taken to preclude the admission of German and Austrian goods through other countries as merchandise of their own production; (3) that the law, if not sufficiently definite, should be amended so as to make it a penal offense for any trader to alter or obliterate the mark or label of origin on any goods offered for sale; (4) that a much heavier penalizing import duty be imposed than the one now enforced under the British preference clause.

This is a matter that American manufacturers should consider carefully, and no attempt should be made to get German-made goods of any kind into this Dominion under false colors.

Tariff—Protective Measures Suggested.

There were no legislative acts passed during 1919 bearing on the tariff question, but there was much discussion in the papers and by the different commercial bodies in the Dominion relative to further protection of New Zealand industries, and in some cases a retaliatory tariff was suggested as in the case of the Central Powers, and against the United States because of the low exchange of the pound sterling to United States money.

There is a very strong sentiment in this Dominion, especially among the rank and file, to give greater protection to British-made goods, but those better informed in regard to conditions, as well as a majority of the officials of the country, understand that it is not wise to press this matter too far, since it increases the cost of most manufactured articles, and it is not possible to manufacture many of the needed lines in this Dominion.

The treatment of the tariff question may be made an important factor in developing trade between New Zealand and the United States if it be judiciously handled. New Zealand needs large quantities of American machinery and manufactured articles that must pay about 50 per cent more duty than the British product, while American consumers can make use of large amounts of New Zealand's raw materials that now enter free of duty, such as wool, hides, skins, hemp, and kauri gum.

British Trade Activities.

British manufacturers are planning an active campaign to regain the trade of this Dominion as soon as they can supply the articles in demand. Great Britain's trade commissioner has just returned from England where he spent about a year studying conditions and consulting manufacturers and exporters. He is ready for active work and is assisted by a trade expert.

Added to this is the general disposition of many to stand by the mother country so far as practicable; and the fact that most of the importing houses have well-established connections in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and other centers, through whom they can do business and get desired time credits, makes it clear that they will look after home business first. The exchange question is a strong factor in the matter, and every advantage is being taken of the situation.

In the face of the above, many of the New Zealand importers seem quite discouraged about getting supplies from England, and have resumed placing orders with American producers, since there is a demand for the goods at almost any price, with plenty of money in the country to meet all demands.

Future Trade Possibilities.

There is a general expectancy throughout New Zealand that the United States will be an important market for New Zealand products, such as butter, cheese, fresh meat, hides, pelts, hemp, and wool, as soon as the war restrictions are fully lifted; and all indications seem favorable to such a development. There should be ample shipping ready by that time to take the supplies to the Atlantic coast of the United States through the Panama Canal within a reasonable time and at fair rates.

New Zealand is destined to be a splendid market for most lines of manufactured articles for years to come since it is more profitable to develop the agricultural and grazing interests, to which this country is particularly well adapted. In many parts of the islands, stock will winter on the pastures and, in some sections, the land will carry a cow or steer per acre, and sheep in proportion.

By fair treatment, by extending larger credits, and seeing that there is a better tariff reciprocity arrangement agreed upon, it will be possible for American manufacturers and exporters to hold a fair share of New Zealand's import trade. If Americans are to receive New Zealand's products practically free of duty, American products should enter these markets on about the same basis as the same commodities from Great Britain and its dominions.

Broad-visioned traveling salesmen can do much for American trade in New Zealand, while careless and excitable representatives will do

much more harm than good. Salesmen visiting this country should take time to do their work well, and should not be given to bragging, or overrepresenting their goods, for that is quite distasteful to the New Zealander in general, and especially so to the average business man.

American Branch Exporting Agencies.

There is a large demand for more real American branch exporting houses in this Dominion instead of local agents if American manufacturers are to get the best results. A few such branches have been opened here with marked success. It is clear that if a British house is selected to act as an agent for American interests that 90 per cent of them will lean strongly toward their old British supplies and connections and will push the American article only when it has nothing else to offer.

In this connection it would be well to understand that the Webb-Pomerene Act is looked upon in New Zealand with a great deal of suspicion and should be used very judiciously in this Dominion. Many here fear it is a move to capture this business by flooding the market with goods at a discount, with the view of raising prices when supplies from other countries have been driven from these markets. Resolutions covering this question have been passed by chambers of commerce and other commercial bodies urging the New Zealand Government to take action regarding the matter, recommending a high tariff and even prohibition of imports.

Delayed Shipping Documents.

There has been an improvement recently relative to receiving shipping documents before or by the steamer bringing the goods, but shippers will do well to make sure that all shipping documents come forward not later than by the steamer carrying the freight. It is important that a mail pouch be sent forward by every steamer leaving an American port for New Zealand. This means much to the New Zealand importer and will greatly benefit American trade in this Dominion.

Trade Publications Widely Used.

The large number of trade publications sent this consulate general gratis are very greatly appreciated, and the publishers may be assured that they are put to good use, for practically all of the 85 trade publications and 17 newspapers received at this office are put into the hands of interested parties after removal from the tables in the reading room connected with this consular office when new copies take their places. From 30 to 40 publications, including one daily paper, go regularly to the reading room in the public library in this city. Attached to each copy is a small slip printed in red, stating that late copies may be consulted at the reading room of the consular office and giving the city address. This brings many persons to the reading room connected with this office to consult the later copies of different publications.

This scheme has accomplished much, and good use could be made of additional publications and catalogues relating to sheep farming, preserved and dried milk industry, poultry raising, slaughterhouses and abattoirs, building trades, motor trucks and tractors, fertilizing industry, linoleum, electrical engineering, and other lines. Also

leading daily newspaper from each of the four important Pacific coast towns could be put to most excellent use in this city. Several New York and Chicago newspapers are received here regularly and are doing good work.

Shipping Conditions.

There was a notable improvement in the shipping situation in this Dominion during 1919 over that of 1918, which condition permitted a large portion of the accumulated supplies to be forwarded during the year, and brought the exports to the highest mark yet reached.

Although the freight situation was greatly improved, passenger services fell short of previous years. This was due to the irregularity of the steamers sailing between New Zealand and American ports.

More steamers are now leaving from New Zealand ports through the Panama Canal than formerly, and some of these are calling at American ports, aside from Newport News, for coal, and are taking both passengers and freight for the Atlantic ports on their way to England. This traffic is expected to increase greatly in the near future.

More American steamers visited this part of the world during 1919 than since the beginning of the war. This was especially true during the latter part of the year, and for January and February of 1920. These vessels brought large consignments of American merchandise. It would be well if an American passenger and freight line were established with more or less regular sailings from New York to Australasia and return. This would meet a long-felt want, and, beyond any doubt, would pay within a reasonable time.

At the close of the year, there were large quantities of supplies in the warehouses of the Dominion. Sufficient shipping space was promised to remove a large proportion of these accumulated stores during the first months of 1920, with the result that large quantities have already gone forward.

Passenger rates to Europe through the Canal were increased about 25 per cent at the beginning of 1920, while the rates via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope were not increased.

Late in the year the Canadian Government, in the interest of the development of its foreign trade with this part of the world, arranged to establish a line between Vancouver and Australasia, with four modern 8,000-ton steamers. This service, with the subsidized Royal Mail steamers that now ply between Vancouver and Auckland and Sydney with sailings every four weeks, should be able to handle all the business between the ports, and largely assist American interests in getting forward freight by one or the other of these lines.

Near the close of the year, there was a tendency to reduce freight rates materially between New Zealand and the eastern part of the United States by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with the result that at the beginning of March, 1920, much freight went forward by that route at £10 10s. (\$51.10 normal exchange) per ton, while the rate by San Francisco was quoted at £12 10s. (\$60.83) per ton, and the rate direct through the Canal at £12 10s. (\$60.83) per ton. Due to these lower freight rates, the steamers leaving here during the first half of March for Vancouver were very heavily loaded with American cargo.

Foreign Trade by Countries.

The foreign trade of this Dominion has more than doubled since 1913 and there seems to be no good reason why this can not be repeated during the next seven years, if the progressive policies outlined by the Government are carried out. American interests have fared exceptionally well in the general increases, and the outlook is fairly promising. American exporters should carefully cultivate this trade, for the fact that there is sufficient money here to meet all requirements makes it one of the best markets in the world at this time.

New Zealand's foreign trade for 1919 amounted to \$408,873,304, of which \$149,290,584 was for imports and \$259,582,720 for exports, compared with a total foreign trade of \$256,500,761 for 1918, and \$255,573,064 for 1917. The balance of trade in favor of New Zealand was \$110,292,136, compared with \$20,631,785 for 1918, \$51,965,858 for 1917, and \$33,810,758 for 1916, making a total foreign trade balance for the four years of \$216,700,537, or nearly \$200 per capita, for a country with a population of less than 1,200,000.

In this connection it should be noted that the reductions of English money to United States currency have been made at the regular rate fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury unless otherwise mentioned, notwithstanding the fact that at the current rate of exchange the value of the pound sterling was \$3.74 at the end of the year.

The following table gives the foreign commerce of New Zealand by countries, including specie save when otherwise indicated, for 1914, 1916, 1918, and 1919:

Countries.	1914	1916	1918 ^a	1919 ^b
IMPORTS FROM—				
United Kingdom.....	\$58,329,606	\$67,496,793	\$43,080,100	\$57,616,587
Canada.....	2,331,735	3,635,333	4,539,536	7,894,600
Australia.....	3,376,371	19,476,575	24,981,618	24,731,390
Belgium.....	537,218	21,072	10	.....
France.....	718,670	551,028	164,405	200,124
Germany.....	1,907,672	20,863	1,868	102
Italy.....	269,190	503,615	278,069	366,760
Netherlands.....	618,230	344,840	113,264	2,130
Sweden.....	388,429	500,081	340,013	437,103
China.....	159,646	336,392	561,419	512,148
Japan.....	912,473	2,739,712	5,912,140	6,122,136
Philippine Islands.....	107,121	152,176	173,043	168,007
United States.....	11,110,054	19,319,639	24,236,831	36,870,130
All other countries.....	25,506,376	13,032,502	12,948,312	14,352,588
Total.....	106,362,691	128,181,121	117,934,488	149,263,806
EXPORTS TO—				
United Kingdom.....	104,064,705	130,762,797	88,781,304	215,158,782
Canada.....	2,898,541	3,367,550	8,728,437	4,770,093
Australia.....	9,384,607	10,665,066	8,572,937	8,372,932
Belgium.....	7,392	10	5	.....
France.....	1,194,827	1,485,952	3,941,899	479,558
Germany.....	2,219,917	24	.....	.....
Italy.....	4,417	161	223	344,543
Netherlands.....	3,645	5	.....	166
Sweden.....	2,915	44	5	53
China.....	813	813	1,630	159,498
Japan.....	289,596	535,533	26,352	39,797
Philippine Islands.....	151	10	10	.....
United States.....	5,003,025	12,136,988	19,688,144	20,443,490
All other countries.....	2,824,725	3,035,926	8,822,327	9,814,680
Total.....	127,809,476	161,980,879	138,566,273	259,583,592

^a 1918 figures include specie exported other than gold specie.

^b 1919 figures include gold bullion and specie for the last six months only.

American products accounted for \$36,870,130 of the imports for 1919, compared with \$24,238,831 for 1918, \$19,319,639 for 1916, and \$11,110,054 for 1914. The United States made a gain of more than 50 per cent, the United Kingdom about 33 per cent, Canada about 77 per cent, and Japan less than 1 per cent. The principal items of imports from Japan in 1918 were silks amounting to \$1,435,554; cotton piece goods, \$1,034,199; ready-made clothing, \$323,661; toys, \$290,973. The 1919 figures covering these items are not available.

The following table shows in concise form the development of New Zealand's trade with the United States and Canada for the seven years ended with 1919:

Years.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	United States.	Canada.	United States.	Canada.
1913.....	\$10,258,534	\$2,202,184	\$4,438,498	\$2,952,028
1914.....	11,110,054	2,331,735	5,003,025	2,998,541
1915.....	12,654,107	3,882,571	9,764,667	4,508,519
1916.....	19,319,639	3,685,335	12,136,988	3,367,550
1917.....	18,982,562	3,684,140	9,218,693	4,679,864
1918.....	24,238,809	4,530,526	19,688,144	8,728,438
1919.....	36,870,133	7,894,601	23,443,480	4,770,095
Total.....	133,433,828	28,211,102	80,693,505	31,902,055

Canada's big gain during 1918 was due to its control of cargo space on the subsidized Royal Mail steamers, and to the fact that large quantities of supplies for the United States were shipped to Canada, then reshipped, in order to get advantage of the above privilege. This was stopped in 1919.

Principal Imports by Quantity and Value.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the principal articles imported into New Zealand during 1914, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1914		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural machinery.....		\$792,227		\$465,374		\$865,834
Apples, fresh.....pounds..	2,184,018	142,695	612,980	27,417	1,520,407	106,941
Bars, bolts, and rods, iron, tons..	22,231	881,561	2,568	285,021	4,064	562,501
Benzene.....gallons..	4,637,687	1,412,587	6,242,909	2,260,318	5,222,939	2,282,916
Benzoline, gasoline, etc., do.....	2,203,288	610,931	4,523,969	1,798,736	3,711,579	1,543,931
Bicycles and tricycles (including motor bicycles and tricycles).....number..	10,286	297,869	5,294	231,568	8,073	512,647
Books, paper, and music, printed.....		1,227,068		1,401,703		1,577,422
Boots, shoes, etc., dozen pairs..	137,633	1,863,100	198,009	2,340,280	88,228	2,155,674
Canvas.....		444,720		633,506		1,055,680
Carbide of calcium.....tons..	2,956	203,308	775	206,622	1,126	137,175
Carpeting, matting, and oilcloth.....		1,026,500		563,088		1,220,484
Cigarettes.....pounds..	704,088	1,122,414	750,313	1,413,000	835,927	1,844,345
Cigars.....do.....	77,963	1,161,295	19,600	51,950	31,733	92,347
Coal.....tons..	518,070	2,718,252	255,332	983,529	391,434	1,539,051
Confectionery.....		828,638		292,457		666,260
Cordage and twine.....		405,053		378,083		1,261,684
Corrugated galvanized sheet iron.....hundredweight..	317,618	1,230,027	25,250	247,822	172,173	1,621,041
Cotton piece goods.....		4,279,712		11,167,099		12,272,714
Currents.....pounds..	3,366,514	199,322	1,177,500	191,311	1,200,704	174,075
Dairymaking machinery.....		303,801		324,318		566,864
Drapery.....		1,380,777		1,014,943		933,264
Earthenware and chinaware.....		603,714		416,553		607,264
Electrical machinery.....		1,908,485		1,671,132		2,727,868
Engines, gas, etc., number..	4,917	763,427	1,611	224,226	1,900	326,096

Articles.	1914		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fencing wire:						
Barbed..... tons..	5, 103	\$279, 098	983	\$124, 652	1, 738	\$228, 730
Plain..... do.....	14, 236	658, 773	2, 603	325, 890	7, 918	1, 925, 310
Figs, dates, and prunes, pounds..	3, 166, 768	179, 058	1, 610, 799	187, 725	274, 943	48, 553
Glass and glassware.....		873, 592		656, 593		1, 138, 661
Grain and pulse, etc. pounds..	13, 934, 800	256, 095	104, 111, 100	2, 650, 013	328, 900	21, 057
Hardware.....		1, 791, 354		836, 668		1, 768, 783
Hats and caps..... dozen..	96, 280	653, 478	64, 135	756, 239	42, 321	836, 118
Hosiery.....		976, 030		1, 515, 078		2, 112, 156
India-rubber goods, other than tires.....		233, 375		319, 705		267, 234
Kerosene..... gallons..	4, 992, 918	775, 574	3, 988, 832	813, 723	2, 995, 184	702, 803
Leather..... pounds..	877, 243	589, 659	603, 245	1, 044, 093	595, 900	1, 113, 582
Leather manufactures and saddlery.....		400, 537		308, 097		499, 677
Linseed oil..... gallons..	339, 583	226, 574	384, 242	669, 801	193, 246	364, 082
Lumber..... superficial feet..	38, 588, 669	1, 783, 178	10, 863, 860	683, 816	9, 289, 467	706, 562
Manures..... tons.....	139, 124	2, 492, 582	68, 051	1, 300, 927	76, 957	1, 555, 431
Matches and vestas.....						
gross boxes.....	206, 592	157, 222	388, 358	460, 851	55, 770	132, 060
Millinery.....		512, 209		459, 329		480, 032
Mineral and lubricating oil, gallons..	883, 354	334, 907	1, 530, 140	899, 718	1, 443, 377	913, 457
Nails..... hundredweight..	90, 908	285, 138	32, 616	282, 890	125, 354	1, 030, 804
Paints, colors, and varnishes.....		868, 475		1, 091, 551		1, 370, 173
Paper:						
Printing, hundredweight..	307, 937	1, 105, 683	228, 317	1, 366, 975	223, 560	1, 555, 801
Other..... do.....	67, 676	457, 198	44, 631	736, 749	89, 984	1, 427, 565
Pianos..... number.....	3, 809	461, 208	1, 057	183, 190	1, 064	254, 138
Pig and bar lead..... tons..	1, 248	124, 842	402	73, 068	472	74, 028
Pig and scrap iron..... do.....	11, 264	233, 387	1, 059	65, 790	4, 498	183, 481
Pipes and fittings..... do.....	17, 532	1, 203, 120	3, 934	676, 750	7, 776	1, 446, 587
Railway and tramway plant.....		781, 923		254, 099		1, 310, 573
Raisins..... pounds.....	4, 913, 674	360, 549	0, 361, 968	788, 996	3, 161, 926	491, 950
Rice..... hundredweight..	124, 255	339, 317	114, 969	410, 781	62, 675	448, 390
Sacks.....		1, 281, 551		1, 531, 335		2, 213, 036
Seeds, grass, and clover, hundredweight..	29, 558	478, 386	24, 888	708, 903	6, 162	229, 247
Sewing machines..... number..	8, 854	195, 867	6, 667	313, 699	8, 371	343, 181
Silk piece goods.....		682, 580		2, 280, 583		2, 453, 547
Spirits (not including beer), gallons..	980, 753	1, 846, 880	923, 476	4, 011, 305	308, 489	2, 025, 886
Stationery.....		609, 183		690, 298		967, 445
Sugar..... hundredweight..	1, 013, 780	3, 403, 177	1, 041, 848	4, 403, 973	1, 178, 918	5, 421, 689
Tea..... pounds.....	9, 954, 774	2, 082, 560	9, 692, 163	2, 020, 785	8, 502, 938	2, 069, 954
Tinned sheets and plates, hundredweight..	88, 998	374, 389	74, 557	694, 819	167, 138	1, 746, 323
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds.....	2, 095, 788	1, 717, 128	2, 146, 790	1, 814, 172	2, 854, 316	2, 864, 319
Tools.....		742, 526		417, 238		1, 339, 709
Vehicles, motor..... number..	6, 609	3, 648, 359	3, 094	2, 190, 962	6, 100	5, 525, 034
Wearing apparel.....		5, 666, 321		4, 632, 582		5, 667, 131
Wine..... gallons.....	161, 849	386, 400	110, 403	334, 367	157, 376	547, 704
Woolen piece goods.....		1, 768, 384		1, 848, 253		2, 566, 922
All other articles.....		37, 178, 612		41, 432, 314		52, 745, 622
Total.....		106, 362, 691		417, 934, 488		419, 263, 500

α Excluding gold (bullion and specie).

NOTE.—One hundredweight equals 112 pounds; 1 ton, 2,240 pounds; 1 English gallon, approximately 1.2 American gallons.

The retail and wholesale prices of many imported articles have increased very greatly in New Zealand since 1914. The prewar retail prices of spades were \$1.09 to \$1.58, and they are now quoted at \$3.52; while at wholesale the prewar price was \$11.67 per dozen, and the present price is \$31.13 per dozen. Shovels have risen in price during the same time from \$9.49 to \$27.98 wholesale. The prewar price of carpenters' wooden planes was \$0.85, now \$2.55; linseed oil was \$1.33, now \$3.65; a two-horse dray that sold for \$272.52, now brings \$535; while in other cases prices have advanced from 100 to 150 per cent.

Exports by Articles.

Exports by articles for 1919, compared with 1914 and 1918 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1914		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans and peas.....centals..	183,032	\$443,231	54,297	\$346,894	252,892	\$1,554,923
Butter.....hundredweight..	434,067	11,383,680	431,023	16,556,918	345,818	14,989,443
Casings.....pounds.	4,516,096	678,643	2,228,719	1,254,929	2,561,191	1,576,750
Cheese.....hundredweight..	863,776	12,478,314	883,433	19,890,252	1,572,311	37,914,552
Coal.....tons.	372,908	1,373,146	182,003	1,105,805	138,174	980,029
Gold.....ounces.	227,954	4,357,394				
Gum, kauri.....tons.	8,473	2,420,811	2,419	765,564	4,128	1,244,908
Hemp.....do.	19,702	2,215,299	25,167	6,753,549	22,347	4,218,913
Hides.....number.	215,401	1,745,219	208,960	2,589,182	321,889	4,341,308
Hops.....pounds.	389,265	106,143	225,070	54,670	248,006	79,766
Leather.....do.	575,360	199,356	249,541	136,724	497,171	314,881
Livestock.....		593,572		325,066		228,919
Lumber.....superficial feet.	83,342,949	2,056,315	74,928,885	2,707,278	49,726,670	2,140,944
Meat, preserved.....hundredweight..	36,338	541,238	74,903	2,223,621	224,142	6,244,779
Meat, frozen.....hundredweight..	3,198,565	28,182,982	2,014,641	24,127,795	3,754,081	45,729,217
Oats.....centals.	529,345	807,498	1,300	4,244	57,931	163,860
Rabbit skins.....pounds.	727,516	422,198	1,359,290	1,458,906	2,437,693	3,734,288
Sheepskins.....do.	28,598,241	4,169,773	27,336,577	8,825,891	26,062,710	8,248,070
Silver.....ounces.	599,162	302,137	879,383	834,381	453,567	501,429
Tallow.....tons.	24,515	3,379,045	16,421	4,124,933	46,874	13,042,249
Tow.....do.	4,226	189,138	1,815	99,199	3,363	197,841
Wool.....pounds.	220,472,898	45,346,602	108,724,575	36,681,440	274,246,613	95,186,486
All other articles.....pounds.		4,421,688		7,748,582		16,948,865
Total.....		\$127,801,332		\$138,566,323		\$259,582,720

a Excluding gold (bullion and specie).

Important gains were made in the value of several items of exports for 1919 and fairly large stocks in most lines were on hand at the close of the year. By referring to the table of exports by articles, it will be noted that in quite a number of cases the exports by quantities for 1919 fell perceptibly short of the quantities of the same articles exported during 1914, which means that the large excess in values of exports was almost entirely due to the exceptionally high prices received for them.

Results of High Prices for New Zealand Products.

It is estimated that during the war period the producers of New Zealand received about \$215,000,000 more for the products of the Dominion because of the high prices, than they would have received at the current prices of 1914, and this practically covers the balance of trade in favor of New Zealand during that period. The general production during the past five years is very clearly set forth in the following table:

Articles.	Production, 1914.	Annual average since 1914.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Butter.....hundredweight..	434,067	376,151	-13
Cheese.....do.	863,776	1,070,936	+23
Hemp.....tons.	23,928	26,493	+10
Hides.....number.	412,822	359,288	-12
Meat.....hundredweight..	3,229,970	3,475,407	+7
Tallow.....do.	490,300	500,516	+2
Wool.....pounds.	220,472,898	214,003,975	-2.9

In commenting on this phase of New Zealand's prosperity and the future development of the country, The New Zealand Herald, a leading daily of this city, has the following to say in one of its leading editorials:

There is no escape from the conclusion that the present prosperity of New Zealand depends upon artificially high prices which are quite beyond the control of our producers. Such an economic situation is fundamentally insecure, and unless buttressed by an increase in production, may cause disaster. Most of the elements which led to the depression of the eighties and the early nineties are already present. At that time the world's level of prices was falling, and heavy borrowing, followed by a period of land speculation, produced the severest crisis New Zealand has yet experienced. The Dominion can escape such a deplorable reaction from her present prosperity because her resources are now far greater, and the range of her exports wider, but it is essential that production should be increased so that a rising volume of exports may compensate for falling prices.

This is a question that is attracting much attention in this Dominion at this time, for land values have increased on an average more than 100 per cent during the 5 years, and there is a big war debt to be considered that means about \$16,000,000 interest per annum.

It is realized that there must be a great increase in production if this load is carried when prices for New Zealand products return to normal.

Exports of Leading Articles by Quantities.

The export figures for 1919 show large increases in the quantities of cheese, kauri gum, fresh meat, tallow, and wool sent out. This condition may be explained by the packed warehouses and cold storage plants in the country at the close of 1918.

A comparison of the leading exports by quantities, covering a period of five years, is seen in the following survey:

Articles.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Butter.....hundredweight..	430, 144	358, 632	254, 397	431, 023	345, 818
Cheese.....do.	817, 258	840, 416	885, 743	883, 435	1, 572, 311
Hemp.....tons	23, 220	27, 674	23, 516	25, 167	22, 347
Kauri gum.....do.	4, 575	5, 448	4, 594	2, 426	4, 128
Meat, frozen.....hundredweight	3, 553, 021	3, 302, 115	2, 466, 332	2, 024, 497	3, 754, 081
Tallow.....tons	20, 843	22, 472	12, 599	16, 421	46, 874
Wool.....pounds	196, 570, 114	185, 506, 859	178, 274, 486	108, 724, 575	274, 246, 613

NOTE.—One hundredweight equals 112 pounds; 1 ton equals 2,240 pounds.

Value of Total Exports to the United States.

The following table gives the value of the merchandise, including returned American goods, invoiced to the United States and possessions at this consulate general and its agencies in New Zealand during the years 1914 to 1919, inclusive:

Places.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Auckland.....	\$2, 166, 020	\$1, 465, 613	\$1, 811, 701	\$2, 283, 069	\$3, 319, 024	\$6, 146, 756
Christchurch.....	2, 411, 135	4, 522, 647	3, 452, 559	5, 138, 418	8, 532, 139	5, 152, 236
Dunedin.....	333, 703	1, 571, 242	1, 040, 970	427, 676	2, 998, 726	3, 188, 563
Wellington.....	503, 861	6, 437, 233	4, 645, 942	7, 212, 945	8, 877, 270	11, 637, 109
Total.....	5, 411, 719	13, 966, 795	10, 951, 172	15, 062, 106	24, 027, 159	26, 124, 664

The declared exports to the United States increased only \$2,097,505 during 1919. There was a gain of \$2,827,732 at Auckland, \$189,837

at Dunedin, and \$2,759,839 at Wellington; while at Christchurch, there was a loss of \$3,679,903. The gains from Auckland consisted principally of gold bullion, \$359,424; copra, \$711,592; hides \$408,458; kauri gum, \$256,411; fresh mutton and lamb, \$114,585; rabbit skins, \$395,779; tallow, \$277,611. A loss of \$309,103 was shown in the hemp exports. The losses at Christchurch consisted of \$522,367 in hemp, \$2,531,888 in pelts, and \$286,807 in tallow, with a gain of \$299,403 in preserved meat. The gains at Dunedin are accounted for principally by \$1,913,352 for rabbit skins, with losses of \$356,726 in hemp, \$57,804 in pelts, \$163,773 in tallow, and \$1,156,340 in wool. The chief gains shown from the Wellington agency were in gold bullion, \$1,216,732; casings, \$281,278; hides, \$1,190,377; rabbit skins, \$289,145; wool, \$3,336,639. The principal losses were \$3,311,650 in hemp, \$207,961 in pelts, and \$169,550 in tallow.

Exports to the United States from Auckland.

The invoices of the consulate general at Auckland show the quantity and value of the principal exports to the United States, exclusive of returned goods and exports to the island possessions, to be as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef, corned.....pounds.....			77,256	\$19,595
Bullion, gold.....ounces.....			17,927	359,424
Casings.....		\$82,764		40,793
Copra.....pounds.....	4,197,839	343,964	14,063,238	1,055,556
Hemp.....tons.....	2,135	696,363	1,655	387,260
Hides.....bags.....	1,580	95,842	7,434	504,300
Kauri gum.....pounds.....	3,985,562	590,419	5,070,042	846,830
Mutton and lamb, frozen.....do.....			727,138	114,585
Ore, chrome.....tons.....			1,918	61,130
Pelts.....		676,809		644,302
Skins, rabbit.....pounds.....			281,125	395,779
Soap grease.....do.....	2,995,011	370,611		
Tallow.....do.....	3,104,392	423,366	4,325,619	700,977
All other articles.....		26,928		14,147
Total.....		3,307,066		5,144,673

NOTE.—One ton equals 2,240 pounds.

There were no exports to the Philippine Islands or Porto Rico, but exports to Hawaii amounted to \$7,928, and to the Canal Zone, \$971,741. Returned American goods were valued at \$22,409 for 1919, compared with \$11,464 for 1918, and \$4,493 for 1917.

This shows a great gain compared with 1918, and the difference is even more notable in comparison with 1917. This increase would have been still greater had it not been for the export war restrictions that held over, and will continue until July 1, 1920, when there will be a general move for the American market.

CHRISTCHURCH AGENCY.

By Consular Agent John H. Stringer.

The Christchurch agency covers the north half of the South Island with Christchurch, capital of the district of Canterbury, as the most important city. It is one of the most prosperous sections of the Dominion, covering some of the best wheat-growing and sheep-

grazing lands in the country and supporting a population of about 250,000 people.

Normal meteorological conditions were experienced in Canterbury during 1919. The total rainfall was 21.9 inches, compared with 28.9 inches in 1918, and with 25.3 inches average for the last 37 years.

Industrial Conditions.

The progress made industrially in Canterbury during the year was steady but not sensational. Uncertainties arising out of the financial conditions during the transition period do not conduce to the establishment of new industries. The existing industries of Canterbury fully maintained their position during the year, and the outlook is fair. Proposals have been made for a Dominion industrial exhibition to be held in Christchurch from November, 1920, to March, 1921, and the work of organization has started. As no exhibition of the industries of the Dominion has been held since 1913, the one to be held at Christchurch will be of considerable importance, and will provide an excellent index to the progress made in industrial matters in New Zealand in recent years.

Dairying Industry Shows Growth.

The dairying industry in Canterbury continued its expansion and compares well with the growth of the industry throughout the Dominion. More attention is given dried milk, casein, milk powder, and condensed milk, which means that better prices are paid the milk supplier who more carefully grades his cows and gives more attention to his pasturage.

Meat Industry—Decline in Sheep Slaughtering.

Of the 2,102,040 quarters of beef shipped during the war from New Zealand prior to June 30, 1918, Canterbury's quota was 148,750 quarters; of the 7,614,673 carcasses of mutton, Canterbury supplied 1,476,678; and of the 9,104,484 carcasses of lamb, Canterbury shipped 3,908,878. The slaughter of lambs and sheep will be somewhat less during the 1920 season than during the two years preceding.

Wool Clip Shows Increase.

Despite the severe winter of 1919, the Canterbury wool clip shows an increase in quantity with the quality at an average. Canterbury is one of the important wool-growing sections of the Dominion. For the year ended June 30, 1919, there were shipped from the district 105,741 bales of wool out of a total export of 640,670 bales. There were 71,860 bales of wool sold at Christchurch during the season from October to August 1918-19, compared with 68,257 bales for the season from October to June, 1917-18, and 64,552 bales for the season from November to May, 1916-17.

Port Improvements.

During the year there was much talk about the further improvement of the shipping facilities for the port of Christchurch, and two schemes are under consideration. One is the making of a better road between Lyttelton and Christchurch, a distance of some 8 miles; while the other contemplates the development of an inner harbor at the junction of the rivers Avon and Heathcote. One or the other of these improvements is very greatly needed.

Exports to the United States.

The following table gives the quantity and value of the principal exports to the United States invoiced at the Christchurch consular agency during 1917, 1918, and 1919, not including returned American goods or exports to the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Hawaii:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Casings.....		\$557,597		\$890,718		\$179,957
Clover seed..... pounds					11,200	5,137
Grass seed..... do.	17,800	1,873	197,110	25,085	270,710	24,754
Hemp..... tons	2,522	620,023	4,965	635,791	608	113,424
Leather..... trusses	20	12,895	104	25,147	70	36,356
Meats, preserved..... dozen					24,725	299,403
Peas..... bushels			173	1,023	1,038	25,481
Pelts.....		3,854,090		6,260,630		3,728,742
Sheep..... number	119	5,791	200	17,176	266	19,505
Tallow..... tons	278	70,854	55,061	953,624	38,382	663,817
All other articles.....		3,592		23,644		37,785
Total.....		5,126,655		8,829,868		5,134,361

NOTE.—One ton equals 2,240 pounds.

There were no exports to the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from Christchurch during 1919, but returned American goods were invoiced to the value of \$17,875, compared with \$2,271 in 1918, and \$9,761 in 1917.

DUNEDIN AGENCY.

By Consular Agent Harman J. Reeves.

The volume of trade generally was fairly maintained in this district during 1919, and local merchants appear to have made good profits during that period. Local manufacturers have been hampered to some extent on account of scarcity of labor, and occasional strikes owing to the continued demands for increased wages to cover the higher cost of living. The output of coal has also been reduced from the disturbed labor conditions among the miners. Another advance of 25 per cent in their wages has recently been agreed to by the Associated Collieries, and this will necessitate raising the price of coal to the consumer to the extent of \$1 to \$1.25 per ton.

Industrial Conditions.

The agricultural and pastoral industries have again had a very prosperous year, and high prices have been realized for grain, wool, and surplus stock. Export of meat and dairy produce has been restricted by the shortage of vessels, consequently the freezing works have been in a congested state. One of the chief items of export from this district during the past year was rabbit skins, which were shipped to the United States to the value of about \$3,000,000. The price of these skins advanced nearly 300 per cent during the year. Winter skins realized \$2 per pound in January, 1919, and in December the same grade sold at \$5.80 per pound.

Trade and Shipping—Comparative Figures.

There is no change in the harbor facilities. Vessels can berth at the Port Chalmers wharves on a draft of 30 feet, and at the town wharves in the upper harbor up to 22 feet, low water.

The total imports and exports at this port during the year 1919 were below the average. The following table gives comparative figures for the years 1918 and 1919 and the average for seven years:

Items.	1918	1919	Average for 7 years.
Imports:			
Oversea.....tons.....	43, 148	59, 388	84, 068
Intercolonial and coastal.....do.....	179, 908	179, 816	189, 047
Exports:			
Oversea.....do.....	27, 188	37, 256	31, 077
Intercolonial and coastal.....do.....	99, 956	100, 546	117, 353
Shipping:			
Vessels.....	395	367	564
Tonnage.....	406, 797	449, 973	815, 950

Exports to the United States.

The quantity and value of the principal exports to the United States during the last three years, not including returned goods or exports to the island possessions, were as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Casings.....casks.....	8	\$3, 493	51	\$19, 471	10	\$3, 937
Cheese.....cases.....					90	1, 699
Hemp.....bales.....	1, 623	82, 342	5, 855	405, 854	1, 042	49, 128
Hides.....skins.....					236	15, 524
Pelts.....casks.....			207	84, 247	68	26, 448
Poas.....skins.....					100	1, 815
Rabbits, tinned.....cases.....			883	13, 579	412	7, 879
Seeds, grass.....skins.....	3, 955	82, 011	1, 641	54, 060	2, 973	78, 303
Skins, rabbit.....bales.....	584	248, 969	6, 755	1, 064, 717	3, 917	2, 978, 069
Tallow.....c'sks.....	21	2, 418	1, 667	187, 067	279	24, 294
Wool.....pounds.....			2, 177, 596	1, 156, 340		
All other articles.....				13, 138		2, 220
Total.....		419, 233		2, 998, 473		3, 189, 311

Returned American goods amounted to \$252, compared with \$253 in 1918, and \$7,509 for 1917. There were no exports to the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Hawaii.

WELLINGTON AGENCY.

By Consular Agent A. E. Whyte.

Trade with America showed a distinct improvement during the early part of the year 1919. More ships were available and prospects seemed excellent. The collapse of the exchange rate unfortunately altered all this, and imports are bound to be seriously restricted. The balance of trade against New Zealand is not a serious matter in itself, but as settlements are at present made through London, the adverse rate is likely to continue for some time.

Trade Openings.

This part of New Zealand is in great need of building materials, hardware, paper, tractors, motors, electrical machinery, agricultural implements, petrol, boots, glass, and glassware. Among the commodities available in return are wool, hemp, butter, cheese, gum, hides, rabbit skins, and sausage casings. The country has come through the war to financial advantage. Huge surpluses of exports

over imports have swollen the deposits in the banks to immense sums, investments for which are difficult to obtain. Farmers, as well as the commercial community, are infinitely better off than they were before the war, and if prices continue good for wool, meat, butter, and like products, the position will still further improve. In short, a better customer than New Zealand would be hard to find.

Construction work is virtually at a standstill. Although large sums of money are available, the shortage of materials is acutely felt and prevents carrying out proposed improvements.

Exports to the United States.

The quantity and value of the principal exports to the United States, exclusive of returned American goods, were as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural seed.....tons..	40	\$18,626	40	\$24,357	166	\$87,296
Bullion, gold.....ounces..					59,406	1,216,732
Casings.....		503,879		642,620		923,898
Hemp.....tons..	8,577	2,651,923	10,141	4,012,017	2,993	680,367
Hides.....number..			227	3,745	106,614	1,194,122
Jam.....pounds..			5,600	663	22,276	3,068
Kauri gum.....do.....			44,800	10,379	896	351
Mercury.....				3,414		7,488
Meat.....pounds..			21,072	5,049	63,621	26,531
Oil, neat's-foot.....gallons..					807	1,331
Pelts.....dozen..	46,761	662,430	47,780	756,480	38,336	548,519
Peas.....bushels..	795	2,560	234	1,494	14,850	65,119
Rubber, scrap.....tons..	11	1,626	16	1,475	27	3,585
Sheep.....number..	124	8,479	82	7,411	60	4,999
Skins, rabbit.....pounds..		18,204	17,612	9,322	263,632	298,457
Tallow.....tons..	43	12,127	929	296,018	467	126,468
Wool.....pounds..			6,174,031	3,076,666	13,000,359	6,423,303
All other articles.....		3,301,463		12,220		4,756
Total.....		7,181,317		8,863,330		11,616,402

NOTE.—One hundredweight equals 112 pounds; 1 ton equals 2,240 pounds; 1 English gallon equals approximately 1.2 American gallons.

There were no exports to the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Hawaii during the year. Returned American goods were valued at \$20,707, compared with \$13,940 for 1918 and and \$31,629 for 1917.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 66a

July 15, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General economic conditions-----	1	Declared exports-----	9
Total foreign trade-----	1	Maritime movement-----	10
Chief imports-----	2	Shipping statistics of Algerian ports-----	11
Export trade-----	5	Agriculture-----	12
Trade with United States-----	8		

ALGERIA.

By Consul Arthur C. Frost, Algiers.

The total value of Algerian foreign commerce in 1919, including goods in transit (*commerce général*) amounted to 2,470,000,000 francs (\$476,710,000, normal exchange), which is 820,000,000 francs (\$158,260,000) greater than 1918 and 707,000,000 francs (\$136,451,000) in excess of 1917. The value of Algerian imports for internal consumption in 1919 was 943,055,000 francs (\$182,009,615), and the exports of the colony's products, 1,344,860,000 francs (\$259,557,980), a total of 2,287,915,000 francs (\$441,567,595) (*commerce spécial*), which is 758,860,000 francs (\$146,459,980) above 1918 and 751,990,000 francs (\$145,134,070) over 1917.

These figures indicate a considerable recovery from the war conditions prevailing in the previous years. The increased economic activity of the colony was greatly facilitated by improved ocean communications, which made possible a marked gain in the volume of trade.

The demobilization of the troops and the return from France of a considerable number of native workmen were favorable factors in the labor situation, but large numbers of strikes in a great variety of occupations, partly due to the increased cost of living, impaired to a great extent the economic effort of the year. A series of strikes of dock workers was particularly disturbing, as the colony's prosperity is intimately related to the uninterrupted exchange of its agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products for foodstuffs, raw material, machinery, and other manufactured goods. Algeria exports large quantities of perishable commodities, such as citrus fruits, dates, grapes, fresh vegetables, and other garden produce, and delays in shipment are often attended by serious losses. Owing to the high prices which Algerian products have yielded during the war, the colony is in a good financial position, and has a large favorable balance of trade, whereas before the war its balance was unfavorable.

Foreign Trade by Classes.

The value of the trade of Algeria by classes of goods for the years 1918 and 1919, and a comparison with 1913, is given in the following

table (all conversions in the report have been made at the normal rate of exchange, 1 franc equals \$0.193) :

Groups.	1913		1918		1919	
	Trade with France.	Total trade.	Trade with France.	Total trade.	Trade with France.	Total trade.
IMPORTS.						
Animal products.....	\$4,634,123	\$5,192,271	\$4,317,445	\$7,687,383	\$10,775,576	\$14,328,708
Vegetable products.....	14,471,140	23,522,279	12,721,300	21,400,612	14,825,067	33,827,689
Mineral products.....	5,230,300	9,407,785	7,305,050	14,682,282	6,903,979	18,598,638
Manufactures.....	81,883,724	87,662,530	53,183,852	99,424,336	87,117,112	115,254,582
Total.....	106,219,287	128,789,865	78,527,647	143,194,613	119,628,734	182,009,635
EXPORTS.						
Animal products.....	14,667,836	18,553,862	12,233,498	16,508,641	19,013,395	23,464,946
Vegetable products.....	47,974,549	61,910,926	96,555,361	117,139,332	186,911,422	212,330,301
Mineral products.....	1,681,965	10,076,530	2,673,243	10,031,754	2,828,300	9,015,905
Manufactures.....	1,954,125	6,184,289	1,558,282	9,579,555	3,484,229	14,746,744
Total.....	66,308,545	96,725,617	113,020,414	153,256,282	211,937,353	259,557,980

Chief Articles of Import.

The chief articles imported in 1919, in the order named, were: Cotton fabrics, coal, leather and manufactures, sugar, perfumes and soaps, machines, machinery and parts, paper and manufactures, coffee, wearing apparel, metal products, vehicles (principally automobiles), animals, jute fabrics, and chemical products.

The principal commodities imported in larger quantity in 1919 than in 1918 were: Mules, preserved fish, dried vegetables, sugar, coffee, leaf tobacco, olive oil, wood for construction, coal, mineral oil, iron and steel products, jute fabrics, wearing apparel, shoes, machines, machinery (especially agricultural), and other metal products, automobiles and other vehicles, and rubber goods. The notable losses were in sulphur, sulphate of copper, and, particularly, cotton fabrics, of which the importation in the previous year was exceptionally great.

The quantity and value of the chief articles imported into Algeria from all countries during the years 1913, 1918, and 1919 are enumerated below :

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Alcohol and spirits.....	2,954,348	\$965,661	43,192	\$226,775	273,681	\$906,837
Alcoholic beverages:						
Beer.....	478,518	221,178	64,484	42,232	74,945	48,688
Liqueurs.....	694,960	259,971	15,480	56,519	45,966	319,020
Wine—						
Ordinary.....	418,103	206,317	57,642	94,856	142,414	214,082
Sweet.....	613,597	309,708	163,865	292,588	236,353	446,830
Animals:						
Asses.....	6974	35,705	671	4,053	6215	9,264
Cattle.....	22,616	243,982	6981	128,608	11,153	170,612
Goats.....	43,445	9,457	12,758	18,528	13,603	23,546
Hogs.....	11,015	5,211	1190	11,001	12,498	142,261
Horses.....	22,210	653,305	666	143,012	12,582	532,716
Mules.....	46,645	1,321,945	11,399	462,814	10,024	3,478,030
Sheep.....	150,495	768,719	648,050	494,273	699,230	1,018,461
Arms and ammunition.....	1,140	693,449	562	517,696	215	261,672
Building material:						
Cement.....	90,699	625,513	11,869	227,933	19,776	381,561
Lime.....	121,473	460,496	6,852	98,623	14,211	268,086
Other.....	48,677	256,304	5,413	147,259	7,266	204,773

a Gallons.

b Number.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Candles.....	2,619	\$633,619	844	\$718,539	1,559	\$1,331,507
Chemical products:						
Acids.....						
Hydrochloric.....	243	3,474	79	3,474	47	2,123
Sulphuric.....	232	4,053	63	2,123	103	3,667
Tartaric.....	437	236,039	115	221,950	102	196,474
Calcium carbide.....	4,821	167,524	1,506	254,760	1,631	277,534
Fertilizer, chemical.....	10,291	190,877	430	22,388	211	12,352
Salt, sea and rock.....	8,422	38,966	6,354	67,743	10,050	124,485
Sulphate of copper.....	3,608	375,578	5,323	1,908,384	2,939	1,037,568
Superphosphates.....	18,184	165,401	9	579	1	.....
Other.....	15,470	1,417,971	5,968	2,161,983	7,293	3,598,099
Chestnuts, marrons and meal.....	241	22,388	1,061	98,430	1,465	57,707
Chicory.....	714	330,802	393	181,420	857	91,096
Chocolate.....	292	281,587	580	560,086	1,398	674,535
Cinnamon and cassia lignea.....	31	22,388	23	16,405	26	14,881
Cloves.....	28	22,388	34	26,827	38	12,159
Coal.....	230,535	5,591,017	368,880	8,743,093	528,221	2,671,120
Coffee.....	6,964	5,038,265	9,479	6,860,185	7,921	2,751,794
Colors.....						
Ink.....	78	52,496	104	70,445	179	69,866
Varnish.....	44	43,425	69	63,111	150	51,724
Other.....	554	264,410	792	327,521	1,567	144,171
Dairy products:						
Butter and milk.....	290	438,496	346	466,481	969	583,053
Cheese.....	1,122	2,156,968	1,221	2,331,247	3,213	1,283,836
Dyes, prepared.....	15	48,829	20	64,619	60	21,037
Fabrics:						
Alpaca, hair, etc.....	9	47,671	10	26,055	19	45,741
Cotton.....						
Blankets.....	94	108,852	174	202,071	186	75,463
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	41	373,648	142	1,085,239	328	1,015,180
Lace.....	21	305,545	11	109,431	27	163,471
Plain or twilled, and drills.....	9,537	26,066,873	7,001	19,955,814	11,809	9,956,098
Other.....	421	2,211,780	368	1,887,540	298	348,914
Jute.....	4,113	3,598,292	6,056	5,424,285	8,818	1,388,056
Linen, hemp or ramie.....	158	388,123	139	373,455	757	832,409
Silk.....	14	299,343	36	966,616	14	206,703
Wool.....						
Blankets.....	330	825,847	94	832,409	180	1,580,281
Cloth.....	313	345,470	80	236,798	45	90,903
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	11	26,827	1	11,194	18	143,399
Other.....	57	158,839	17	106,150	25	222,143
Fats:						
Animal.....	956	187,403	333	103,255	216	72,182
Oleomargarine, etc.....	222	49,215	48	16,212	161	54,426
Fertilizer, organic.....	3,482	67,560	131	11,387	340	29,529
Fish, dried, salted, or canned.....	2,564	568,192	537	411,283	1,462	1,014,408
Fruits:						
Dried or preserved.....	1,609	281,675	848	183,736	3,082	516,082
Fresh.....	5,423	477,868	2,359	350,681	2,539	284,299
Grain:						
Barley.....	7,497	230,900	20	965	694	29,529
Corn.....	10,864	325,012	.....	.....	117	12,738
Darl, millet, etc.....	88	4,459	1	193	368	49,408
Flour.....	7,892	486,553	5	965	48	9,650
Groats.....	493	33,968	29	5,211	47	8,685
Oats.....	3,254	111,940	.....	.....	33	1,737
Semolina and pastes.....	835	80,674	5	1,737	15	6,404
Wheat.....	26,591	1,086,626	298	26,055	1,528	132,784
Glucose.....	130	15,064	11	9,457	33	27,792
Hides and skins:						
Green, fresh, or dried.....	1,160	442,935	394	366,735	919	911,153
Prepared.....	1,910	2,650,462	960	2,912,563	1,143	3,375,956
Other.....	526	706,994	156	1,009,390	174	910,763
Iron and steel bars, wire, sheets, etc.....	83,959	234,109	9,663	1,574,301	18,055	3,474,193
Jewelry and clocks.....	196	924,663	23	171,963	64	412,065
Lumber:						
Rough or squared.....	48,362	743,050	6,049	185,473	7,676	283,903
Sawed.....	84,227	1,947,563	4,091	231,001	16,692	968,088
Staves of oak, etc.....	8,344	319,994	1,809	136,258	10,531	796,125
Other.....	.....	.....	1,271	85,219	3,429	175,457
Machines, machinery, and parts:						
Agricultural.....	5,951	1,427,621	693	485,781	2,990	2,108,718
Other.....	10,342	3,059,243	1,637	1,360,421	4,547	3,901,109
Parts.....	6,303	1,450,385	787	1,170,931	1,491	1,100,872

Articles.	1913		1912		1911	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Marble.....	5,110	\$162,573	1,012	\$36,344	1,392	\$225,000
Mat and basket work.....	1,020	472,271	545	345,470	740	606,530
Matches and matchwood.....	136	6,755			90	47,200
Meat and meat products:						
Canned.....	449	251,206	125	187,208	304	175,430
Salted.....	609	242,987	44	19,879	136	60,990
Sausages, etc.....	372	237,197	45	32,424	95	71,024
Medicinal compounds.....	281	400,282	130	360,331	167	608,730
Medicinal roots, herbs, etc.....	215	162,506	277	271,744	231	271,927
Metal products.....	65,734	5,607,422	5,304	3,080,836	11,223	6,667,420
Oil cakes of linseed, etc.....	2,654	91,280	148	14,060	51	4,240
Oils:						
From seeds.....	13,140	2,217,763	1,336	1,104,530	2,176	1,785,200
Heavy.....	4,688	150,154	2,993	1,417,190	1,934	694,300
Mineral.....	6,008,843	872,980	2,191,479	750,963	6,546,630	2,115,420
Olive.....	613	113,096	606	570,701	2,630	2,157,367
Volatile, and essences.....	17	127,573	1	14,068	10	30,690
Over:						
Copper.....	786	314,304	907	926,460	368	338,100
Lead.....	5,016	223,687	215	54,233	536	126,000
Tin.....	107	105,185	50	100,167	60	121,435
Zinc.....	4,965	236,039	46	21,800	257	121,011
Paper, and manufactures of.....	15,964	3,601,125	7,710	7,223,025	7,622	6,994,155
Pepper and pimientos.....	224	71,603	285	317,485	380	460,770
Perfumes of all sorts.....	278	207,804	295	894,362	304	1,200,531
Plants.....	4,222	467,423	1,631	612,106	1,295	569,220
Pottery, tiles, earthenware, etc.:						
Ceramic tiles and slabs.....	10,624	255,304	1,076	98,237	1,330	125,630
Earthenware.....	3,310	299,150	247	83,183	1,062	317,670
Glass, plate.....	665	129,666	42	20,336	160	62,330
Glassware.....	10,111	746,717	1,692	455,247	2,000	964,421
Porcelain ware.....	504	228,896	158	154,207	267	257,548
Pottery.....	6,786	302,624	1,683	294,044	2,516	427,660
Rice and rice flour.....	7,275	374,999	2,003	1,046,532	2,691	1,018,512
Rubber and gutta-percha goods.....	416	1,315,488	421	1,846,194	610	2,731,130
Seeds and fruits (for oil).....	3,460	228,406	1,172	257,462	1,690	308,331
Seeds for sowing.....	442	124,678	45	17,949	66	28,441
Shoes.....	451,685	660,511	239,900	1,545,151	406,866	3,175,930
Silk.....	29	181,806	117	2,151,850	141	2,568,163
Sirups, candies, cakes, etc.....	3,223	642,639	337	344,912	933	809,244
Soaps, unscented.....	13,677	1,665,207	8,623	5,585,120	9,259	5,944,970
Sugar, raw and refined.....	36,450	2,677,103	28,009	5,901,198	36,920	7,374,144
Sulphur.....	31,991	2,765,624	14,520	2,768,150	11,791	1,588,040
Tea.....	219	240,285	220	334,082	266	265,463
Thread and cordage:						
Thread—						
Cotton.....	386	332,344	223	812,337	223	645,199
Linen, hemp, or ramie.....	106	147,259	55	339,208	94	466,408
Wool.....	77	119,680	9	57,321	23	102,463
Other.....	555	158,839	972	768,333	541	463,354
Cordage and string.....	2,334	580,251	2,192	2,797,728	1,179	1,476,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of:						
Leaf or stalks.....	1,428	312,467	965	666,815	1,801	1,264,076
Manufactures—						
Cigarettes.....	4	16,212	2	14,668	5	36,963
Cigars.....	3,333,600	41,688	2,240,090	14,080	1,230,000	86,005
Other.....	31	34,354	18	22,160	8	10,808
Toys, sporting goods, brushes, etc.....	1,126	1,611,164	205	830,479	283	1,200,000
Vegetables:						
Dried and meal.....	10,171	735,137	905	206,340	4,831	1,306,057
Fresh or preserved.....	2,684	319,601	406	112,484	974	171,877
Potatoes.....	32,131	817,934	10,149	760,927	14,660	1,667,669
Vehicles:						
Automobiles.....	2,614	4,482,618	10	41,496	255	4,052,458
Other.....	2,666	639,602	143	75,270	4,271	1,214,742
Waters, mineral.....	3,787	146,101	678	45,741	1,763	1,207,422
Wearing apparel.....	1,082	3,292,773	226	5,502,651	628	6,676,252
Wood manufactures:						
Furniture.....	2,444	1,186,950	111	101,711	475	372,690
Other.....	60,701	2,986,290	27,643	1,818,630	3,479	702,600
Wool, raw and waste.....	1,555	411,682	965	445,444	1,220	688,938
Parcel post shipments.....	8,625	23,946,961	5,406	14,855,506	5,201	15,065,403
All other articles.....		6,875,650		4,446,900		4,201,587
Total.....		128,789,365		143,194,613		123,000,615

a Gallons.

b Number.

c Pairs.

Principal Goods Exported.

The leading exports from this colony in 1919 were, in the order of importance, as follows: Grain, wines, distilled spirits, leaf tobacco and tobacco manufactures, dried fruits, fresh fruits, wool, animals, dried vegetables, iron ore, hides and skins, wearing apparel, bran and fodder, and meat and meat products. There were large gains in the shipment of all grains (except oats) and their products, flour, and semolina and pastes, due to the unprecedented cereal production of 1918. Marked increases were also registered in wines, distilled spirits, leaf tobacco, refrigerated meats (owing to the recent creation of a refrigerating plant near Algiers), hogs, washed wool (owing to the establishment by the military authorities of a wool-washing plant, which treated all the wool requisitioned), hides and skins, dried vegetables and their meal, and vegetable fibers. Decreases occurred in sheep, eggs, lead, and zinc.

There are given below the quantity and value of the principal exports shipped during 1918 and 1919, and a comparison with 1913:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value	Metric tons.	Value.
Alcoholic beverages:						
Mistelles.....	1,791,208	\$654,270	231,783	\$338,522	492,546	\$719,697
Spirits, distilled—						
Spirituos						
Liquors.....	269,498	241,057	249,139	1,255,658	101,415	511,257
Other.....	391,104	228,319	4,006,330	16,683,692	8,107,391	33,762,069
Wines—						
Ordinary—						
In bottles...	32,123	13,124	11,122	6,948	16,009	10,036
In casks....	125,707,152	28,286,852	77,739,533	36,633,137	114,979,532	63,927,969
Sweet—						
In bottles...	22,190	16,212	22,560	24,704	36,825	40,337
In casks....	115,363	48,067	5,204	5,018	8,691	8,299
Alfa.....	113,648	1,644,939	11,819	376,578	5,889	187,403
Animals:						
Asses.....	3,535	30,687	113	3,281	34	965
Cattle.....	44,711	1,937,527	1,104	117,730	3,526	390,632
Goats.....	1,147	8,299	3	193	123	1,158
Hogs.....	8,426	178,911	4,461	241,057	45,109	2,437,590
Horses.....	3,433	258,813	71	15,633	63	13,317
Mules.....	1,755	203,229	264	35,705	130	17,563
Sheep.....	190,348	7,672,908	269,386	3,961,482	183,934	2,697,947
Bones, hoofs, and horns..	1,774	38,793	18	772	106	4,053
Bran and fodder.....	73,135	1,143,139	69,267	2,573,462	83,568	3,014,081
Building material.....	15,477	58,286	16,306	245,110	12,616	184,122
Candles.....	66	15,826	10	7,334	98	68,901
Charcoal.....			146	7,720	580	30,380
Cork, and manufactures of:						
Planks.....	17,883	1,880,978	6,644	693,835	10,541	1,180,002
Rough.....	4,652	281,394	754	42,846	2,486	141,469
Waste.....	5,874	113,484	2,914	56,163	2,081	40,144
Manufactures, n. e. s.	535	397,194	719	513,573	638	455,287
Other.....	14,105	239,513	564	9,843	1,039	18,142
Cotton, ginned.....	143	63,497	72	131,240	48	78,551
Eggs.....	78	28,564	2,136	1,080,487	1,659	1,313,172
Fabrics:						
Cotton.....	627	502,186	81	187,017	338	553,331
Silk.....	5	44,583	3	67,164	207	64,848
Wool.....	93	161,348	23	109,431	63	235,846
Fats, animal.....	223	38,793	60	37,828	326	227,933
Fiber, vegetable.....	59,460	1,606,532	8,474	504,808	18,486	1,098,942
Fish:						
Dried, salted, smoked, etc.....	3,283	506,239	2,298	855,376	3,256	1,196,214
Fresh.....	845	159,611	567	287,570	814	434,214
Preserved, sardines, etc.....	1,655	399,510	782	441,391	1,049	587,299
Fruits and nuts:						
Candied, jellies, jams, etc.....	639	98,623	993	248,970	556	139,346

a Gallons.

b Number.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Fruits and nuts—contd.						
Dried—						
Almonds in the shell	80	318,538	13	25,790	48	322,196
Almonds, shelled	133	56,163	20	16,019	31	25,283
Figs	8,672	530,750	17,085	6,330,619	19,080	6,000,000
Other	88	15,054	81	19,879	138	25,512
Figs for distilling	1,990	80,674	1,207	100,769	298	38,000
Fresh—						
Carobs	2,658	61,374	2,861	165,504	252	14,668
Dates	6,649	910,960	9,382	4,708,042	8,746	4,353,802
Grapes	10,717	868,663	588	56,549	3,821	2,368,214
Lemons	3,646	161,927	482	41,688	360	33,778
Mandarins	6,753	410,880	9,223	890,116	8,963	845,026
Oranges	(c)	(c)	3,083	267,691	3,105	269,621
Other	2,644	140,118	544	52,852	855	84,148
Wine residues	12,940	635,935	4,347	335,627	6,434	490,782
Grain:						
Barley	94,580	3,247,418	81,488	6,228,303	341,752	26,117,532
Corn	68	2,500	227	21,909	87	8,492
Groats	8,980	330,416	3,963	612,008	14,706	2,268,968
Oats	56,435	1,906,068	100,148	7,654,187	78,756	6,018,319
Semolina and pastes	562	68,322	868	207,913	8,773	2,031,711
Wheat	16,644	643,848	69,259	7,939,827	231,850	26,579,960
Wheat flour	12,967	938,366	2,844	1,670,222	22,849	3,391,303
Hair:						
Curled or carded	152	36,670	271	147,645	180	104,413
Horse	18	7,141	8	4,632	88	45,741
Hides and skins:						
Green or dry—						
Calf	4	1,930	10	5,597	36	21,438
Cattle	2,307	779,334	420	380,789	679	615,863
Goat	1,165	691,519	970	825,847	1,350	1,125,769
Sheep	1,718	667,178	765	1,941,428	1,176	1,322,622
Other	45	14,864	18	182,964	30	171,971
Prepared	78	109,238	118	516,082	230	838,971
Leather manufactures:						
Shoes	4249,846	267,057	488,252	809,959	4197,435	1,905,296
Other	55	104,220	24	97,854	169	665,721
Machines and machinery:						
Marble	582	184,701	830	290,465	975	765,438
Matches	902	29,722	12	3,098	45	3,800
Meat and meat products:	298	112,133	294	351,839	245	298,185
Fresh, frozen			96	47,092	4,648	2,701,431
Game, dead	86	46,250	23	6,562	45	22,774
Preserved, in boxes			36	22,002	164	105,857
Sausage casings	109	42,846	18	10,036	62	34,333
Sausages, and salted			39	19,494	118	64,076
Medicinal roots, herbs, etc.						
Metal products	430	248,970	186	126,643	354	227,161
Naval stores	1,417	177,560	515	231,021	546	253,028
Oils	685	28,178	6	1,930	11	2,474
Geranium	38	459,147	23	317,099	35	468,411
Olive	1,671	894,106	500	357,060	364	280,164
Other	10	19,879	2	13,896	7	49,215
Ore:						
Antimony	497	13,510	7,920	366,700	2,160	99,974
Copper	2,299	39,951			1,000	180,000
Iron	1,364,400	3,499,862	789,217	2,604,661	782,885	3,716,867
Lead	30,510	824,496	17,831	1,346,754	8,316	626,092
Mercury, native	10	10,808	15	83,075	8	28,178
Zinc	82,077	2,634,862	29,288		4,261	209,791
Paper and manufactures	343	89,745	123	117,151	246	154,904
Phosphates:						
Natural	438,601	2,539,494	198,539	1,915,911	262,186	2,337,037
Superphosphates	8,006	108,080	4,852	205,931	14,576	633,758
Pottery, glass, and crystal ware.						
Salt, sea and rock	1,332	98,816	282	55,391	259	50,180
Rags	5,727	30,301	9,678	106,343	1,099	23,386
Scrap	3,290	78,358	1,279	124,678	1,391	196,306
Copper	592	142,820	160	74,884	237	99,009
Iron and steel	9,892	119,081	4,100	444,479	6,577	233,593
Seeds and fruits (for oil):						
Linseed	596	42,460	317	116,379	583	213,651
Peanuts in the shell	117	10,229	14	4,825	19	38,312
Other			608	104,027	106	20,844

a Included with lemons.

a Pairs.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Seeds:						
Dari, millet, canary, etc.	235	\$13,540	893	\$89,673	1,995	\$173,314
For sowing.....	110	25,882	122	62,339	193	87,815
Flax, raw and bolls.....			92	1,641,465	115	2,028,816
Soap, ordinary.....	747	79,902	202	114,835	253	143,369
Tan bark.....	10,695	\$71,718	3,562	242,794	1,993	135,296
Tartar, crude.....	1,622	407,037	834	394,299	1,505	711,398
Tobacco, and manufac- tures of:						
Leaf or stalks.....	3,705	659,095	6,728	4,610,577	11,575	7,931,914
Manufactures—						
Cigarettes.....	1,064	1,334,788	2,229	5,098,674	2,867	6,558,982
Cigars.....	6,473,100	83,569	10,170,000	314,011	4,880,100	138,391
Other.....	1,174	487,132	3,268	3,784,151	2,732	3,164,235
Toys, sporting goods, brushes, paper weights, etc.	92	99,568	27.3	97,658	26.7	89,359
Vegetables:						
Dried, and meal—						
Beans.....	2,717	125,836	4,747	457,969	10,756	1,037,954
Peas, chick.....	2,118	138,960	6,392	851,323	9,167	1,238,481
Other.....	885	59,830	2,900	867,149	7,459	2,231,466
Dry salted.....			205	33,968	259	45,548
Fresh—						
Artichokes.....	6,851	398,545	2,814	298,571	2,136	226,775
Beans.....	179	6,948		8,492	141	8,299
Beans, string.....	6,925	668,166	269	44,706	1,190	266,708
Peas, green.....	3,434	199,755	231	26,634	516	59,830
Tomatoes.....	7,079	396,229	720	83,376	1,680	195,886
Other.....	800	30,880	745	50,373	533	36,081
Potatoes.....	21,564	832,409	11,914	1,149,791	7,871	740,348
Vehicles.....	669	211,721	317	170,226	463	573,962
Wax, raw.....	133	87,043	79	78,358	32	31,073
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing and under- clothing.....	185	502,572	181	1,045,674	417	2,753,338
Other.....	75	113,291	34	97,465	106	206,949
Wine lees.....	3,937	268,977	1,426	110,208	2,988	280,828
Wine.....	117	56,935	82	117,790	130	245,832
Woods:						
Brier, etc.....	3,710	358,857	1,844	298,957	3,507	668,578
Common.....			5,219	128,188	7,617	215,774
Fine or tropical.....			2,772	80,288	4,135	153,435
Wood manufactures:						
Furniture, etc.....	3,036	205,510	395	59,830	914	106,466
Wool:						
Raw—						
On the skin.....			1,590	1,280,555	2,064	2,418,676
Unwashed.....	9,712	2,580,428	2,949	2,553,399	2,117	1,819,431
Washed.....			138	66,778	2,554	1,232,405
Waste.....	66	13,510	1,076	415,335	371	146,294
Parcel-post shipments.....	1,645	476,131	2,434	1,465,063	2,060	1,187,143
All other articles.....		10,340,975		4,753,481		3,538,213
Total.....		96,725,617		153,296,282		259,557,980

b Number.

Exports by Departments.

The quantity of the leading articles exported in 1919, arranged by Departments, was as follows:

Articles.	Oran.	Algiers.	Constantine.	Total.
Alcoholic beverages:	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Mistelles.....	• 401,102	• 85,391	• 53	• 486,546
Spirits, distilled.....	• 4,502,310	• 3,454,108	• 252,369	• 8,208,806
Wine in casks.....	• 45,205,773	• 58,232,634	• 16,542,285	• 114,979,532
Alks.....	4,170	1,044	675	5,889
Animals:				
Cattle.....	• 260	• 65	• 3,281	• 3,526
Horses and mules.....	• 99	• 8	• 91	• 193
Sheep.....	• 111,168	• 66,265	• 6,503	• 183,936
Cork, crude.....	80	3,133	12,924	16,147
Cotton, ginned.....	13	34	1	48
Fiber, vegetable.....	11,558	6,799	182	18,439

a Gallons.

b Number.

Articles.	Oran.	Algiers.	Constantine.	Total.
	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons.</i>
Fructs:				
Dried, etc.	895	13,299	5,578	19,772
Fresh.	9,218	14,982	8,366	32,566
Grain:				
Barley.	139,687	34,927	167,138	341,752
Oats.	69,786	1,020	7,950	78,756
Wheat.	132,841	8,626	90,383	231,850
Wheat flour.	13,307	6,989	2,553	22,849
Hides, green and dry.	1,081	1,783	377	3,241
Oil, olive.	22	333	9	364
Ore:				
Copper.	1,000			1,000
Iron.	380,270	290,995	111,620	782,885
Lead.	1	345	7,972	8,318
Zinc.		2,816	1,445	4,261
Phosphates.	360		211,826	212,186
Potatoes.	397	7,447	27	7,871
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Leaf or stalks.	376	6,569	4,630	11,575
Manufactures.	440	3,921	1,263	5,627
Vegetables, fresh.	3,222	2,932	52	6,206
Wool, raw.	2,105	4,855	695	7,655

Development of Trade With the United States—Market in Algeria.

There was a notable development in trade relations with the United States in 1919, both in imports and exports. This marked gain was due, in a measure, to the removal of war restrictions and improved economic conditions, but principally to the establishment of direct steamship communication between New York and North African ports by two American lines and a French line.

During the calendar year of 1918 only six American vessels entered the port of Algiers. Two of these were in the first half of the year and in transit only; and four in the last half, of which one landed cargo of an approximate value of \$150,000 from Bordeaux and the other three cargo from New York valued at \$270,000. The vessel from Bordeaux took cargo worth \$326,000 for Marseille and one of the others a cargo for New York worth \$144,000.

In 1919 there were no arrivals of American vessels during the first quarter. During the three other quarters 31 American vessels entered this port, of which 9 were in transit, 1 brought \$30,000 worth of cargo from Marseille, 1 a load of sugar from Cuba worth \$300,000, and the remainder goods from the United States having an approximate value of \$4,000,000. Five of these vessels took cargo worth \$308,000, of which five-sixths was destined for the United States. If the present rate continues, arrivals for 1920 will be still greater.

During the calendar year of 1918, no American vessels entered the port of Oran. In 1919, 10 vessels entered, 1 from England with \$117,000 worth of coal; 2 from France with cargoes worth \$153,000; and 7 from the United States bringing goods valued at approximately \$607,000. Two of these vessels took cargo for France worth \$522,000.

The excellent financial position of Algeria and its great need for foodstuffs, material for construction purposes, railway extension, and port development, coal, mineral oil, agricultural machinery and labor-saving equipment in general, and a wide range of manufactured goods, the imports of which during the war were greatly restricted, combine to make the colony an attractive field for American foreign trade effort. The rapid fall of French exchange toward the end of the year, however, has had a most deterrent effect on an

otherwise expanding market and presents an obstacle of great importance to the further development or even the maintenance of the existing volume of trade.

Among the leading articles imported from the United States during 1919 may be mentioned mineral oil, agricultural machinery, tobacco, stave-wood, cottonseed oil, condensed milk, metal products, and sulphur.

Imports From United States.

The quantity of imports from the United States, in kilos (1 kilo = 2.2046 pounds) for the years 1918 and 1919 is given in the table below; the figures of the latter year are provisional.

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
	Kilos.	Kilos.		Kilos.	Kilos.
Candles.....		5,480	Oleomargarine.....	2,000	
Cereals.....	1,000	5,300	Optical and precision instruments.....		800
Chemical products.....	28,700	61,100	Paper and manufactures (including books, music, lithographs, etc.).....	600	17,800
Chocolate.....		18,000	Paraffin.....		100
Coal.....		3,725,000	Peppers, sweet.....	c1,984,237	c6,010,063
Cordage.....		700	Petroleum, refined.....	57,300	
Cotton goods.....		3,200	Rice and rice products.....		
Dairy products.....		254,000	Rubber and gutta-percha goods:		
Fats, animal.....	3,700	200	Fountain pens.....		c318
Felt.....		100	Shoes.....		437
Fish, dried, salted, smoked, and canned.....		400	Tires.....		18,400
Flax, New Zealand.....	266,300	99,200	Other.....		300
Fruits and nuts.....		2,500	Silk, artificial.....		45
Fruits, preserved, and jellies.....		5,100	Scrap.....		6,000
Glass and glassware.....	1,900	36,500	Spices.....		200
Glassware.....	4,500	1,100	Sponges, prepared.....		1
Hides and skins, prepared.....		4,000	Soya seed.....		100
Iron and steel.....	139,700	1,049,200	Sugar, raw and refined.....	2,000	317,200
Jute sacks, full.....	5,000	4,000	Sulphur, crude.....		1,457,000
Leather manufactures:			Sirup and candy.....		200
Harness.....		300	Tea.....		700
Saddles.....		c2	Tin plate.....		22,300
Shoes.....		c410	Tobacco, and manufactures of:		
Machines, machinery, and parts:			Cigars.....		300
Agricultural.....		1,212,200	Leaf.....	152,000	675,000
Other.....	58,200	771,500	Toys, without mechanical movements.....		2
Parts.....		102,900	Varnish.....		11,100
Meat and meat products.....	6,609	30,000	Vehicles and parts of.....	1,200	26,700
Metal products and tools (including hardware).....	198,400	2,788,500	Vessels, wooden.....	4,953	
Musical instruments:			Wearing apparel.....	3,800	9,700
Pianos.....		c5	Wood manufactures.....	2,100	9,400
Horns.....		c50	Woods.....	121,000	8,577,100
Oils:			Parcel-post shipments.....	c18	c29
Cottonseed.....		454,800			
Heavy.....	23,500	121,000			
Other.....		25,900			

a Number.

b Pairs.

c Gallons.

d Metric tons.

Declared Exports to United States.

The total value of the declared exports from Algeria in 1918 was \$558,213 and in 1919, \$2,166,940, a gain of 288 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the actual value of the merchandise in dollars is considerably less than the figures would indicate, as the conversions are made at the normal rate of exchange, while the franc in 1918 was somewhat depreciated and, during the latter part of 1919, it declined to about 50 per cent, which necessitates making a discount of the apparent gain.

There was a large increase in the quantity of the shipments of argols and crude tartar, cork waste (corkwood remained practically stationary), and goatskins. These commodities, together with sheep-

skins and brierwood, made up over 86 per cent of the entire shipments during 1919.

The quantity and value of the declared exports to the United States, invoiced at the consulate at Algiers and at the consular agency at Oran during 1918 and 1919, were as follows:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM ALGIERES.				
Argols and crude tartar.....pounds..	556,089	\$152,579	1,116,240	\$384,142
Brierwood.....		120,041		227,504
Cork waste.....pounds..	4,576,522	56,500	20,292,765	186,326
Corkwood.....do..	2,212,519	108,434	12,346,330	224,407
Curios.....				1,756
Dates, compressed.....pounds..			8,291	2,637
Eucalyptus leaves.....		2,253		
Glue stock.....		1,392		1,303
Goatskins.....pounds..			693,696	773,853
Hides, green, salted.....do..			20,119	11,323
Oil, geranium.....do..	1,105	6,199	2,131	13,529
Rags.....do..			569,965	18,207
Sausage casings.....		24,622		
Sheepskins.....pounds..			120,581	105,997
Wine.....				134
Total.....		472,020		1,851,118
FROM ORAN.				
Argols and crude tartar.....pounds..	699,683	84,694	1,569,136	203,827
Glue stock.....		1,499		
Rags.....pounds..			141,876	4,190
Seed, canary.....do..			37,441	3,485
Skins, goat and sheep.....do..			95,140	102,962
Vegetable fiber.....do..			44,193	1,356
Total.....		86,193		315,822

Maritime Movement.

The extent of recovery in the maritime movement and commerce is indicated by the two following tables of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in Algerian ports and the quantity of merchandise unloaded and loaded, during 1913, 1918, and 1919. Entries for the three years were:

Entered from—	1913			1918			1919		
	Num-ber.	Ton-nage of vessels.	Tons of cargo un-loaded.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage of vessels.	Tons of cargo un-loaded.	Num-ber.	Ton-nage of vessels.	Tons of cargo un-loaded.
UNDER FRENCH FLAG.									
France.....	1,818	2,218,413	926,055	646	820,595	1,260,157	1,091	1,245,044	404,545
French possessions.....	197	252,950	16,077	46	86,668	3,561	78	74,193	5,908
Foreign countries:									
European.....	441	368,965	123,564	106	69,204	47,251	168	176,410	204,543
Other.....	219	231,739	13,075	43	16,358	4,001	51	69,811	10,823
Total.....	2,675	3,072,067	1,078,771	841	992,825	1,314,970	1,388	1,565,458	625,826
UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.									
France.....	15	21,254		180	212,012	82,496	241	295,707	78,993
French possessions.....	87	83,211	2,383	43	34,643	933	44	32,123	3,303
Foreign countries:									
European.....	1,845	2,234,605	1,664,027	344	272,688	196,980	807	532,496	497,325
Other.....	227	989,905	77,086	14	26,041	8,259	87	147,935	87,900
Total.....	2,174	3,228,975	1,743,496	581	545,384	288,618	1,179	1,008,260	668,021
Grand total.....	4,849	6,401,042	2,822,267	1,422	1,538,209	1,603,588	2,567	2,573,718	1,293,846

Clearances from Algerian ports and the quantity of merchandise loaded during 1913, 1918, and 1919 were as follows:

Cleared for—	1913			1918			1919		
	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo loaded.	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo loaded.	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo loaded.
UNDER FRENCH FLAG.									
France.....	1,921	2,380,558	1,366,378	674	924,241	567,160	1,190	1,497,508	1,016,441
French possessions.....	164	213,586	19,910	36	45,608	2,122	66	74,179	3,585
Foreign countries:									
European.....	417	292,385	247,236	131	114,319	132,546	97	53,689	79,074
Other.....	337	264,583	56,508	54	19,252	11,855	50	63,722	7,344
Total.....	2,839	3,151,118	1,690,032	895	1,103,420	713,683	1,403	1,689,188	1,106,444
UNDER FOREIGN FLAG.									
France.....	19	32,494	.....	211	228,264	286,501	343	432,796	378,705
French possessions.....	68	57,443	3,728	71	32,580	2,855	65	27,215	4,340
Foreign countries:									
European.....	2,126	2,530,268	2,818,106	432	594,233	999,762	703	722,479	1,080,031
Other.....	293	900,286	40,486	13	19,601	3,376	57	111,620	24,273
Total.....	2,506	3,529,500	2,862,320	727	874,678	1,292,494	1,168	1,294,110	1,487,349
Grand total.....	5,345	6,680,618	4,552,352	1,622	1,978,098	2,006,177	2,571	2,983,298	2,593,793

Shipping Statistics of Algerian Ports.

All of the ports, except Djidjelli, show a larger number of vessels entered and cleared in 1919 than in 1918; and all ports, except Beni-Saf and Collo, had a larger quantity of merchandise loaded and unloaded in 1919 than in the previous year. In the port of Algiers, the movement of commodities in 1919 nearly doubled that of 1918; and Oran, Bona, Philippeville, and Mostaganem also showed large gains.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared and the tons of goods unloaded and loaded in the principal ports of the colony in 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Ports.	1913			1918			1919		
	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo.	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo.	Num-ber.	Tonnage of vessels.	Tons of cargo.
Algiers.....	13,001	19,436,770	3,234,130	2,075	1,674,736	801,699	4,199	4,817,903	1,540,987
Arzew.....	885	573,888	181,893	282	100,853	61,797	331	147,025	76,320
Beni-Saf.....	621	523,563	477,435	322	359,485	423,251	410	342,828	381,529
Bona.....	3,112	1,801,391	659,489	1,219	719,259	331,032	1,543	943,446	416,977
Bougie.....	1,975	1,198,012	324,321	987	257,719	178,819	1,107	331,174	197,942
Collo.....	1,089	199,265	10,813	740	46,347	5,249	823	51,782	3,848
Djidjelli.....	1,707	504,552	25,250	1,015	80,205	5,797	866	110,759	166,911
Mostaganem.....	1,138	638,658	142,672	263	76,849	47,060	674	266,728	122,697
Nemours.....	513	269,376	16,888	172	14,894	.....	309	30,810	4,579
Oran.....	7,665	7,642,757	1,703,399	2,336	1,575,659	518,699	4,408	3,856,642	858,327
Philippeville.....	3,618	1,432,574	293,070	1,316	439,830	117,269	1,607	683,251	201,576
Total.....	35,354	34,220,896	7,069,360	10,727	5,545,836	2,521,672	16,277	11,592,351	3,824,693

Vessels Calling for Supplies.

The following table, concerning the number and tonnage of vessels calling at Algiers and Oran for supplies, during the past nine years, indicates a partial recovery in 1919 of the maritime movement, as

compared with 1918, but shows that the activity of Algerian ports is still far from attaining its pre-war status:

Years.	Algiers.		Oran.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1911.....	2,025	4,100,785	1,079	1,934,510
1912.....	2,366	4,887,068	756	1,360,090
1913.....	2,428	5,210,053	587	1,131,778
1914.....	1,581	3,393,968	506	1,229,184
1915.....	924	2,090,315	906	2,062,192
1916.....	649	1,368,527	860	2,045,778
1917.....	331	783,745	410	1,000,319
1918.....	48	89,642	82	173,675
1919.....	338	798,030	267	672,600

Agriculture.

The wine yield in 1919 was larger than in 1918, but the cereal production declined greatly from the crop of 1918. [The full statistics of production have been published in COMMERCE REPORTS for Mar. 18 and Apr. 5, 1920.] The figures of other crops of secondary importance will not be available for several months.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 68a

December 27, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Total import trade of East Africa Protectorate.....	1	Destination of exports.....	9
Commercial imports by articles.....	2	Industries.....	10
Cotton, grain, and provisions.....	4	Agricultural conditions.....	10
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	5	Live stock.....	11
Increased sugar imports.....	5	Forest areas.....	11
Reexports from Mombasa.....	6	Declared exports from British East Africa.....	11
Total exports from the Protectorate.....	6	Zanzibar's trade by articles and countries.....	12
Analysis of trade in leading products.....	7		
Shipments from former German ports.....	9		

BRITISH EAST-AFRICA AND UGANDA.

By Consul Stillman W. Ellis, Nairobi, Colony of Kenya.

The East Africa Protectorate is a quarter of a million square miles in extent, embracing the territory between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean, and running from Italian Somaliland to Tanganyika Territory (former German East Africa). Only those portions which are adjacent to the ocean and the borders of the lake and those lying near the lines of communication of the Uganda Railway and its branches have been developed. The country rises gradually from the sea to the top of the eastern escarpment of the Great Rift Valley to a height of 8,000 feet in 350 miles. From the summit of the western escarpment of the Rift Valley to Victoria Nyanza the land drops some 400 feet in less than 100 miles.

Besides its own natural resources the East Africa Protectorate is geographically situated so that it is the outlet to the world's markets from the Belgian Kongo, Upper Nile, and the Uganda Protectorate.

Total Import Trade of East Africa Protectorate.

The import trade of the East Africa Protectorate is classified for statistical purposes as follows: (1) Imports of private merchandise for consumption in the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates; (2) imports of Government stores; (3) imports of materials for the State railways; (4) imports of materials for non-State railways; (5) imports of telegraphic materials; (6) imports of goods by sea in transit and for transshipment; (7) imports of specie and bullion. The total

of each of these items for the three fiscal years ending March 31, 1916, 1917, and 1918 was as follows:

Items.	1916	1917	1918
Trade imports.....	\$8,313,603	\$14,716,895	\$13,673,313
East Africa Government stores.....	358,792	222,720	189,399
Uganda Government stores.....	74,246	78,029	42,842
Materials for the extension and maintenance of the Uganda Railway.	317,588	269,616	601,864
Materials for the construction of non-State railways.....	28,571	37,079	16,306
Importation of gold specie and Indian rupees.....	1,181,713	564,702	38,370
(Goods in transit and for transshipment.....)	318,834	861,176	2,710,003
Telegraphic materials.....	75,572	1,503	1,163
Imports by expeditionary forces.....	a 2,088,692	a 7,487,227	a 12,457,452
Total.....	12,787,673	24,230,353	29,727,484

a These figures can not be guaranteed.

Although the trade imports show a decrease of \$1,043,582 as compared with 1917, they are the second best on record. Had it not been for the diminished imports of bleached and unbleached cotton piece goods and blankets, 1918 would have surpassed all previous records. The decrease in Government stores was due to retrenchment and economy in various Government departments.

Imports into the Protectorate are valued for statistical purposes as they lie at the port of entry plus landing charges. Such value excludes trade and cash discounts but includes freight, insurance, and the value of packages containing the goods, together with any commission paid. As there are no means of ascertaining at the time of importation whether goods imported are for home consumption or for reexport, the table of merchandise imported includes goods landed whether they are intended for home consumption or reexportation, and such articles in passengers' baggage as are subject to import duty. Goods unloaded and removed from a ship for reshipment abroad, or goods removed under bond to be carried through the Protectorate for reexport are not included in imports but are classified under "Transit and transshipment goods."

Commercial Imports by Articles.

The total value of commercial imports during the year ended March 31, 1918, was \$13,673,313, showing a decrease of \$1,043,582, or 7 per cent over the preceding year. The imports in 1916-17 amounted to \$14,716,895, the highest figures ever reached. The figures for 1917-18, however, show an increase of 31 per cent over the pre-war year of 1913-14.

The following table shows the quantity and value of goods imported during the fiscal years 1916-17 and 1917-18:

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale and beer.....gallons..	182,847	\$182,567	47,942	\$63,473
Alcohol methylc.....do.....	1,808	3,090	967	1,867
Ammunition.....rounds..	1,097,983	20,540	813,419	22,593
Animals, living:				
Horses and mules.....number..	17	5,534	52	1,927
Live stock imported for breeding purposes.....do.....	569	6,926	316	7,825
Other sorts.....do.....	7,768	5,006	1,623	7,533
Arms.....		7,582		7,971
Bacon and hams.....pounds..	47,040	14,828	2,128	740
Bags and sacks.....		314,210		216,706

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beads..... pounds..	244,600	\$54,709	61,030	\$23,150
Beverages.....		35,788		6,424
Books.....		11,246		2,900
Building materials, unenumerated.....		14,152		6,185
Butter..... pounds..	80,658	22,785	43,124	15,305
Candles..... do.	69,328	10,982	110,432	17,797
Canvas..... yards..	235,526	102,727	138,366	89,816
Cement..... barrels..	11,659	59,352	12,896	104,766
Cheese..... pounds..	31,633	13,753	3,236	1,338
Chemicals and chemical manufactures, unenumerated.....		46,656		27,691
Cigarettes..... pounds..	377,823	279,950	467,541	302,881
Cigars..... do.	27,693	35,686	6,332	8,818
Coal..... tons..	185	2,793	916	14,604
Coal products.....		24,488		30,834
Condensed milk..... pounds..	1,844,640	295,689	714,672	150,969
Cotton yarn..... do.	15,016	4,127	10,301	5,494
Cotton piece goods:				
Bleached..... yards..	7,658,986	644,033	3,957,272	403,564
Unbleached..... do.	30,443,834	2,338,066	17,623,650	1,992,399
Printed..... do.	2,968,990	383,329	4,730,404	772,586
Dyed..... do.	6,178,171	1,035,489	6,178,824	1,146,075
Cotton blankets..... number..	1,667,959	762,425	507,955	311,510
Cotton manufactures, n. e. s.		302,623		209,493
Cutlery.....		56,087		52,432
Drugs and medicines:				
For sheep and cattle.....		26,083		11,563
Other sorts.....		48,767		34,275
Electrical apparatus.....		30,900		19,787
Explosives.....		10,317		3,508
Fencing materials.....				4,127
Foodstuffs.....		510,856		320,829
Fruit, raw.....		5,002		3,806
Furniture.....		33,827		29,326
Glass:				
Plate.....		14,395		6,142
Manufactures, n. e. s.		31,696		20,595
Grain:				
Rice..... bushels..	273,413	362,773	398,430	684,303
Flour and wheat meal.....	39,730	234,565	32,832	259,131
Wheat..... do.	6,540	9,601	5,232	9,314
Dal (pulse)..... do.	9,557	14,277	10,712	22,293
Maize and maize meal..... do.	34	30	25,868	5,777
Other..... pounds..	1,082,592	29,754	4,115,440	106,528
Haberdashery.....		23,277		16,858
Hardware.....		195,138		96,770
Implements:				
Agricultural.....		224,468		155,130
Other.....		18,736		9,392
Instruments:				
Scientific.....		2,467		1,806
Musical.....		12,780		18,274
Leather:				
Unwrought.....		31,506		26,474
Boots and shoes..... dozen pairs..	3,941	98,323	3,184	104,304
Saddlery and harness.....		5,105		3,621
Other manufactures.....		12,716		15,691
Linen, hemp, and jute manufactures.....		21,967		14,979
Machinery, and parts of:				
Agricultural.....		42,426		90,838
Industrial.....		225,324		178,031
Other.....		67,717		52,053
Manures and insecticides.....		3,406		2,278
Matches..... gross boxes..	192,227	122,913	32,929	24,050
Metals:				
Brass and copper manufactures, n. e. s.		18,784		11,231
Brass and copper wire..... pounds..	17,808	6,230	7,952	2,915
Iron and steel manufactures—				
For building purposes.....		7,475		4,500
Other manufactures.....		145,206		135,751
Wire..... pounds..	16,800	1,065	40,768	3,898
Galvanized sheets and plates.....		33,457		34,606
Manufactures, n. e. s.		35,895		8,132
Unmanufactured.....		3,299		39
Minerals and aerated waters..... dozen bottles..	43,125	51,497	10,846	15,651
Oils, fats, and greases:				
Petroleum—				
Kerosene..... gallons..	623,936	122,251	656,646	152,526
Liquid fuel..... do.	18,131	701	5,530	219
Other..... do.	196,166	94,623	96,416	53,887
Coconut oil..... do.	491	453	547	245
Ghee..... pounds..	653,744	95,831	753,424	139,279
Turpentine..... gallons..	2,331	2,380	2,926	3,017
Other..... do.	73,285	63,084	96,026	81,757

Articles.	1916-17		1917-18	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Perfumery.....		\$14,901		\$25,481
Plate and plated ware.....		4,998		1,829
Playing cards.....		10,035		1,056
Porcelain, china, and earthen ware.....		38,162		27,428
Preserved meats.....		14,264		1,096
Preserves, tinned or bottled.....		357,878		43,185
Printed matter.....		17,334		60,997
Rope and twine.....		45,263		73,323
Rubber manufactures.....		2,730		1,428
Salt..... pounds.....	9,514,400	55,449	9,544,728	134,512
Ships, boats, etc., and parts.....		52,490		5,247
Spirits:				
Brandy..... gallons.....	20,731	79,017	11,946	49,619
Whisky..... do.....	96,403	336,735	55,496	236,603
Gin..... do.....	10,839	26,070	6,129	23,135
Other..... do.....	3,317	14,955	2,551	12,770
Silk manufactures.....		45,604		51,677
Soap..... pounds.....	4,320,736	343,322	2,212,448	222,273
Stationery.....		145,771		113,373
Sugar..... pounds.....	7,885,360	446,131	9,853,664	633,292
Tea..... do.....	396,303	102,308	553,774	162,556
Tobacco:				
Manufactured..... do.....	512,204	171,734	330,646	113,823
Unmanufactured..... do.....	84,060	6,010	55,469	5,251
Toys and games.....		9,368		8,429
Trees, plants, and seeds.....		8,721		5,951
Vehicles, and parts of:				
Agricultural.....		24,674		30,654
Other.....		383,797		273,755
Watches and clocks..... number.....	3,170	1,582	1,463	6,349
Wearing apparel.....		205,391		246,063
Wines..... gallons.....	39,539	120,898	20,579	74,730
Timber..... tons.....	1,001	52,510	135	11,222
Wood manufactures.....		10,117		11,743
Woolen and worsted:				
Yarn..... pounds.....	196	297	429	754
Manufactures..... yards.....	47,346	42,047	46,110	68,100
Carpets and rugs..... number.....	5,358	16,468	1,896	7,898
Blankets..... do.....	6,939	12,945	3,130	7,173
Other wool manufactures.....		9,630		4,601
All other articles.....		1,198,254		1,859,314
Total.....		14,716,895		13,673,313

Cotton, Grains, and Provisions, Leading Imports.

Cotton textiles are the most important of the imports, the native using this class of goods to an enormous extent as his main article of clothing. They amounted in 1917-18 to 34 per cent of the total imports, being valued at \$4,626,134. Compared with 1916-17 the decrease in value is \$537,208, or 10 per cent, and in quantity 17,074,499 yards, or 34 per cent, thus giving an average rise in price of about 36 per cent. If the prices continue to increase, the natives will be, to a large extent, debarred from buying abroad.

The United Kingdom is the leading source of supply for these cotton goods, furnishing 51 per cent in 1918 and 39 per cent in 1917. India is second in the trade with 27 per cent and 34 per cent in 1918 and 1917, respectively. The United States and the Netherlands are the only other important countries of origin, the former supplying 10 per cent in 1918 and 7 per cent in 1917 and the latter 8 per cent in 1918 but double that amount in the previous year.

The second largest import in order of value is grain which forms 8 per cent of the total imports. Rice is the chief kind in both quantity and value. The second place is occupied by flour and wheat meal which show a decrease of 18 per cent in quantity and an increase of 10 per cent in value. Over 89 per cent of the total grain

imported came from India and Burma. Importations of grain for the troops are not included in the foregoing figures, but under the heading of "Imports by the Expeditionary Forces." If these imports had been included the figures for grain would have been increased enormously. Attention is being given to the raising of grain in the Protectorate and it is expected that the figures of the importation of this article will be greatly reduced in the near future.

The third item on the list of imports is provisions, totaling \$701,050 and representing 5 per cent of the total imports. These include the following classes: Bacon and ham, butter, cheese, condensed milk, drinks (other than spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer), other foodstuffs, fruits (raw), mineral and aerated waters, ghee and oleo-margarin, and preserved fruits and meats.

This class shows a decrease compared with 1917 of 50 per cent, but an increase over pre-war figures of \$76,643, which is due more to high prices than to the increase in the imports. The majority of these articles should be produced in the country, and it is expected that these figures will be greatly reduced in future years.

Spirituous liquors, including ale and beer, are the next in order of value. The decrease of 208,723 gallons, or 50 per cent in quantity and \$315,821, or 40 per cent, in value from the year 1916-17 is due to the excessive importations during that year, large stocks being carried over for the next year's use.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes—Increased Sugar Imports.

The demand for cheap cigarettes among the natives has been ever increasing, the majority of the cheaper brands being made from American tobacco by British firms. There should be a good market for cheap American-made cigarettes in this country. Of the importation of tobacco, cigarettes constitute the largest item, being 54 per cent of the total quantity and 69 per cent of the total value, an increase of 23 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value as compared with 1917, which shows a decrease in the price of 12 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 95 per cent of the consignments of cigarettes, 2 per cent came from South Africa, and the balance from India, Egypt, etc.

Manufactured tobacco occupies the second place and forms 28 per cent of the total value, showing a decrease of 35 per cent in volume and 30 per cent in value, and an advance of 8 per cent in price over the previous year; 37 per cent was imported from the Netherlands, 47 per cent from the United Kingdom, and 14 per cent from South Africa. Of the unmanufactured tobacco 18 per cent came from Portuguese East Africa and 48 per cent from the conquered territory of German East Africa. There was a large decrease in the importation of cigars, amounting to 77 per cent in quantity and 75 per cent in value, the price increasing by 9 per cent; those from India were 67 per cent of the total, while 16 per cent came from the Netherlands.

Restrictions on the export of tobacco from European ports during the year have affected the imports into this country, particularly the shag tobacco, which has usually been imported from the Netherlands. It is expected that the importations now that the restrictions are being removed from the United Kingdom and the United States will be largely increased. There is a decrease over last year in the

total imports of tobacco of 140,794 pounds, or 14 per cent in quantity, and \$56,602, or 11 per cent in value.

The sixth place in the order of value is occupied by the imports of sugar. There has been a steady increase in the demand and importation of sugar. The largest importation in quantity arrived in the year prior to the war, and though 1917-18 shows a small decrease in quantity as compared with that year, the increase in value from that time is over 50 per cent. The average declared value in 1913-14 was 2.9 cents per pound, as against 6.3 cents in 1918. Since 1912 Java has been the principal source of supply of sugar for British East Africa and during 1918 its share amounted to 69 per cent of the total; 20 per cent came from Mauritius. Owing to the increased demand it is being strongly recommended that sugar should be produced in the country, many of the parts of which are ideal for the growing of cane.

Reexports from Mombasa.

The port of Kilindini, or Mombasa, continues to act as the receiving and distributing center between British East Africa and the neighboring territories of German East Africa, Zanzibar, Italian East Africa, and the Belgian Kongo. (Imports destined for Uganda are now included with the statistics of British East Africa, owing to the amalgamation of the customs of the two Protectorates.) The following articles were reexported during the year 1917-18:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton piece goods.....	\$1,519,394	Kerosene.....	\$15,787
Foodstuffs, n. e. s.....	189,735	Grain and flour.....	51,745
Iron and steel manufactures.....	13,568	Beads.....	3,680
Wearing apparel.....	80,843	Boots and shoes.....	13,125
Spirits and liquors.....	41,010	Copra (Zanzibar produce).....	56,507
Vehicles and parts.....	18,065	Cotton.....	3,188
Tobacco.....	35,849	Sisal.....	31,973
Machinery.....	2,973	All other articles.....	510,488
Sugar.....	16,011		
Soap.....	30,362		2,067,713
Hardware.....	28,275		

In connection with the reexports, figures under the heading of "Transit Trade" should be considered. Imports under this head were \$2,710,003 as against \$861,176 in 1917. A considerable amount of the goods which were imported into this territory are now being reexported to the lake districts, i. e., portions of German East Africa and a large part of the Belgian Kongo. The port of Kilindini (Mombasa) is the port of landing for all goods destined for the lake districts and the Kongo, whence they are shipped by the Uganda Railway and the lake steamers. In accordance with the terms of the Brussels Act of 1889-90 no duty may be levied on goods in transit, but to cover administration expenses a fee of 8 cents per package is charged. The amount collected in 1918 from this source was \$6,560.

Total Exports from the Protectorate.

Prior to April, 1917, the statistics for Uganda and East Africa were kept separately, but since that time the exports of produce from the two Protectorates are shown under one head. Produce which originates in German East Africa, the Belgian Kongo, and the Sudan is

registered separately. The exports from these different sources during the fiscal years 1916, 1917, and 1918, are as follows:

Exports from—	1916	1917	1918
British East Africa, including Uganda.....	\$3,339,203	\$3,262,544	\$7,509,516
German East Africa.....	4,244	229,300	805,406
Belgian Kongo.....	2,064,413	1,361,014	142,063
Sudan.....	886	959	1,844
Portuguese East Africa.....			18,318
Total.....	5,408,746	7,853,817	8,477,147

The combined exports from the Protectorates of Uganda and East Africa show an increase of \$1,246,972 or about 20 per cent over 1917. There has been a steady increase in past years in the export trade, until the figures of this year are \$6,000,000 above those of 1908. Of course prices have been very high, but still the annual exports have increased enormously. A large portion of grain and foodstuffs which in former years were prominent in the exports of the two Protectorates have had to be retained for local consumption on account of the war and two seasons of famine.

The relative importance of shipments of produce from the two Protectorates for 1916-17 and 1917-18 may be seen from the following table:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....pounds.....	10,190,096	\$2,102,250	10,670,688	\$3,420,055
Hides and skins:				
Ox.....do.....	5,858,608	800,757	5,246,192	991,588
Sheep.....number.....	89,852	4,335	15,310	1,202
Goat.....do.....	940,762	239,486	299,056	88,570
Wild animal.....do.....	1,201	2,954	823	1,071
Fibers.....tons.....	3,421	632,425	4,655	184,629
Coffee.....pounds.....	8,044,960	837,749	6,620,432	604,750
Carbonate of soda.....do.....	4,845,456	219,265	10,550,560	541,749
Grain and oil seeds.....do.....	19,086,704	451,913	3,918,320	128,719
Potatoes.....bushels.....	99,553	49,731	111,779	93,451
Copra.....pounds.....	3,219,776	140,077	2,159,920	90,512
Ivory.....do.....	58,576	123,230	44,352	84,317
Borities (mangrove poles).....number.....	757,487	69,221	934,955	70,078
Rubber.....pounds.....	181,216	69,674	196,592	68,258
Chilies.....do.....	1,556,128	144,136	828,352	61,785
Wool.....do.....	339,824	59,139	339,472	60,057
All other articles.....do.....		255,345		218,725
Total.....		6,262,544		7,509,516

Analysis of Trade in Leading Products.

Cotton heads the list. With the exception of 22,400 pounds, which was produced in British East Africa, all the cotton originated in Uganda. There is an increase in quantity over 1917 of 480,592 pounds, or 5 per cent, and an increase in value of \$1,317,804, or 63 per cent, which means a rise of 55 per cent in specific value. The average price in 1916 was 11 cents per pound, while in 1918 it reached 32 cents per pound. Ten years ago there was practically no cotton exported from Uganda at all, whereas there is now an average annual export of 10,000,000 pounds. This is still very far from what the Protectorate is capable of producing. It is essentially a native crop, but it would never have been embarked upon by the Govern-

ments had it not been for British enterprise. Seventy-one per cent of the total quantity shipped was consigned to the United Kingdom and 29 per cent to British possessions.

The exportation of hides and skins in 1918 represented 15 per cent of the total exports, the proportion coming from Uganda being 40 per cent and from East Africa 60 per cent. Of the total quantity of hides and skins shipped in 1918 and valued at \$930,850, 88 per cent went to the United Kingdom and the balance to India and Egypt. It is very probable that a considerable quantity of the exports to the United Kingdom were reexported thence to the United States under Board of Trade licenses.

The third largest item in the list of exports is fiber, representing 13 per cent of the exports. There was an increase in fiber exports, compared with the previous year, of 1,234 tons, or 36 per cent in quantity, and \$352,203, or 56 per cent in value, which means a rise of 15 per cent in specific value. It is classified under two heads—sisal and other sorts. In 1918 the amount of sisal shipped was 4,516 tons, valued at \$961,003, while 139 tons of other sorts, valued at \$23,626, were exported. All fiber was consigned to the United Kingdom. Sisal has proved to be easily grown in East Africa and a very good quality has been produced. With proper handling it is expected to compete successfully in foreign markets.

It is stated that British East Africa and Uganda coffee is of a very high quality and particularly good as a planting medium and it should become one of the principal exports of the country. There was a decrease of 1,424,528 pounds or 18 per cent in quantity, and \$232,999 or 28 per cent in value in 1918 compared with the previous year. This shows a decrease of 12 per cent in price per pound. On account of the scarcity of labor and tonnage in 1918 there was a large exportable surplus of coffee left in the country. Of the amount shipped 54 per cent was consigned to the United Kingdom, 33 per cent to South Africa, and the balance to other countries.

The export of carbonate of soda during 1918 was 10,500,560 pounds, valued at \$541,749, of which 9,172,800 pounds were exported to India, 676,480 pounds to Egypt, 112,000 pounds to South Africa, 112,000 pounds to Ceylon, 374,080 pounds to Zanzibar, and the balance to German East Africa. Labor and shipping facilities also affected the exportation of this commodity.

Grain and oil seeds in pre-war years occupied an important place in the list of exports, but during 1918 the exportable surplus was only 10 per cent of the quantity shipped five years ago.

Shipments of potatoes take the seventh place among the exports with an increase of \$43,721, or 88 per cent in value, and 12,226 bushels, or 13 per cent in quantity. The average price was 89 cents per bushel as against 56 cents in the previous year. The growing of potatoes has been to a large extent left in native hands and has not progressed as it should have done. The seed has deteriorated and the potatoes grown during the year were not up to standard. Large quantities were used locally for feeding the troops.

The quantities and values of copra exported show a decrease of 1,059,856 pounds, or 33 per cent, and \$49,556, or 35 per cent from 1917. Of the quantity exported in 1918, 26 per cent went to the

United Kingdom, 40 per cent to Italy, 21 per cent to South Africa, 7 per cent to France, and 6 per cent to the French possessions. Besides the export of copra there was an export of 207,780 coconuts valued at \$3,304 to South Africa, India, Arabia, etc. Coconut fiber remains practically unutilized. Lack of shipping, high freights, and prohibition of export all affected shipments of copra.

Shipments from Former German Ports.

At the outbreak of the war the German ports on Lake Victoria were closed to traffic, but during 1918 the following shipments passed through Mombasa en route to foreign ports:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Coffee.....	\$259,696	Horns, rhinoceros.....	\$4,336
Fiber.....	134,169	Ivory.....	2,584
Rubber.....	91,047	Copra.....	1,484
Beeswax.....	68,112	Pulse.....	1,168
Hides.....	49,862	Goatskins.....	73,178
Cotton.....	43,774	Tobacco.....	1,032
Groundnuts.....	41,579	All other articles.....	1,928
Sesamum.....	19,247		
Ghee.....	12,210	Total.....	805,406

Consignments from the Belgian Kongo via Mombasa to foreign ports were as follows: Hides, \$10,638; ivory, \$129,600; rubber, \$1,791; hippopotamus teeth, \$34; total, \$142,063. Ivory to the value of \$1,844 was shipped to India from the Sudan through East Africa.

Destination of Exports.

The distribution of the export trade from British East Africa, Uganda, the Belgian Kongo, Sudan, and German East Africa during the fiscal years 1917 and 1918 was:

Countries of destination.	1917	1918	Countries of destination.	1917	1918
United States.....	\$20,517	\$11,833	Arabia.....		\$68,248
United Kingdom.....	4,315,437	5,176,725	Belgian Kongo.....		2,543
British possessions:			German East Africa.....	\$36,660	100,696
India and Burma.....	1,126,794	2,074,141	France.....	176,051	69,664
Ceylon.....		5,568	French possessions.....		29,194
Australia.....	170		Italian East Africa.....		50,700
Egypt.....	59,770	112,163	Italy.....	899,481	178,732
Hongkong.....	350		Japan.....	68	15,767
Mauritius.....	16,342	2,754	Other Asiatic and African countries.....	166,833	3,392
Zanzibar.....	221,314	199,697			
Sudan.....		2,346	Total.....	7,833,816	8,477,147
South Africa Union.....	1,301,079	368,740			
Uganda Protectorate.....	19,794				
Other British possessions.....	2,166	3,815			

At the end of the nineteenth century the average annual exports amounted to about \$400,000 and consisted mainly of small quantities of grain and rubber from the coast districts, and ivory from the interior. When the Uganda Railway reached the ports on the lake, hides, grain, and oil seeds commenced to be exported, and since 1904 the exports began to include carbonate of soda, cotton, sisal, coffee, wool, and potatoes. The export trade in 1918 is 24 times as great as it was in 1896, when the Protectorate was taken over from the Imperial British East Africa Co. No articles of manufacture are as yet

produced in the country, but it is hoped that factories may soon be started and manufactures or some manufactured articles produced.

Industries—Agricultural Conditions.

Shipments of carbonate of soda by the Magadi Soda Co. (Ltd.), which is by far the largest industry in the country, more than doubled the record of 1917. There are three bacon factories, but up to the present they have only been catering to local consumption. A considerable number of new buildings were erected during the year, particularly in Nairobi. This has been done in spite of the high cost of materials, and as the local timber merchants were unable to meet the demand, it necessitated the importation of a considerable amount of timber. Owing to the continuation of the war, prospecting for minerals was practically abandoned. One firm endeavored to produce mica, but ceased operations, as it could not be made to pay.

In the early portion of the year there were excessive rains, and the latter half was a continued drought. This resulted in a general failure of crops throughout the country, which created a shortage of food and necessitated large importations of maize for native consumption. There was a lack of seed, and owing to poor shipping facilities the importation of them and of agricultural implements was made under great difficulty. Coffee was particularly badly affected by shipping facilities and the prohibition of import by the British Government. Arrangements were made, however, and a certain amount was sold in South Africa. During the year representations were made by the Government giving the position of the coffee planters in East Africa, with the result that some facilities were granted, and the coffee exported to Great Britain obtained record prices.

As stated above maize suffered severely, due to adverse climatic conditions, and the crop proved insufficient for local needs. There were approximately 10,000 acres of wheat planted. Potatoes were very scarce and of poor quality. The prices were as high as \$4.87 per bushel. There was a shortage of bean seed and the exportation of beans was prohibited except under licenses. Sugar-cane growing has been taken up over a large area of the country. Several companies have been formed for the purpose of cane growing, and others are contemplated. It is estimated that about 250 acres of cane are being grown by the Indians. The growing of rice has increased in the coastal area considerably. Over 20 tons of seed rice were imported during the year from India. The increase in the planting of coconuts was not so great as it had been in the past few years, but there was an increase. The growing of citrus trees is still in its infancy. So far the fruit has not proved to be of particularly good quality. This is probably due to the kind of trees which have been planted. Experiments are being made in a number of districts, and it is hoped that in the near future the right kind of stock for this country will be discovered. The trees grow and bear well. Deciduous fruit trees, though not as yet having been grown commercially, have met with great success in the districts around Nairobi.

Live Stock—Forest Areas.

There were a great many outbreaks of diseases among the cattle during the year. A large number of oxen were commandeered by the military, but arrangements were made for them to sell untrained oxen to the farmers to replace those which had been commandeered. Farm work is practically entirely done by teams of oxen in this country, though tractors are being introduced on a number of the farms. The cattle industry is one of the most important in the Protectorate, but it is not thought that it will be developed to any great extent until facilities are made for refrigerating so as to be able to export meat. It is estimated that there are over 2,500,000 head of cattle in the Protectorate. The sheep industry has been increased. The export of wool from both pure-bred and grade sheep showed a marked increase over the exports of 1917, and brought higher prices. A large quantity of pigs are being raised so as to practically supply local consumption. It is thought that as soon as the amount of pig products at present consumed by the military is available there will be an export of locally cured bacon and hams. Experimental farms were established by the Department of Agriculture for the cultivation of beans, chilies, cotton, maize, upland rice, sugar cane, and tobacco. The last-named crop does not show much prospect of producing the finer grades, but there seems to be a great potentiality in the production of tobacco of a poor grade to satisfy the needs of the natives.

No new forest areas were proclaimed during the year. The demand for local timber was far in excess of the supply; 389,121 cubic feet of timber were sold as against 447,778 cubic feet in 1917. There were 12 sawmills operating during the year. Several forest fires occurred during the last seven months of the year owing to the drought, and caused a great deal of damage. There were 1,126 acres of trees set out.

Declared Exports from British East Africa.

Goatskins were the leading article of export from British East Africa to the United States during the calendar year 1919 and accounted for the increase of \$200,000 in the exports from that country to the United States as shown in the following table giving the declared exports for 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans..... bushels			5,374	\$37,933
Beeswax..... pounds			6,491	4,429
Chilies..... do	406,599	\$38,628	199,802	50,089
Gloves..... do	1,633,040	317,624		
Cocoa beans..... do			86,118	2,212
Coffee..... do			1,156,030	146,967
Groundnuts..... do	766,623	30,946	221,409	14,242
Hides and skins:				
Cattle..... do			111,623	19,684
Goat..... do	333,241	116,285	810,296	455,366
Sheep..... do	16,081	3,422	18,069	6,358
All other..... do				856
Total.....		506,905		738,126

Zanzibar's Trade by Articles and Countries.

The import and export trade of Zanzibar is shown separately in the following table. The imports increased from \$8,565,497 in 1916-17 to \$11,516,036 in 1917-18, and the exports from \$8,997,246 to \$10,383,149 in the same time.

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
IMPORTS.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Beer:			Coffee:		
United Kingdom.....	\$4,190		Ports of Asia.....	\$676	\$861
Netherlands.....	6,005		British East Africa.....	53,342	24,333
Ports of Asia.....	10,497		German East Africa.....	46,568	4,511
British East Africa.....	282		Total.....	100,586	29,705
British South Africa.....	9,563				
Total.....	30,537		Cotton, silk, and woolen goods:		
Bags:			United States.....	75,294	
United Kingdom.....		\$6,482	United Kingdom.....	1,318,987	
India and Burma.....	46,655	45,842	France.....	3,051	
Malta.....		97	Netherlands.....	237,320	
German East Africa.....		2,297	Switzerland.....	107	
British East Africa.....	1,986		Italy.....	580	
Other ports of Africa.....		1,153	Other ports of Europe.....	3,475	
Total.....	48,641	55,871	India and Burma.....	595,173	
Beads:			Other ports of Asia.....	157,013	
Italy.....	316		British East Africa.....	433,187	
India and Burma.....	73	34	Malta.....	1,732	
Other ports of Asia.....	530	49	Portuguese South Africa.....	14,356	
British East Africa.....	63	613	Madagascar and Comoro.....	3,699	
Portuguese East Africa.....	2,779	438	British South Africa.....	554	
German East Africa.....	73	44	German East Africa.....	11,022	
Total.....	3,834	1,178	Other ports of Africa.....	273	
Building materials:			Total.....	2,855,633	
United Kingdom.....	11,378	18,395	Dates:		
India and Burma.....	2,243	1,110	India and Burma.....		29
British East Africa.....		7,378	Other ports of Asia.....		77,426
British South Africa.....		2,253	British East Africa.....		3,762
Other ports of Asia.....	78		German East Africa.....		608
Portuguese East Africa.....	44		Total.....		81,825
Madagascar and Comoro.....	29				
Total.....	13,772	29,136	Furniture:		
Carriages, cycles, motors, etc.:			United Kingdom.....	3,256	1,903
United States.....	288	13,655	Scandinavia.....	526	
United Kingdom.....	4,526	4,740	India and Burma.....	10,015	7,927
British East Africa.....	1,825	15,865	Other ports of Asia.....	44	
British South Africa.....	3,265	6,609	British East Africa.....	141	277
German East Africa.....	472	759	British South Africa.....	535	
Ports of Asia.....	463		German East Africa.....	282	438
Total.....	10,833	41,628	Malta.....		5
Coal:			Madagascar and Comoro.....		20
British South Africa.....		11,952	Total.....	14,799	10,570
Portuguese East Africa.....	7,990		Flour:		
Total.....	7,990	11,952	United States.....	25,768	
Copra:			United Kingdom.....	97	
British East Africa.....	1,100	9,100	India and Burma.....	110,465	131,984
Malta.....	194,027	131,084	Australia.....	9,748	
Portuguese East Africa.....	3,606	3,523	Other ports of Asia.....	1,367	14,444
Madagascar and Comoro.....	68		British East Africa.....	10	
German East Africa.....	268,681	190,694	Portuguese East Africa.....	20	1,825
Total.....	487,482	334,401	British South Africa.....	2,141	14,001
Crockery and glassware:			German East Africa.....		321
United States.....	38	229	Total.....	149,616	162,575
United Kingdom.....	12,692	15,782	Groceries:		
India and Burma.....	1,577	11,183	United States.....	2,574	29,335
Other ports of Asia.....	6,691	5,436	United Kingdom.....	11,650	67,420
British East Africa.....	2,015	2,793	France.....	5,567	6,570
German East Africa.....	555	394	India and Burma.....	65,120	71,995
Netherlands.....	39		Ceylon.....	287	
Total.....	23,607	35,817	Other ports of Asia.....	2,263	18,692
			British East Africa.....	6,010	32,771
			Malta.....	19	1,134
			Italian East Africa.....	2,725	
			Portuguese East Africa.....	5	3,421
			Madagascar and Comoro.....	2,589	6,108
			British South Africa.....	355	116,139

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
IMPORTS—continued.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Groceries—Continued.			Live stock—Continued.		
German East Africa	£7,163	£10,205	Other animals—Continued.		
Other ports of Africa	351	15	Italian East Africa	\$2,375	\$161
Switzerland		973	British South Africa	652	998
Total	106,677	364,778	German East Africa	730	97
			Other ports of Africa	63	
Ghee:			Total	5,197	1,947
India and Burma	84,074	60,787	Machinery:		
Other ports of Asia	6,219	1,509	United States	238	
British East Africa	31,949	10,405	United Kingdom	9,509	3,574
Italian East Africa	49,750	46,553	India and Burma	278	873
German East Africa	3,504	12,643	German East Africa	389	453
Other ports of Africa	1,440	15,002	British East Africa		783
Total	176,936	147,499	British South Africa		360
			Total	10,414	6,453
Gum coral:			Provisions:		
Portuguese East Africa	4,302	301	United States	13,305	
German East Africa	9,426	6,570	United Kingdom	172,000	
Mafia		10	France	4,502	
Total	13,728	6,881	Portugal	565	
			Netherlands	326	
Hardware:			Switzerland	8,477	
United States	4,978	38,728	Italy	930	
United Kingdom	59,873	47,414	India and Burma	32,323	
France	244	2,467	Australia	2,545	
Scandinavia	1,275	2,920	British East Africa	43,229	
India and Burma	16,366	6,888	Portuguese East Africa	63	
Other ports of Asia	2,282	14,935	Madagascar and Comoro	2,531	
British East Africa	5,728	5,971	British South Africa	13,548	
Mafia	5,132	78	Other ports of Africa	10	
Portuguese East Africa	1,314	1,183	Total	294,954	
Madagascar and Comoro	282	195			
British South Africa	29	1,815	Petrol and petroleum:		
German East Africa	4,803	4,711	United States	127,531	
Netherlands		555	Other ports of Asia	126,991	51,142
Total	97,306	127,940	British East Africa	307	
			India and Burma		613
Hides and skins:			Other ports of Africa		15,149
British East Africa	21,116	7,305	Total	254,829	66,901
Mafia	292	121			
Italian East Africa	1,105	482	Lentils:		
Madagascar and Comoro	14,780	5,139	India and Burma	18,488	12,736
German East Africa	2,350	1,966	British East Africa	5	
Other ports of Africa	39	10	German East Africa		496
Portuguese East Africa			Total	18,493	13,232
Total	37,682	15,003			
			Millet:		
Ivory:			India and Burma	886	4,859
British East Africa	3,906	3,299	Portuguese East Africa	33,525	3,304
Other ports of Asia	662	1,635	Other ports of Africa	3,689	
Portuguese East Africa	3,003		German East Africa		29,112
German East Africa	11,582	46,052	Total	38,110	37,375
Total	19,053	51,006			
			Rice:		
Live stock:			India and Burma	587,747	1,154,319
Cattle—			British East Africa	34	
India and Burma	2,370	34	Madagascar and Comoro	3,961	326
Other ports of Asia	584		German East Africa	10	
British East Africa	37,423	36,703	Portuguese East Africa		5
Italian East Africa	2,375	681	Total	591,732	1,151,650
German East Africa	1,445	4,049			
Other ports of Africa	735		Wheat:		
Total	44,932	41,467	India and Burma	13,505	19,360
			British East Africa	15	
Goats and sheep—			Italian East Africa	38	
Ports of Asia	905	273	German East Africa		10
British East Africa	20,596	17,446	Total	13,558	19,370
Italian East Africa	8,156	7,879			
Madagascar and Comoro	4,064	681	Other grains:		
German East Africa	345	467	India and Burma	21,198	64,914
Other ports of Africa	3,295	830	Other ports of Asia	5	438
Total	47,361	27,676	British East Africa	10,263	2,302
			Italian East Africa	2,243	696
Other animals—					
Ports of Asia	550	185			
British East Africa	827	496			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
IMPORTS—continued.			IMPORTS—continued.		
Other grains—Continued.			Spirits—Continued.		
Portuguese East Africa.....	\$105,618	\$80,098	Netherlands.....	\$258	
Madagascar and Comoro.....	107	185	Italy.....	13	
British South Africa.....	302	555	Other ports of Europe.....	10	
German East Africa.....	11,441	25,817	India and Burma.....	365	
Mafia.....		15	Other ports of Asia.....	15	
Other ports of Africa.....		813	British East Africa.....	1,129	
Total.....	151,202	175,833	British South Africa.....	117	
			German East Africa.....	389	
			Other ports of Africa.....	973	
Piece goods:			Total.....	116,533	
American—					
United States.....		77,491	Tea:		
United Kingdom.....		2,730	India and Burma.....	31,676	\$47,974
India and Burma.....		81,056	Ceylon.....	7,271	
British East Africa.....		139,377	Other ports of Asia.....	638	141
Other ports of Asia.....		97,972	British East Africa.....	58	1,523
Total.....		398,629	Madagascar and Comoro.....	185	
			Total.....	39,828	49,638
Kaniks—					
United Kingdom.....		671,499	Tobacco:		
Netherlands.....		355	United Kingdom.....	158,458	
India and Burma.....		14,634	Netherlands.....	25,617	
British East Africa.....		74,350	India and Burma.....	2,453	
German East Africa.....		2,253	Other ports of Asia.....	19,670	
Total.....		763,091	British East Africa.....	19,763	
			Portuguese East Africa.....	17,661	
Kangas—			British South Africa.....	9,704	
United Kingdom.....		931,677	German East Africa.....	253	
Netherlands.....		39,029	Other ports of Africa.....	92	
British East Africa.....		196,526	Total.....	253,671	
Mafia.....		375			
Portuguese East Africa.....		1,655	Twist and thread:		
German East Africa.....		9,676	United States.....	453	
Total.....		1,177,938	United Kingdom.....	35,467	33,292
			India and Burma.....	13,062	21,631
Other piece goods—			Other ports of Asia.....	34	706
United States.....		9,285	British East Africa.....	3,192	1,285
United Kingdom.....		1,442,577	German East Africa.....	453	
France.....		60,189	Madagascar and Comoro.....		10
Spain.....		492	Total.....	52,661	56,924
Netherlands.....		17,451			
Other ports of Asia.....		492,271	Timber:		
India and Burma.....		65,269	Scandinavia.....	325	
British East Africa.....		278,739	India and Burma.....	9,937	
Mafia.....		540	British East Africa.....	1,518	
Portuguese East Africa.....		20,621	Madagascar and Comoro.....	2,132	
Madagascar and Comoro.....		1,861	German East Africa.....	716	
British South Africa.....		433	Total.....	14,629	
German East Africa.....		11,538			
Total.....		2,401,272	Rubber:		
			British East Africa.....		1,937
Salt:			Madagascar and Comoro.....		19
United Kingdom.....	964	414	German East Africa.....	42,757	10,594
India and Burma.....	818	1,888	Total.....	42,757	12,560
Other ports of Asia.....	2,316	1,430			
Italian East Africa.....	78	409	Sesamum:		
British East Africa.....		2,458	India and Burma.....	161	
Portuguese East Africa.....		14,926	British East Africa.....	7,855	
Madagascar and Comoro.....		3,090	Mafia.....	204	151
British South Africa.....		3,450	Portuguese East Africa.....	33,885	49,434
German East Africa.....		83	German East Africa.....	5,504	50,115
Other ports of Africa.....	11,631	13,451	Total.....	47,609	99,700
Total.....	15,807	41,599			
			Sesamum oil:		
Sugar:			India and Burma.....	1,022	5,129
India and Burma.....	19,520	13,806	British East Africa.....	535	10
Other ports of Asia.....	227,144	27,578	German East Africa.....		696
British East Africa.....	63	774	Total.....	1,557	5,835
Portuguese East Africa.....	72,788	51,950			
British South Africa.....			Wine:		
Mauritius.....	17,865		United Kingdom.....	3,042	
Other ports of Africa.....		154,073	France.....	18,332	
Total.....	338,417	248,181	Portugal.....	540	
			Italy.....	2,780	
Spirits:			Other ports of Europe.....	19	
United Kingdom.....	100,148				
France.....	13,086				

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
IMPORTS—continued.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Wine—Continued.			Coconut oil:		
British East Africa.....	\$606		British East Africa.....	\$10	\$19
Portuguese East Africa.....	73		Portuguese East Africa.....	1,557	2,813
British South Africa.....	569		British South Africa.....	42,640	77,329
Total.....	25,943		Madagascar and Comoro..	2,657	
All other imports:			German East Africa.....	19,921	
United States.....	13,531	\$67,810	Ports of Asia.....		136
United Kingdom.....	330,581	837,729	Total.....	66,788	80,297
France.....	17,047	93,729	Copra:		
Netherlands.....	827	39,438	United Kingdom.....	36,626	
Switzerland.....	69,752		France.....	48,733	201,201
Italy.....	28,386	10,774	Italy.....	523,519	12,492
India and Burma.....	492,782	215,703	India and Burma.....	4,540	78
Other ports of Asia.....	101,829	148,954	British East Africa.....	594,369	39,842
British East Africa.....	270,948	327,315	British South Africa.....	248,197	483,112
Mafia.....	4,668	6,721	German East Africa.....	2,243	
Italian East Africa.....	8,516	13,008	Total.....	1,458,257	736,725
Portuguese East Africa.....	97,329	349,342	Cowries and other shells:		
Madagascar and Comoro..	12,489	12,882	France.....	4,015	535
British South Africa.....	5,297	166,546	Italy.....	19	
German East Africa.....	439,435	784,626	India and Burma.....	2,336	
Other ports of Africa.....	45,088	41,827	British East Africa.....	4,088	6,312
Other countries.....	4,278	91,593	Portuguese East Africa.....	112	
Total.....	1,944,551	3,208,007	German East Africa.....		15
Grand total.....	8,365,497	11,516,036	Total.....	10,570	6,862
EXPORTS.			Ghee:		
Chillies:			Mafia.....	2,511	1,718
United Kingdom.....	2,939		Portuguese East Africa.....	224	
Australia.....	1,285		Madagascar and Comoro..	11,821	8,683
Ports of Asia.....	340	12,531	German East Africa.....	28,532	10,473
British East Africa.....		779	British East Africa.....	3,582	10
British South Africa.....	6,881	8,005	Ports of Asia.....		316
Other ports of Africa.....	3,572	1,503	Total.....	46,670	21,150
Total.....	15,017	23,218	Grains:		
Cloves:			Flour—		
United States.....	221,416	215,829	British East Africa.....	842	
United Kingdom.....	367,473	38,090	Mafia.....	749	565
France.....	4,901	174,255	Italian East Africa.....	321	
Italy.....	5,762		Madagascar and Comoro..	7,553	
India and Burma.....	1,295,800	1,456,928	German East Africa.....	32,960	56,159
Other ports of Asia.....	39,813	85,660	Total.....	42,431	56,724
Australia.....	35,487		Rice—		
British East Africa.....	4,127	1,557	Ports of Asia.....	492	
Mafia.....	15		British East Africa.....	27,452	49
Italian East Africa.....	107	63	Mafia.....	25,281	39,044
Portuguese East Africa.....	29	23,048	Italian East Africa.....	4,667	
British South Africa.....	142,321	823,825	Madagascar and Comoro..	19	
Mauritius.....	1,436		German East Africa.....	96,819	116,947
German East Africa.....	228	243	Other ports of Africa.....	910	
Madagascar and Comoro..		68,774	Total.....	155,640	156,040
Other Africa.....	13,977	8,439	Other sorts of grain—		
Total.....	2,122,972	2,896,711	United Kingdom.....	808	
Clove stems:			Ports of Asia.....	10	
India and Burma.....	5,845	17,870	British East Africa.....	1,027	5,898
Other ports of Asia.....		253	Mafia.....	10,049	521
British South Africa.....		107	Italian East Africa.....	2,029	
German East Africa.....		5	British South Africa.....	97	2,097
Total.....	5,845	18,235	Madagascar and Comoro..	492	5,153
Cocoanuts.			German East Africa.....	52,597	2,472
India and Burma.....	1,158	2,638	Other ports of Africa.....	7,981	4,414
Other ports of Asia.....	492	73	France.....		1,655
British East Africa.....	114	964	Total.....	75,090	22,215
Italian East Africa.....	511	585	Gum coral:		
British South Africa.....	8,093	10,500	United Kingdom.....	6,492	
Mauritius.....	292		India and Burma.....	2,720	4,263
German East Africa.....	10	19	British East Africa.....	68	
Portuguese East Africa.....		58	British South Africa.....		905
Madagascar and Comoro..		48	Total.....	9,280	5,168
Other ports of Africa.....		15			
Total.....	10,670	14,940			

Articles and countries.	1917	1918	Articles and countries.	1917	1918
EXPORTS—continued.			EXPORTS—continued.		
Hides and skins:			Sesamum oil—Continued.		
United Kingdom.....	12,833		British East Africa.....		\$6,541
France.....	14,951	9,480	British South Africa.....		2,969
India and Burma.....	1,981	122	Other ports of Africa.....		31
British East Africa.....	355	852			
Mauritius.....	195		Total.....	\$12,984	17,586
German East Africa.....	131	14			
Other ports of Africa.....		200	Sugar:		
Total.....	39,445	10,677	Ports of Asia.....	5	10
Ivory:			British East Africa.....	21,305	5,346
United Kingdom.....	5,616		Mafia.....	6,283	1,640
India and Burma.....	34,747	45,049	Italian East Africa.....	83	4,448
Ceylon.....	1,820		Madagascar and Comoro.....	1,450	
British East Africa.....	4,867	1,947	German East Africa.....	145,533	90,221
Total.....	47,050	46,996	Total.....	174,657	101,876
Petrol and petroleum:			Tortoise shells:		
British East Africa.....	5,490	6,439	United Kingdom.....	488	
Mafia.....	3,441	2,404	India and Burma.....	5,124	5,055
Italian East Africa.....	10		British East Africa.....	783	
Madagascar and Comoro.....	678	2,073	Total.....	6,393	5,055
German East Africa.....	151,129	149,742	Tobacco:		
Portuguese East Africa.....		496	European—		
Other ports of Africa.....	238	827	India and Burma.....	12,269	15,356
Ports of Asia.....		58	Other ports of Asia.....		51
Total.....	169,984	162,039	British East Africa.....	41,873	21,835
Piece goods:			Mafia.....	5,183	8,283
India and Burma.....	17,680	25,758	Italian East Africa.....	14,050	
Other ports of Asia.....	27,917	25,564	Portuguese East Africa.....	944	569
British East Africa.....	224,565	201,965	German East Africa.....	157,407	277,298
Mafia.....	34,718	16,454	Other ports of Africa.....		171
Italian East Africa.....	6,103	19,622	Total.....	231,656	326,406
Portuguese East Africa.....	54,222	417,409	Native—		
British South Africa.....	2,175	46,363	India and Burma.....		487
Madagascar and Comoro.....	411,428	601,621	British East Africa.....		2,065
German East Africa.....	1,789,568	1,919,537	Mafia.....		696
Other ports of Africa.....	4,725	3,168	Italian East Africa.....		7,251
Total.....	2,573,001	3,277,461	German East Africa.....		369
Rhinoceros horns:			Total.....		10,623
United Kingdom.....		4,867	Wax:		
India and Burma.....	4,156	9,497	United Kingdom.....	29,399	
Total.....	4,156	14,274	India and Burma.....	1,961	1,786
Rubber:			British East Africa.....	1,947	4,380
United Kingdom.....	2,978		Portuguese East Africa.....	341	2,532
British East Africa.....	3,006	51	British South Africa.....	13,821	44,144
British South Africa.....	278	5,416	Total.....	47,469	53,162
India and Burma.....		813	All other exports:		
Total.....	6,862	6,283	United Kingdom.....	6,599	18,754
Sesamum:			France.....	443	113,136
British East Africa.....	4,004	8,424	Italy.....	2,793	
German East Africa.....	530	136	India and Burma.....	94,629	664,880
France.....		3,728	Other ports of Asia.....	31,185	24,900
India and Burma.....		22,235	British East Africa.....	437,678	219,727
Other ports of Asia.....		31,223	Mafia.....	35,817	15,816
Total.....	5,134	65,746	Italian East Africa.....	8,088	5,275
Sesamum oil:			Portuguese East Africa.....	11,662	18,751
Ports of Asia.....	155	136	Madagascar and Comoro.....	76,195	122,280
Mafia.....	499	535	British South Africa.....	35,594	54,451
Italian East Africa.....	19		Mauritius.....	34,669	13,215
Madagascar and Comoro.....	2,166	6,127	German East Africa.....	897,080	956,374
German East Africa.....	10,118	1,494	Other ports of Africa.....	4,861	2,408
			Total.....	1,677,223	2,246,225
			Grand total.....	8,997,246	10,383,149

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT TO **COMMERCE REPORTS**



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
 ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 69a

August 16, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
General conditions.....	1	Gold mining.....	21
Foreign trade returns.....	2	Diamond mining.....	23
Leading articles of import.....	4	Progress of coal industry.....	24
Ratio of import trade.....	11	Crop yields.....	25
Imports of Government stores.....	11	Record sugar crop.....	25
Export trade by articles.....	12	Expansion of cotton-growing industry.....	26
Ratio of export trade.....	14	Tobacco production.....	26
Declared exports to United States.....	15	Increase in live stock.....	28
Trade with other South African terri- tories.....	16	Wool production.....	28
Imperial tariff preference act.....	17	Dairy farming.....	29
Shipping movement.....	17	Trade in Agricultural Implements.....	30
Banking situation.....	19	Irrigation projects.....	31
Government finances.....	20	Industrial development.....	32
Mineral production.....	20	Railway returns.....	34
		Parcel-post agreements.....	35

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

By Vice Consul Charles J. Pissar, Cape Town, May 10, 1920.

The year 1919 was one of undiminished prosperity for the Union of South Africa. Highly remunerative prices ruled for all classes of produce, and these to a large extent, if not wholly, counter-balanced the losses suffered by the farmers through the severe drought experienced during the latter part of the year. The high prices and universal demand for raw materials stimulated production, and South Africa was greatly benefited by the marked appreciation in values.

The difficulty experienced during the latter part of the war period in obtaining urgently needed supplies from foreign countries caused a widespread development in industrial lines in South Africa. During 1919 these industries continued to be active, many of them enlarging their plants and increasing their output, while new ones were continually springing up.

While trade can not be said to have fully recovered from the disorganization caused by the influenza epidemic in the latter part of 1918 and the uncertainty which prevailed consequent upon the signing of the armistice until several months of the year had passed, business since then has been buoyant under the stimulus of advancing prices, which toward the end of the year showed no signs of any slackening in their upward trend. Prices of foodstuffs, clothing, and other necessities increased during the last three months of the year more than during any one year during the war period. Money was plentiful and the demand was well maintained.

The clearing-house returns bear further evidence to the increased activity in business conditions in South Africa throughout the year. The banks accumulated large deposits, of which, however, 37 per cent lay idle at the close of the year. Building activity went on during the year, notwithstanding the increased cost of all materials and the higher wages as compared with pre-war times.

Area and Climate.

The total area of the Union of South Africa is 467,701 square miles, or about one-sixth the size of the United States. The country is divided into four Provinces, of which the Cape of Good Hope is the largest with an area of 276,775 square miles; Natal covers 34,600 square miles; Transvaal, 108,000 square miles; and the Orange Free State, 48,326 square miles.

The climate is generally cooler than that usually found at a similar latitude in northern hemispheres. In the different parts of the Union there is a great variation in rainfall. The average annual rainfall in inches at the principal centers is: Cape Town, 21; Port Elizabeth, 21; Durban, 39; Cradock, 15; Queenstown, 23; Kimberly, 18; Johannesburg, 28; Pretoria, 29.

Foreign Trade Returns.

The total foreign trade of the Union of South Africa for 1919 was the largest since the formation of the Union in 1910. This trade in 1919 was valued at \$672,942,373, as compared with \$575,198,034 for the year 1918, and \$532,671,000 for the pre-war year of 1913.

In 1919 the exports, including raw gold, were valued at \$425,766,974, and the imports at \$247,175,399. The excess of exports over imports amounted to \$178,591,575. In 1918 the exports, including gold, amounted to \$334,368,731, and the imports, \$240,829,303, leaving a favorable balance of \$93,539,428.

The values of the imports of merchandise (not including Government stores) into and the exports from the Union of South Africa during 1918 and 1919 are shown by countries of origin and destination, respectively, in the following table:

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
BRITISH EMPIRE.				
United Kingdom.....	\$124,385,406	\$108,354,727	\$79,848,694	\$144,876,311
Aden.....			1,002,903	1,345,451
Australia.....	5,725,165	7,849,611	1,100,037	1,704,820
British East Africa.....	676,526	461,835	1,920,195	1,130,391
British West Africa.....	448,570	2,477	312,969	122,572
Canada.....	4,582,399	7,862,196	1,129,043	265,980
Ceylon.....	1,263,387	1,341,998	863,088	946,846
Egypt.....	61,100	98,304	1,185,979	4,423,980
Falkland Islands.....			69,026	250,965
India.....	16,317,929	12,426,816	433,830	616,676
Mauritius.....	641,963	164,630	1,237,887	1,715,665
New Zealand.....	2,248	16,803	147,844	196,621
Rhodesia.....	2,186,825	3,304,125	16,663,000	10,688,184
Southwest Africa.....	226,321	2,178,357	5,019,969	5,524,041
St. Helena.....	2,272	865	189,983	309,160
Straits Settlements.....	206,217	77,860	1,479,204	1,196,217
West Indies, British.....	252,153	51,096		
Zanzibar.....	1,438,961	678,205	464,063	262,062
Other British possessions.....	249,405	1,208,301	90,437	41,921
Total, British Empire.....	159,415,897	140,998,228	103,919,250	175,437,796

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
United States.....	\$31,937,899	\$54,891,224	\$29,628,790	\$38,742,766
Argentina.....	3,036,170	778,231	1,384,232	1,062,578
Brazil.....	3,828,982	3,089,215	58,544	73,455
Chile.....	804,510	1,428,551	12,925	.....
Cuba.....	140,885	171,247	.....	.....
China.....	499,118	366,944	822	6,010
Japan.....	12,961,538	8,537,145	13,843,840	18,393,487
Siam.....	50,685	325,690	.....	.....
Belgium.....	21,130	104,328	.....	5,944,128
Belgian Kongo.....	20,975	71,099	2,495,595	1,976,863
Denmark.....	93,388	88,157	.....	.....
France.....	2,300,954	2,998,322	1,150,426	4,791,721
Madagascar.....	623,637	270,154	738,652	630,985
Germany.....	94,799	145,488	.....	1,401,970
Greece.....	9,703	20,872	152,648	48,825
Italy.....	639,575	512,564	357,201	27,909
Netherlands.....	1,776,350	975,684	.....	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	1,522,173	2,415,560	62,642	52,315
Norway.....	1,245,381	1,354,941	.....	13,163
Portugal.....	332,669	263,798	87,548	144,121
Madeira.....	10,332	30,941	12,843	76,228
Portuguese East Africa.....	1,219,808	905,174	4,805,849	3,091,468
Portuguese West Africa.....	70,964	30,990	473,642	513,352
Russia.....	121,356	14,234	.....	.....
Spain.....	447,888	260,231	.....	.....
Sweden.....	4,718,485	4,169,520	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	2,422,793	1,678,850	.....	.....
Turkish Empire.....	58,802	104,474	.....	138,320
All other countries.....	172,548	337,960	617,465	392,625
Total, foreign countries.....	71,243,497	86,329,578	55,881,664	77,522,269

Invisible Exports and Imports Change Trade Balance.

Though the trade balance for 1919, on account of merchandise, amounts to nearly \$200,000,000, this is less favorable when the invisible imports and exports are taken into account. In addition to the visible exports of \$425,766,974 in 1919 the Imperial Government's expenditures in South Africa are estimated at \$23,846,000, while income from other sources is placed at \$4,867,000, or a total income from visible and invisible exports of \$454,479,974. Adding to the visible imports of \$247,175,399 the sum of \$29,199,000 as the country's outlay for freights and marine insurance, \$25,306,000 for interest on Government loans held abroad, \$43,799,500 for dividend payments on foreign capital invested in South Africa, and \$26,999,000 for items such as insurance premiums, repayment of loans contracted abroad, and the expenditures of nationals in foreign travel, the sum of \$372,478,899 representing visible and invisible imports is arrived at, leaving a net balance in favor of South Africa of \$82,001,075.

The figures given for the invisible imports and exports are only estimates, but it is believed by some authorities that those for other imports are low, and if absolutely true figures were obtainable the balance now shown in favor of South Africa would be considerably less.

Publication of the figures of the exports of raw gold, which was suspended during the war period, has again been resumed and shows that the total exports of this commodity during 1919 were valued at \$172,228,399 as compared with \$174,021,188 in 1918, and \$182,929,000 for 1913.

Leading Articles of Import.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles imported into the Union of South Africa, except Government stores, during 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
Aeroplanes.....			301,917
Animals, living.....	\$1,276,897	\$393,738	2,117,657
Antifriction grease.....	220,263	274,609	270,366
Apparel and slops.....	13,135,398	14,348,019	15,174,920
Arms and ammunition.....	1,308,637	1,571,708	1,302,067
Asbestos manufactures.....	41,098	16,566	120,441
Assay apparatus.....		77,475	39,336
Bags (not leather).....	2,362,914	6,561,009	6,470,960
Binding twine.....	82,965	765,398	121,614
Brass.....	200,130	185,774	272,923
Brush ware.....	303,407	375,000	405,511
Canvas and duck.....	245,140	1,037,995	926,304
Cement.....	611,310	4,292	86,440
Clocks and watches.....	440,871	561,058	576,709
Coal, coke, and patent fuel.....	311,149	4,005	4,506
Confectionery, fancy.....	65,493	80,899	79,608
Copper.....	94,730	78,910	128,947
Copra.....		751,215	217,265
Cordage and rope.....	264,359	293,976	532,012
Corks and bungs.....		363,153	266,626
Cotton manufactures:			
Blankets and rugs.....	1,708,704	7,216,874	3,904,686
Piece goods.....	8,709,229	41,786,009	16,925,314
Shawls.....	391,242	714,027	423,671
Underclothing and hosiery.....	3,499,032	8,022,630	5,307,620
Waste.....	145,119	662,997	196,446
Wick.....	38,265	103,107	93,812
Other.....	1,496,887	3,958,786	1,990,233
Drugs and chemicals (including apothecary ware).....	4,664,182	6,103,676	6,194,113
Dyestuffs and tanning substances.....	38,265	196,154	348,208
Earthenware and chinaware.....	817,149	904,823	990,169
Electrical fittings.....	1,219,881	1,383,765	3,362,703
Electrical material, cable, and wire.....	1,383,629	441,022	1,326,561
Enameled ware.....	337,131	193,764	398,201
Felt.....		123,769	195,656
Food and drink, articles of:			
Baking powder.....	227,582	373,139	238,572
Biscuits.....	293,907	17,651	34,645
Butter and substitutes.....	917,194	997,277	351,702
Cheese.....	814,847	76,555	9,913
Chicory and substitutes.....	110,809	13,300	32,326
Cocoa and chocolate (unsweetened).....	227,923	105,452	414,227
Coffee.....	3,340,467	4,146,292	3,399,414
Confectionery, jams, etc.....	1,567,175	327,408	1,067,246
Confectioners' requisites.....		201,692	262,430
Corn, flour, and grain.....	10,215,650	3,430,629	3,080,464
Dripping and fats.....	68,474	63,352	150,186
Extracts and essences.....	220,331	226,599	838,016
Farinaceous preparations.....	546,391	211,440	432,536
Fish.....	1,380,266	336,415	1,442,557
Fruits and nuts.....	366,443	481,180	596,908
Lard and substitutes.....	760,301	5,800	12,964
Meat, fresh and preserved.....	1,284,157	456,692	493,424
Milk, condensed.....	2,252,377	665,451	1,657,034
Oil, salad.....	219,611	168,916	483,880
Pickles and sauces.....	226,866	255,374	315,802
Rice.....	3,156,020	3,195,648	1,646,391
Spices.....	146,876	940,632	632,072
Spirits, potable.....	1,704,876	2,003,553	1,476,134
Sugar.....	1,670,047	1,447,662	176,986
Sugar products.....	730,136	158,862	181,544
Tea.....	1,444,178	2,298,371	2,061,731
Vegetables (prepared).....	224,608	50,890	120,626
Wines and spirits.....	341,010	270,134	357,254
Other.....	124,714	230,925	167,821
Footwear, not leather.....		237,461	333,983
Furniture.....	3,017,367	2,056,617	2,453,110
Furs.....	29,681	96,980	147,024
Glass and glassware.....	1,313,371	1,356,464	1,896,696
Glycerin.....	2,739,907	2,062,822	676,666
Haberdashery and millinery.....	6,325,912	6,846,066	5,984,990
Hardware and cutlery.....	7,022,383	5,536,578	6,943,627
Hats and caps.....	1,233,264	1,263,657	1,830,830
Hides and skins.....	62,306	365,216	697,994
Hose, conveying.....	326,186	276,188	366,238
Implements, agricultural and dairy, n. e. s.....	1,979,069	2,409,672	5,985,148
India rubber, and manufactures of.....	172,251	2,112,718	2,838,670
Instruments, musical.....	882,374	391,077	652,383

Articles.	1913	1918	1919
Iron and steel manufactures:			
Bar, bolt, and rod	\$1,263,856	\$2,008,507	\$2,289,197
Girders, beams, and joists	366,564	36,956	245,199
Hoop	103,110	143,303	241,680
Pigs and ingots	37,476	60,344	60,320
Pipes and fittings	1,903,131	1,706,385	3,180,574
Plate and sheet	380,832	2,468,785	3,972,003
Jewelry	775,456	470,780	610,877
Jute and hessian	180,493	689,603	286,987
Lamps and lamp ware	283,867	156,730	272,076
Lead	196,718	124,669	145,970
Leather and leather goods:			
Bags and trunks		(a)	120,091
Boots and shoes	6,118,514	7,546,603	7,483,805
Saddlery and harness	343,925	95,573	101,335
Unmanufactured	1,045,130	760,337	936,329
Other manufactures	627,521	487,059	276,685
Linen manufactures	267,512	243,242	201,687
Machinery (except locomotives):			
Agricultural	1,100,394	413,244	(b)
Bands and belting	686,832	1,002,666	1,210,459
Electrical, n. e. s.	2,410,367	614,751	1,425,159
Engines, traction, and steam roller	84,316	17,943	282,903
Manufacturing	1,549,017	977,242	2,386,599
Mining	5,027,240	2,863,837	3,791,724
Packing, engine	177,072	279,420	294,487
Printing and bookbinding	223,206	29,300	137,050
Pumps	563,847	296,735	705,939
Sawing	36,688	34,241	107,803
Windmills	403,569	147,216	347,093
Other	3,893,905	1,892,823	2,579,328
Manures and fertilizers	914,972	569,979	267,618
Metal composition		102,673	117,959
Motion-picture machinery	(c)	31,686	14,940
Motion-picture films:			
Exposed	(c)	1,272,220	188,051
Unexposed	(c)		14,853
Nitrates	1,148,415	1,233,531	1,485,027
Oilman's stores	949,823	1,375,813	2,265,918
Oils:			
Mineral—			
Lubricating	770,411	1,307,015	1,265,918
Motor spirits, gasoline	1,180,744	2,466,006	4,128,997
Kerosene	1,401,825	1,216,912	2,069,017
Vegetable—			
Castor	96,250	95,276	207,965
Coconut	172,161	192,640	169,624
Essential and perfumed	112,742	185,457	167,062
Linseed	211,229	705,778	429,853
Palm	63,766	437,484	2,633
Paints and colors	974,929	1,036,696	2,263,589
Paper	1,656,804	4,500,588	4,957,698
Perfumery	433,774	1,034,151	1,226,334
Photographs, etc	449,260	93,388	160,463
Photographic materials	266,577	309,217	303,727
Plate, silver, and plated ware	721,103	457,305	754,346
Plumbago	2,925	486,327	10,701
Printers' and bookbinders' materials	261,400	119,983	191,852
Quicksilver	116,856	311,076	131,191
Railway material	1,173,447	394,454	202,894
Saddlers' and shoemakers' materials, not leather	145,574	430,452	855,453
Seeds	240,842	198,597	135,259
Sheep and cattle dip	524,958	352,690	760,867
Silk manufactures	514,831	2,587,791	2,181,598
Soap	458,848	343,643	338,061
Sporting goods	448,102	245,074	515,361
Stationery and books	3,845,050	5,315,950	5,651,067
Sulphur	162,483	471,967	196,331
Surgical and dental appliances	189,939	538,478	441,698
Tallow and grease, n. e. s.	534,711	420,262	268,529
Tar, etc.	155,584	91,578	297,080
Tin and tinware	534,021	131,814	270,363
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	929,039	541,568	774,947
Tobaccoists' wares	274,572	507,148	879,245
Toys and fancy goods	616,916	951,668	921,948
Tramway material	325,899	39,584	199,229
Vehicles:			
Bicycles and tricycles	1,149,832	429,824	549,252
Motor cycles and parts	1,094,447	471,111	898,346
Motor cars and parts	5,392,243	2,500,227	5,370,383
Motor trucks		41,472	273,224
Other	217,863	176,170	2,089,798
Wax	1,478,188	2,655,799	1,777,158

• With Other manufactures.

• With Implements.

• With Photographic materials.

Articles.	1918	1918	1919
Wood and timber:			
Manufactured.....	\$1,256,649	\$965,302	\$1,188,685
Unmanufactured.....	4,773,223	4,304,106	4,583,956
Woollen manufactures:			
Blankets and rugs.....	1,421,762	1,956,844	1,080,671
Cloth and piece goods.....	1,467,652	4,158,760	2,057,974
Hosiery and underclothing.....	452,521	866,944	279,002
Shawls and shawling.....	804,618	334,302	350,085
Other.....	114,301	250,678	226,089
Zinc and zinc ware.....	626,294	1,165,377	655,696
Imports from Northern and Southern Rhodesia.....	573,066	2,186,825	3,394,126
All other articles.....	9,318,954	3,334,362	6,577,912
Total merchandise.....	187,489,000	230,639,294	227,337,616
Imports of Government stores.....	16,071,000	10,169,909	19,247,563
Specie.....	4,712,000		
Grand total.....	208,272,000	240,809,203	247,175,280

Imports by Principal Countries of Origin.

The following table shows the value of the chief articles imported into British South Africa in 1918 and 1919 and the principal countries of origin:

Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.
Animals.....	\$2,117,687	Copper and manufactures of.....	922,947
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	1,583,116	United States.....	68,480
United Kingdom.....	240,467	United Kingdom.....	20,050
Artificial greases.....	270,205	Japan.....	22,242
United States.....	189,924	Cordage and rope, n. e. s.....	828,012
United Kingdom.....	77,771	Australia.....	290,886
Apparel and slops.....	15,174,920	United Kingdom.....	187,866
United Kingdom.....	13,989,304	United States.....	45,554
United States.....	628,104	Cerks and bones.....	266,626
Japan.....	147,970	United Kingdom.....	123,467
Arms and ammunition.....	1,302,037	Canada.....	94,944
United Kingdom.....	821,742	United States.....	7,038
United States.....	446,165	Cotton manufactures:	
Bags and sacks, not leather.....	6,474,866	Piece goods.....	16,925,814
India.....	6,086,238	United Kingdom.....	14,173,720
United Kingdom.....	287,202	United States.....	1,324,573
United States.....	10,228	Japan.....	885,863
Binding twine.....	121,614	Blankets and rugs.....	3,094,685
Australia.....	116,227	Japan.....	2,079,482
United States.....	2,266	United Kingdom.....	1,352,294
Boots and shoes:		India.....	225,893
Leather.....	7,462,806	United States.....	25,711
United States.....	4,240,368	Canvas and duck.....	625,294
United Kingdom.....	2,242,646	United Kingdom.....	295,486
Switzerland.....	394,688	Japan.....	306,326
Argentina.....	179,606	United States.....	122,188
Rubber.....	266,691	Hosiery and underwear.....	6,807,686
United States.....	904,912	United Kingdom.....	3,676,788
United Kingdom.....	67,017	United States.....	1,286,886
Brass, and manufactures of.....	272,983	Japan.....	645,270
United Kingdom.....	123,069	Drugs and chemicals and apothecary ware.....	5,194,113
Japan.....	71,829	United Kingdom.....	4,028,594
United States.....	61,404	United States.....	935,714
Brush ware.....	406,611	Canada.....	266,353
United Kingdom.....	271,676	Australia.....	141,685
Japan.....	67,314	France.....	43,339
United States.....	27,798	Japan.....	25,072
Carpets, curtains, and floor coverings.....	1,106,087	Dyestuffs and tanning materials.....	268,288
United Kingdom.....	688,207	United Kingdom.....	144,281
India.....	940,462	United States.....	140,980
United States.....	175,768	Earthenware and chinaware.....	689,257
Japan.....	90,684	United Kingdom.....	771,608
Cement, building.....	86,449	Japan.....	49,260
Canada.....	41,690	United States.....	7,951
United Kingdom.....	8,874	Electrical machinery and material.....	4,028,284
United States.....	879	United Kingdom.....	2,942,714
Clocks and watches.....	576,769	United States.....	2,082,572
United States.....	292,606	Japan.....	331,806
Switzerland.....	222,448	Enamelled ware.....	386,204
Confectionery, fancy.....	29,698	United States.....	186,004
United Kingdom.....	48,695	United Kingdom.....	100,780
United States.....	29,369	Japan.....	55,238

Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.
Food and drink, articles of:		Food and drink, articles of—Contd.	
Baking powder.....	\$238,872	Wines—Continued.....	
United States.....	230,258	United Kingdom.....	\$28,498
United Kingdom.....	8,475	Spain.....	23,276
Butter and substitutes.....	351,702	Furs.....	147,066
India.....	168,747	United Kingdom.....	137,021
Australia.....	143,513	United States.....	1,961
Cocoa and chocolate.....	414,227	Glass and glassware.....	1,568,636
United Kingdom.....	209,779	United Kingdom.....	656,646
United States.....	98,016	United States.....	465,514
Netherlands.....	84,224	Japan.....	226,544
Coffee.....	3,357,885	Sweden.....	133,775
Brazil.....	2,996,479	Glycerin.....	676,665
British East Africa.....	304,764	United Kingdom.....	462,983
Confectionery, n. e. s., jams, and jellies.....	1,067,346	Australia.....	119,380
United Kingdom.....	683,933	France.....	71,342
United States.....	225,985	United States.....	8,287
Australia.....	77,450	Haberdashery and millinery.....	5,884,860
Corn, grain, etc.....	1,749,034	United Kingdom.....	3,935,509
Australia.....	1,248,189	France.....	448,523
Argentina.....	178,527	Japan.....	372,296
Portuguese East Africa.....	151,644	United States.....	342,519
Extracts and essences.....	72,024	Italy.....	71,065
United Kingdom.....	383,616	Hardware and cutlery.....	6,845,627
United States.....	335,930	United Kingdom.....	3,406,252
France.....	24,855	United States.....	2,043,100
United States.....	10,734	Canada.....	942,104
Farinaceous preparations.....	532,536	Japan.....	272,570
United Kingdom.....	213,046	Hats and caps.....	1,830,880
United States.....	175,535	United Kingdom.....	1,494,736
Canada.....	70,531	Japan.....	257,885
Fish, dried, cured, and canned.....	1,442,557	United States.....	23,028
United Kingdom.....	501,157	Hides and skins.....	697,934
United States.....	354,000	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	427,046
Norway.....	217,717	India.....	70,389
Portugal.....	134,607	Portuguese East Africa.....	59,157
Netherlands.....	106,523	Hops.....	182,960
Flour, wheat.....	2,240,430	United States.....	79,917
Australia.....	2,038,265	United Kingdom.....	56,212
Argentina.....	192,359	Australia.....	40,757
Fruits and nuts.....	595,903	Implements and tools:	
Australia.....	206,529	Dairy utensils.....	253,988
Turkey.....	93,864	Sweden.....	139,838
India.....	61,775	Denmark.....	39,823
Spain.....	50,728	United States.....	37,223
Portuguese East Africa.....	50,022	United Kingdom.....	26,945
Meats, canned.....	423,049	Hay presses.....	7,284
United States.....	267,751	United States.....	6,909
Australia.....	67,625	Plows, harrows, and parts.....	2,184,046
United Kingdom.....	43,624	United States.....	1,275,763
Milk, condensed.....	1,657,034	Canada.....	631,744
Australia.....	1,124,326	United Kingdom.....	260,408
United States.....	442,267	Reaping and mowing machines.....	102,504
Canada.....	74,906	United States.....	75,174
Oil, salad.....	433,806	Canada.....	14,550
United States.....	142,454	United Kingdom.....	12,550
Portuguese East Africa.....	121,049	Other agricultural machinery.....	1,092,850
India.....	100,796	United Kingdom.....	520,058
Pickles and sauces.....	315,802	United States.....	464,410
United Kingdom.....	241,476	Canada.....	95,382
Australia.....	42,255	Mechanics' tools.....	1,242,719
United States.....	28,591	United States.....	844,723
Rice.....	1,854,331	United Kingdom.....	348,898
India.....	1,455,029	Pickaxes.....	153,547
Siam.....	206,938	United Kingdom.....	96,736
Madagascar.....	125,356	Canada.....	36,975
Spices.....	533,072	United States.....	18,891
Zanzibar.....	388,556	Shovels.....	549,252
Straits Settlements.....	25,875	Canada.....	337,700
Spirits, potable.....	1,478,194	United Kingdom.....	173,524
United Kingdom.....	1,247,814	United States.....	38,025
France.....	125,817	All other implements and tools.....	307,062
Sugar.....	176,995	United States.....	160,278
Portuguese East Africa.....	167,826	United Kingdom.....	68,880
Tea.....	2,051,721	Canada.....	64,438
Ceylon.....	1,107,426	Instruments:	
United Kingdom.....	878,700	Mathematical and scientific.....	77,479
Vegetables, canned.....	120,825	United States.....	55,439
United States.....	68,491	United States.....	17,422
Canada.....	11,690	Musical, including pianos.....	652,383
Wines.....	357,254	United Kingdom.....	264,446
France.....	237,938	United States.....	255,700
Portugal.....	41,871	Japan.....	77,840

Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.
Instruments—Continued.		Lumber, and manufactures of:	
Surgical, dental, and optical.	\$223,869	Oak.	\$292,776
United States.	110,951	United States.	190,533
United Kingdom.	91,334	Pine.	2,905,673
Japan.	9,772	Sweden.	1,694,466
Iron and steel manufactures:		United States.	570,587
Bar, bolt, and rod.	2,289,197	Norway.	228,604
United Kingdom.	977,186	Canada.	225,354
United States.	843,301	Spruce.	196,135
Canada.	382,366	Canada.	195,230
Chains for hauling.	161,290	Teak.	384,432
United Kingdom.	131,308	India.	289,439
United States.	14,707	Siam.	114,852
Girders, beams, joints, etc.	245,190	United States.	10,080
United Kingdom.	189,470	Boxes, empty, and parts.	638,706
United States.	56,339	Sweden.	336,864
Hoop.	241,640	United Kingdom.	42,270
United States.	190,217	Canada.	27,066
United Kingdom.	49,775	United States.	1,630
Pipe and ingots.	60,320	Casks, empty.	86,221
United Kingdom.	60,320	United Kingdom.	47,438
Pipes and piping, cast iron and steel.	1,476,447	France.	11,066
United Kingdom.	1,435,540	Flooring and ceiling.	993,617
United States.	28,376	Sweden.	712,120
Pipes and piping, wrought iron and steel.	1,310,154	Norway.	234,831
United Kingdom.	779,214	Handles for picks.	101,822
United States.	367,049	United States.	58,641
Canada.	173,851	United Kingdom.	21,823
Pipe fittings.	263,973	Canada.	19,821
United Kingdom.	313,768	Staves.	48,308
United States.	66,953	United States.	32,357
Plate, rolled.	511,041	United Kingdom.	14,850
United States.	320,931	Other manufactures.	219,816
United Kingdom.	190,110	United States.	163,179
Plate and sheet, galvanized, not corrugated.	483,360	Canada.	105,909
United States.	270,237	Machinery:	
United Kingdom.	213,123	Battery cloth.	173,143
Plate and sheet, galvanized and corrugated.	1,908,263	United Kingdom.	120,533
United Kingdom.	1,478,019	United States.	37,969
United States.	520,131	Belting, leather.	265,615
Plate, tinned.	782,864	United Kingdom.	198,171
United Kingdom.	601,601	United States.	139,134
United States.	181,262	Belting, other.	844,844
Sheet, rolled, other.	196,475	United Kingdom.	466,250
United States.	128,665	United States.	376,706
United Kingdom.	67,810	Boilers.	306,414
Jewelry.	610,877	United Kingdom.	266,094
United Kingdom.	516,394	United States.	32,930
United States.	58,458	Cranes.	53,205
Switzerland.	22,176	United Kingdom.	37,691
Jute and hessian.	286,987	United States.	15,514
India.	246,172	Elevators.	46,918
United Kingdom.	27,077	United Kingdom.	32,406
Lamps and lamp ware.	272,076	United States.	14,439
United States.	176,887	Engines, traction, and steam rollers.	289,903
United Kingdom.	51,376	United States.	225,548
Japan.	20,532	Canada.	29,423
Lead, pig, sheet, foil, etc.	145,970	United Kingdom.	27,612
United States.	64,150	Engines, fire, and appliances.	44,212
Australia.	46,638	United Kingdom.	24,123
United Kingdom.	34,688	United States.	20,089
Leather, and manufactures of:		Engine, oil, gasoline, and spirit.	128,073
Piece.	936,329	United States.	68,739
Australia.	561,453	United Kingdom.	37,905
United States.	202,845	Sweden.	18,575
United Kingdom.	97,223	Engines, other.	173,169
Argentina.	24,785	United Kingdom.	136,565
Bags and trunks.	126,091	United States.	37,379
United Kingdom.	87,349	Machine tools.	60,533
United States.	28,221	United States.	46,353
Saddlery and harness.	101,335	United Kingdom.	21,563
United Kingdom.	88,064	Manufacturing, n. e. s.	2,386,599
United States.	20,167	United Kingdom.	1,541,937
Other, n. e. s.	276,685	United States.	708,055
United Kingdom.	196,577	Milling.	153,757
United States.	47,984	United Kingdom.	110,207
Japan.	14,040	Switzerland.	23,306
Linon manufactures.	201,687	United States.	19,378
United Kingdom.	182,669	Mining.	3,791,734
United States.	6,540	United States.	1,973,478
		United Kingdom.	1,476,263
		Packing, machine.	264,487
		United Kingdom.	205,337
		United States.	52,935

Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.
Machinery—Continued.		Paper:	
Printing and bookbinding.....	\$137,050	Bags.....	\$467,072
United States.....	73,343	United States.....	255,005
United Kingdom.....	63,245	United Kingdom.....	180,800
Pumps.....	705,939	Wall paper.....	172,366
United Kingdom.....	330,805	United Kingdom.....	118,358
United States.....	199,429	Canada.....	32,532
Switzerland.....	171,773	United States.....	6,054
Sawing.....	107,803	Printing.....	2,471,982
United States.....	58,924	United States.....	959,479
United Kingdom.....	31,027	Canada.....	747,382
Sweden.....	14,385	Norway.....	301,689
Windmills.....	347,093	United Kingdom.....	281,366
United States.....	309,753	Sweden.....	178,980
United Kingdom.....	29,661	Wrapping.....	1,576,911
Wool presses.....	21,364	Canada.....	536,240
United Kingdom.....	19,320	United States.....	344,855
United States.....	1,392	Sweden.....	299,640
Other, n.e.s.....	1,461,398	Norway.....	237,242
United Kingdom.....	788,115	United Kingdom.....	454,643
United States.....	578,315	Other, not including stationery.....	269,417
Sweden.....	54,694	United States.....	104,041
Canada.....	33,151	United Kingdom.....	59,089
Manures and fertilizers.....	257,618	Sweden.....	47,828
Egypt.....	48,665	Perfumery.....	1,226,334
United Kingdom.....	38,343	United Kingdom.....	555,355
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	34,795	United States.....	512,082
Metal composition.....	117,959	France.....	150,823
United Kingdom.....	82,696	Phonographs.....	160,463
United States.....	33,934	United Kingdom.....	112,221
Moving picture films, exposed.....	188,051	United States.....	26,926
United States.....	109,394	Japan.....	17,500
United Kingdom.....	77,363	Photographic material and apparatus.....	303,727
Nitrates.....	1,485,027	United Kingdom.....	189,769
Chile.....	1,428,259	United States.....	66,817
United Kingdom.....	37,998	Canada.....	44,407
Norway.....	18,770	Plate, silver, and plated ware.....	754,346
Oilman's stores:		United Kingdom.....	662,189
Blackening and boot polish.....	514,934	Japan.....	72,866
United Kingdom.....	414,986	United States.....	17,956
United States.....	98,313	Printers' and bookbinders' materials.....	191,852
Glue.....	51,013	United Kingdom.....	138,822
United States.....	30,367	United States.....	46,616
United Kingdom.....	17,359	Quicksilver.....	131,191
Metal polish.....	174,289	Spain.....	95,554
United Kingdom.....	167,359	Italy.....	34,469
United States.....	6,706	United States.....	1,095
Resin and rosin.....	206,189	Railway material, not for Government use.....	202,894
United States.....	148,049	United Kingdom.....	144,467
France.....	42,874	United States.....	32,464
Starch.....	245,880	Australia.....	15,519
United States.....	117,511	Rubber tires.....	2,343,248
United Kingdom.....	71,426	United Kingdom.....	714,718
Australia.....	51,045	United States.....	400,702
Other.....	1,070,613	France.....	241,958
United Kingdom.....	458,730	Canada.....	78,316
United States.....	310,618	Italy.....	420,255
Oils, mineral:		Rubber, other manufactures of, n.e.s.....	222,618
Lubricating.....	1,265,918	United States.....	154,015
United States.....	1,211,301	Canada.....	23,021
United Kingdom.....	44,708	Saddlers' and shoemakers' materials, not leather.....	855,453
Gasoline, benzine, etc.....	4,128,997	United Kingdom.....	469,673
United States.....	2,133,955	United States.....	277,657
Dutch East Indies.....	1,986,004	Canada.....	87,450
Kerosene.....	2,069,017	Seeds, garden, vegetable, and field.....	135,259
United States.....	2,069,017	United Kingdom.....	91,422
Oils, vegetable:	1,023,245	United States.....	17,630
India.....	338,421	France.....	16,370
United Kingdom.....	288,204	Sheep and cattle dip.....	760,867
Mauritius.....	72,112	United Kingdom.....	678,443
United States.....	49,117	United States.....	82,389
Zanzibar.....	51,439	Silk manufactures:	
Paints and varnish:		Piece goods.....	1,806,539
Paints.....	1,967,059	Japan.....	979,363
United Kingdom.....	830,989	United Kingdom.....	379,884
United States.....	553,482	France.....	233,383
Canada.....	515,761	United States.....	100,443
Varnish.....	296,530		
United Kingdom.....	167,665		
United States.....	95,933		

Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.	Articles and principal countries of origin.	Value.
Silk manufactures—Continued.		Tobacco—Continued.	
Hosiery.....	\$155,128	Manufactured.....	\$597,758
United States.....	78,287	United Kingdom.....	242,917
Japan.....	58,174	Cuba.....	173,312
United Kingdom.....	18,297	Netherlands.....	72,691
Other.....	131,631	United States.....	21,116
Japan.....	73,981	Tobaccoists' wares	879,245
United Kingdom.....	51,375	France.....	343,335
Soap:		United Kingdom.....	157,587
Common.....	82,691	United States.....	18,443
Australia.....	33,403	Toys and fancy goods:	
United States.....	24,403	Toys.....	479,014
India.....	14,346	Japan.....	181,392
Toilet.....	250,168	United Kingdom.....	163,065
United Kingdom.....	136,452	United States.....	111,225
United States.....	106,873	Fancy goods.....	442,934
Sporting goods.....	515,362	United Kingdom.....	203,814
United Kingdom.....	485,944	Japan.....	122,008
United States.....	18,799	United States.....	75,732
Stationery and books:		Tramway material	199,229
Books, printed.....	1,442,927	United States.....	134,584
United Kingdom.....	1,245,395	United Kingdom.....	64,647
United States.....	101,379	Vehicles:	
Netherlands.....	86,677	Automobiles.....	5,370,383
Cardboard, millboard, and straw-board.....	707,048	United States.....	4,278,890
United States.....	263,822	Canada.....	1,016,412
United Kingdom.....	140,485	United Kingdom.....	78,886
Canada.....	125,668	Bicycles and parts.....	549,292
Sweden.....	74,385	United Kingdom.....	474,984
Cardboard boxes.....	222,057	United States.....	54,879
United Kingdom.....	115,565	Motor cycles and parts.....	696,246
United States.....	97,996	United States.....	590,217
Ink, printers'.....	158,434	United Kingdom.....	318,000
United States.....	80,136	Motor trucks and chassis.....	588,994
United Kingdom.....	74,181	United States.....	218,610
Ink, other kinds.....	90,405	Canada.....	198,567
United Kingdom.....	86,122	United Kingdom.....	186,807
United States.....	3,601	Carriages, and parts of.....	79,494
Printed matter, n. e. s.....	841,902	Canada.....	36,949
United Kingdom.....	731,313	United States.....	20,043
United States.....	88,843	Other.....	1,845,158
Twine.....	125,064	United States.....	1,256,139
United Kingdom.....	100,303	United Kingdom.....	307,330
Canada.....	15,232	Canada.....	173,465
United States.....	6,993	Wax, paraffin and stearin	1,694,465
Typewriters.....	216,992	India.....	940,126
United States.....	211,085	United States.....	387,797
United Kingdom.....	4,375	Dutch East Indies.....	269,666
Other.....	1,846,338	Wire:	
United Kingdom.....	861,074	Fencing.....	1,404,408
United States.....	662,609	United States.....	894,603
Sulphur.....	196,331	United Kingdom.....	364,554
United States.....	189,467	Canada.....	155,250
Surgical and dental appliances.....	441,698	Baling.....	236,447
United Kingdom.....	272,135	United States.....	122,247
United States.....	153,669	Canada.....	114,527
Tallow and grease, n. e. s.....	268,529	Rope.....	1,319,561
Australia.....	235,947	United Kingdom.....	1,255,861
Tar, pitch, and asphalt.....	297,080	United States.....	44,333
United Kingdom.....	223,076	Woolen manufactures:	
United States.....	39,654	Piece goods.....	2,057,974
Telegraph and telephone material	81,402	United Kingdom.....	2,033,206
United Kingdom.....	37,355	United States.....	15,265
United States.....	36,513	Blankets and rugs.....	1,950,671
Tents and tarpaulins.....	7,430	Japan.....	1,867,675
United Kingdom.....	176,574	France.....	74,297
United States.....	270,363	Shawls and shawling.....	59,113
Tin and tinware.....	240,088	United Kingdom.....	256,805
United Kingdom.....	240,088	Hosiery and underclothing.....	244,327
United States.....	20,306	United Kingdom.....	270,002
Tobacco:		United States.....	267,872
Raw.....	296,189	Other.....	2,037
United States.....	161,203	United Kingdom.....	215,045
Dutch East Indies.....	23,972	Zinc, and manufactures of.....	855,676
		United States.....	432,987
		Australia.....	407,842

Import Trade in Chief Items.

The most conspicuous increase in the import trade for 1919 is shown in the number and value of motor cars imported into South

Africa. These increased by over 4,000 in number, and by more than \$4,150,000 in value over 1918. The reason for this increase is that American manufacturers, following the signing of the armistice, were again able to exert their full capacity to the output of cars; the decontrol of exports and the increased availability of ships were also important factors. There were unusually heavy imports of manufacturing machinery, affecting a number of industries, both old and new, such as those engaged in the production of sugar, explosives, india rubber, glass bottles, boots and shoes, flour, and confectionery.

The marked decreases in the value of the imports of cotton goods and woolen manufactures, as shown in the above statement, are accounted for by the overstocking in the preceding year, and the consequent temporary cessation of new orders, and the difficulty in obtaining supplies on the renewal of orders at a later date, owing to the enormous demand for civilian clothing which followed demobilization.

Imports of foodstuffs into South Africa have declined constantly since 1913, although the exports have increased sixteenfold during the same period. In 1913, foodstuffs imported into South Africa were valued at \$36,908,947, or 19.6 per cent of all imports. In 1918 the value of these imports dropped to \$22,980,187, and in 1919 there was a slight increase, due largely to the increase in prices, to \$23,611,572, or 10.3 per cent of all imports. The most important decreases were shown in the imports of wheat which dropped from 5,741,379 bushels in 1913 to 807,136 bushels in 1919. Similarly, the imports of wheat flour dropped from 866,173 barrels in 1913 to 287,705 barrels in 1919. Other foodstuffs which are being rapidly replaced by domestic production are corn, sugar, dairy produce, bacon, ham, eggs, jams, and jellies.

Ratio of Trade Among Competing Countries.

The following table shows the percentage share of the principal foreign countries in the import trade of the Union of South Africa for 1910, 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Countries of origin.	1910	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	59.0	54.4	54.1	45.4
British possessions:				
Canada.....	1.9	2.2	1.9	3.4
India.....	2.3	2.8	7.0	5.4
Australia.....	4.7	5.2	2.4	3.4
Other.....	1.8	1.7	3.3	4.1
United States.....	7.8	9.5	13.8	24.1
Netherlands.....	1.6	2.2	.7	.4
Sweden.....	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.8
Japan.....	.2	.3	5.6	3.7
Germany.....	10.3	8.8	.....	.1

Imports of Government Stores.

The imports of stores for the use of the Government were valued at \$19,847,583 for 1919, as compared with \$10,169,909 for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the large importation by the Government of locomotives, rolling stock, and other railway materials, iron and steel manufactures, lumber, and a large number of aeroplanes and parts. Over 75 per cent of these imports came

from the United Kingdom, and about 20 per cent from the United States.

The value of the principal articles imported into the Union of South Africa for the use of the Government in 1918 and 1919 is given below:

Articles.	1918	1919	Articles.	1918	1919
Aeroplanes, etc.		\$218,600	Oils, mineral	\$66,100	\$218,873
Canvas and duck	\$343,000	1,111,700	Paints	43,800	65,200
Copper, manufactured	142,100	412,700	Paper	336,500	473,461
Cordage and rope, not wire	57,400	59,800	Railway material	4,746,800	11,168,751
Cotton manufactures	234,100	354,700	Stationery	467,200	626,100
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	146,000	64,200	Telegraph and telephone material	64,800	379,500
Electrical material and machinery	95,000	623,510	Tents and tarpaulins	6,800	73,300
Food and drink, articles of	59,700	1,700	Uniforms and appointments	958,000	346,900
Hardware and cutlery	84,200	387,800	Vehicles	15,900	69,600
Iron and steel manufactures	283,200	834,500	Wood	100,400	665,400
Leather, and manufactures of	62,300	56,900	Woolen manufactures	419,300	591,500
Machinery, not agricultural	126,000	409,200	All other articles	1,297,400	611,488
Metal composition	10,600	75,400			
Oilman's stores	3,300	53,500	Total	10,169,909	19,847,583

Export Trade by Articles.

The quantity and value of the leading products of the Union of South Africa exported in 1913, 1918, and 1919 were as follows:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aloes.....pounds..	702,956	\$38,947	539,677	\$31,326	1,202,982	\$65,886
Animals, living.....		185,443		265,151		229,633
Argol.....pounds..	209,133	21,924	588,194	58,857	379,630	38,864
Asbestos, raw.....do.	2,271,736	73,693	7,606,380	282,573	11,041,432	423,113
Bark, wattle.....do.	145,717,738	1,508,350	107,904,989	1,397,756	126,645,684	1,879,506
Bark, wattle, extract.....do.		177,952	8,339,459	607,763		1,051,585
Blasting compounds.....do.	1,057,450	156,074	4,000,090	768,922	1,966,210	404,404
Burch leaves.....do.	163,512	156,074	89,675	72,477	149,105	180,083
Coal.....short tons.	2,307,782	6,762,965	1,208,386	5,027,405	1,092,010	4,519,989
Copper ore and regulus.....tons.	16,540	2,186,786	6,174	1,080,891	5,803	1,521,317
Diamonds, rough.....carat.	5,503,861	58,478,419	2,571,646	34,372,298	2,752,303	56,192,346
Feathers, ostrich.....pounds.	1,023,307	14,373,631	108,924	431,708	904,611	8,010,327
Fodder and forage.....cwt.	127,781	158,225	76,214	143,337	33,628	75,601
Food and drink, articles of:						
Ale, beer, and stout.....galls.	19,266	10,789	154,538	210,864	142,596	203,449
Butter.....pounds..	45,318	14,497	3,674,928	1,256,262	428,580	169,549
Coffee.....do.	36,087	7,251	1,458,434	196,932	45,561	14,040
Confectionery and jams, pounds.	491,541	38,947	3,681,880	497,176	8,950,031	1,048,702
Corn, grain, flour, etc.—						
Wheat flour.....barrels.	4,313	16,108	31,431	360,170	30,500	370,203
Malze and grain, meal, barrels.	25,279	94,264	870,862	3,223,238	1,891,160	9,083,297
Malze.....bushels.	409,728	317,145	9,098,140	7,786,066	4,400,000	5,574,129
Kafr corn.....do.	1,141	1,489	29,000	35,828	155,540	199,336
Oats.....do.	124,635	62,622	241,511	139,600	1,541,244	937,921
Eggs.....number.	1,479,920	41,633	1,713,828	59,080	7,132,481	299,076
Fish, dried and preserved, pounds.	4,600,412	502,851	6,029,076	920,717	5,984,221	1,115,222
Fruit.....						
Dried.....pounds..	11,585	1,771	4,114,138	459,650	6,330,762	726,169
Fresh.....do.		353,058		73,814		288,413
Meats—						
Fresh and frozen.....do.	192,269	27,311	18,712,447	2,265,007	44,670,930	5,278,746
Preserved and cured, pounds.	6,414	1,197	394,386	136,997	1,347,716	414,762
Spirits, potable.....gallons.	101,127	12,740	218,830	748,370	295,748	302,585
Sugar.....pounds..	356,182	15,149	5,342,243	341,463	38,046,725	2,080,442
Sugar products.....do.	11,689,190	74,720	756,102	10,312	8,917,253	275,439
Wine.....gallons.	55,469	56,038	452,428	247,082	402,656	547,547
Hair, angora.....pounds..	17,355,882	4,264,296	19,645,684	7,989,232	16,942,041	8,050,538

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides and skins:						
Cattle.....do.....	21, 279, 840	\$3, 868, 561	12, 956, 216	\$2, 725, 556	19, 586, 819	\$5, 107, 680
Goat.....do.....	9, 104, 691	1, 586, 168	5, 888, 351	1, 070, 032	11, 944, 565	5, 238, 997
Sheep.....do.....	32, 196, 400	4, 329, 292	25, 284, 318	6, 467, 726	39, 775, 368	13, 757, 853
Leather and leather goods.....		11, 110		339, 325		300, 618
Manures.....hundredweight.....	16, 657	32, 445	49, 221	339, 156	107, 236	621, 934
Oil, whale.....gallons.....	2, 177, 537	597, 081	561, 577	303, 260	453, 546	253, 511
Soap.....pounds.....	107, 838	6, 999	3, 214, 581	348, 640	890, 219	142, 330
Tin ore and concentrates.tons.....	2, 779	1, 854, 341	2, 214	1, 240, 310	1, 344	706, 016
Tobacco, and manufactures of, pounds.....	244, 234	75, 815	1, 892, 185	868, 256	1, 603, 664	667, 387
Wool:						
Scoured.....pounds.....	3, 729, 110	1, 237, 139	15, 242, 881	13, 588, 000	26, 476, 600	24, 038, 286
Unwashed.....do.....	173, 242, 755	26, 495, 776	100, 391, 617	33, 567, 000	158, 263, 204	63, 002, 536
Exports to Northern and Southern Rhodesia.....		2, 677, 037		4, 054, 486		4, 213, 809
All other articles.....		1, 585, 986		2, 760, 430		4, 584, 187
Total.....		134, 391, 000		140, 703, 911		234, 234, 975
Reexports.....		7, 079, 000		19, 643, 632		19, 303, 600
Specific.....		182, 929, 000		174, 021, 188		172, 228, 399
Grand total.....		324, 399, 000		334, 368, 731		425, 766, 974

Principal Exports According to Countries of Destination.

The following table shows the principal countries of destination for the chief exports shipped from the Union of South Africa in 1919:

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Angora hair.....	\$8, 050, 323	Fish, dried and preserved.....	\$1, 115, 222
United Kingdom.....	6, 566, 260	France.....	732, 593
United States.....	1, 470, 734	United Kingdom.....	214, 072
Asbestos.....	423, 113	Mauritius.....	125, 488
United Kingdom.....	213, 094	Fruit, dried.....	726, 169
Australia.....	105, 340	United Kingdom.....	674, 117
United States.....	57, 517	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	15, 410
Belgium.....	22, 785	Fruit, fresh.....	268, 413
Blasting compounds.....	401, 404	United Kingdom.....	225, 674
Australia.....	292, 588	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	23, 398
India.....	59, 371	Jams and jellies.....	1, 048, 702
Belgian Congo.....	29, 598	United Kingdom.....	873, 960
Coal.....	4, 519, 869	France.....	113, 341
Aden.....	1, 345, 451	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	31, 987
Ceylon.....	655, 897	Maize.....	5, 574, 128
Egypt.....	399, 656	United Kingdom.....	3, 889, 973
Argentina.....	271, 711	Australia.....	678, 025
Straits Settlements.....	232, 477	Netherlands.....	400, 046
Australia.....	206, 447	Mauritius.....	150, 355
India.....	190, 192	Belgium.....	125, 994
Mauritius.....	160, 482	Maize meal.....	8, 935, 770
Copper ore and regulus.....	1, 521, 317	United Kingdom.....	8, 474, 932
United Kingdom.....	1, 521, 317	Portuguese East Africa.....	302, 721
Cotton.....	93, 685	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	101, 353
United Kingdom.....	85, 306	Meats, fresh and frozen.....	5, 278, 746
France.....	7, 379	Egypt.....	3, 844, 039
Diamonds.....	56, 192, 346	United Kingdom.....	675, 879
United Kingdom.....	56, 139, 214	France.....	609, 544
United States.....	7, 491	Oats.....	937, 921
Feathers, ostrich.....	8, 010, 327	United Kingdom.....	786, 514
United Kingdom.....	5, 617, 673	Mauritius.....	62, 432
United States.....	2, 238, 050	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	60, 797
Food and drink, articles of:		Peas and beans.....	499, 512
Ale, beer, and stout.....	203, 449	United Kingdom.....	394, 410
Portuguese East Africa.....	70, 856	Netherlands.....	32, 289
British East Africa.....	60, 797	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	27, 306
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	42, 246	Portuguese East Africa.....	23, 632
Butter and substitutes.....	169, 519	Sugar.....	2, 099, 442
United Kingdom.....	112, 022	United Kingdom.....	1, 210, 563
Portuguese East Africa.....	41, 648	Argentina.....	335, 533
Belgian Congo.....	9, 860	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	213, 020
Cheese.....	391, 349	British East Africa.....	151, 027
United Kingdom.....	344, 537	Zanzibar.....	118, 689
Portuguese East Africa.....	17, 899		

Articles and countries of destination.	Value.	Articles and countries of destination.	Value.
Hides:		Wattle bark—Continued.	
Dry.....	\$3, 108, 749	Australia.....	\$174, 433
United Kingdom.....	2, 716, 247	Japan.....	172, 016
United States.....	180, 070	Netherlands.....	96, 276
Belgium.....	200, 490	India.....	81, 047
Wet.....	2, 088, 931	Belgium.....	57, 410
United Kingdom.....	2, 069, 245	Wattle bark extract.....	1, 061, 583
United States.....	11, 884	United Kingdom.....	894, 907
Skins:		Australia.....	34, 523
Sheep.....	13, 757, 853	United States.....	5, 300
United Kingdom.....	8, 369, 008	Whale oil.....	253, 511
United States.....	4, 622, 771	United Kingdom.....	253, 437
Belgium.....	475, 700	Wines.....	157, 547
Netherlands.....	273, 040	Mauritius.....	180, 330
Goat.....	5, 238, 996	New Zealand.....	145, 824
United Kingdom.....	2, 631, 302	Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	61, 215
United States.....	2, 554, 990	Wool:	
Tin ore and concentrates	706, 016	Uncleaned.....	63, 002, 536
Straits Settlements.....	683, 699	United Kingdom.....	25, 612, 390
United Kingdom.....	22, 317	United States.....	15, 869, 301
Tobacco and manufactures of	667, 387	Japan.....	15, 449, 930
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	241, 534	Belgium.....	3, 164, 222
Portuguese East Africa.....	121, 327	France.....	2, 702, 509
United Kingdom.....	118, 533	Scoured.....	24, 038, 286
Belgian Congo.....	87, 393	United States.....	10, 327, 411
Wattle bark	1, 878, 986	United Kingdom.....	8, 572, 968
United Kingdom.....	660, 209	Japan.....	2, 587, 343
United States.....	563, 840	Belgium.....	1, 843, 430

The enhancement of prices, though contributing in no small measure to the expansion of South Africa's export trade, by no means accounts for the enormous aggregate figure reached. There was a substantial increase in the volume of many of the leading products exported in 1919, as compared with the preceding year, especially wool, hides and skins, feathers, wattle bark, asbestos, sugar and sugar products, eggs, meat, cheese, and dried fruit.

Exports of foodstuffs increased at a far greater rate than the imports of this class decreased. In 1913 exports were valued at \$2,096,221. They rose to \$23,384,949 in 1918 and to \$32,274,083 in 1919. The principal items which entered into this trade are bacon and hams, butter and cheese, eggs, fresh and frozen meat, sugar, corn, oats and wheat, jams, jellies, and dried fruit.

Ratio of Countries Sharing South Africa's Export Trade.

The following table shows the percentage share of foreign countries sharing the export trade of the Union of South Africa for 1910, 1913, 1918, and 1919.

Countries.	1910	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	79.8	80.4	48.0	67.2
British possessions.....	.5	2.5	10.9	8.1
United States.....	2.1	2.0	18.5	15.3
Japan.....			8.6	7.2
Belgium.....	3.4	2.6		2.3
France.....	.9	.8	.7	1.8
Germany.....	9.3	8.1		
All other countries.....	4.0	3.6	12.3	8.1

Declared Exports to the United States.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the declared exports from British South Africa to the United States during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aloes.....pounds..	237,905	\$22,245	80,432	\$9,060
Argol.....do.....	7,676	1,307	4,953	1,024
Asbestos.....tons..	320	72,394	1,185	415,675
Bark, wattle.....do.....	2,213	152,937	19,536	1,820,405
Bark, wattle, extract of.....pounds..			44	5,536
Beans, butter.....tons..			1,292	306,720
Boxwood.....pounds..		2,884		
Buchu leaves.....pounds..	48,603	49,524	114,209	154,594
Calabash bowls.....number		78,687	12,980	1,750
Chillies.....pounds..	396,471	989,448	9,900	2,458
Chillies.....do.....	2,995,781	40,480	822,948	258,754
Cloves.....tons..				
Coal (Manila).....do.....	1,848	32,611		
Coal.....do.....	2,338	1,244	4,480	1,058
Coffee.....pounds..	6,580	563,764	20,613	896,402
Copper.....tons..	2,302	236,564		
Copper pigs.....pounds..	711,375	1,079		
Curios.....tons..			131	21,177
Copra.....do.....				
Diamonds:				
Cut.....carats..			112	33,873
Rough.....do.....		239,148	10,4304	779,500
Feathers, ostrich.....pounds..		446,521	1,508	2,534,264
Fiber:				
Hemp.....do.....	233,256	45,607		
Raffia.....do.....			44,800	5,353
Sisal.....do.....			467,097	59,012
Flowers, everlasting.....do.....			6,300	3,394
Fresh fruits.....crates..	685	2,297		
Hides, cattle:				
Dry.....pieces..	12,000		10,360	
Wet, salt.....pounds..	27,465	11,248	211,105	86,607
Wet, salt.....pieces..			1,206	
Horns.....pounds..			98,817	19,848
Household effects.....pairs..	32,635	4,682	8,881	1,708
Leather.....cases..		9,353	8	10,923
Lobster, canned.....pounds..	14,400	6,046		4,332
Motion-picture films, exposed.....feet		320	22,722	24,206
Mohair.....pounds..	213,002	97,661		
Nutmegs.....do.....			6,800	1,354
Ore:				
Copper concentrates.....tons..	143	31,258		
Copper.....do.....	8,958	866,357		
Chrome.....do.....	8,857	170,277	12,000	123,351
Corundum.....do.....	425	42,127	513	57,718
Corundum crystals.....pounds..			136,210	9,538
Manganese.....pounds..	214,620	3,545	321,458	
Platinum.....ounces..	73	6,865	18	1,440
Quince seed.....pounds..	7,145	4,373	4,766	3,752
Sausage casings.....tundies..		18,009	45,791	31,065
Seeds:				
Alfalfa.....pounds..	54,690	8,670	216,296	44,409
Other.....do.....				2,567
Skins:				
Calf, dry.....pieces..	67,792	40,015	16,264	34,077
Game, assorted.....pounds..	128,265		65,310	
Goat.....pieces..			548	1,247
Goat.....do.....	465,002	572,063	1,018,099	1,872,246
Goat, angora.....pounds..	1,287,042		2,827,961	
Goat, angora.....pieces..			40,705	55,881
Sheep, dry.....pounds..	1,655,581		147,614	
Sheep, dry.....pounds..	7,401,642	2,950,459	2,099,499	4,243,355
Sheep, dry.....bales..	503	119,615	7,178,271	
Sheep, haired.....pieces..			826	
Sheep, haired.....pounds..			173,904	509,378
Tire and tubes.....pounds..			624,149	1,744
Wax:				
Bees'.....pounds..	76,715	26,452		
Berry.....do.....			18,065	5,898
Sugar-cane.....do.....	84,850	9,496		
Wools, unmanufactured:				
Angora goat hair—				
Not on skins.....pounds..	5,483,272	2,985,816	2,456,210	1,648,126
On skins.....do.....	653,300	157,394	1,779,361	535,444
Sheep—				
Scoured.....do.....	12,002,293	13,374,609	10,001,395	11,264,304
Unwashed.....do.....	34,161,274	15,278,493	34,135,149	15,470,579
All other articles.....do.....		25,051		17,098
Total.....		39,799,035		42,897,354

United States' Share of South African Trade.

In 1913, 54.4 per cent of the total imports into South Africa came from the United Kingdom, and only 9.5 per cent from the United States. In 1919 the percentage from the United Kingdom was 45.4 per cent, while that from the United States had risen to 24.1 per cent. As regards values imports from the United States advanced from \$17,860,000 in 1913 to \$54,891,224 in 1919, while British trade only increased from \$102,050,000 to \$103,354,727 in the same period, notwithstanding the phenomenal rise in prices during that period.

South African exports to the United States rose from \$2,646,000 in 1913 to \$38,742,766 in 1919, while the exports to the United Kingdom rose from \$287,251,000 in 1913 to \$317,104,311 in 1919. These figures include the value of raw gold, which in 1913 amounted to \$182,929,000 and in 1919, \$172,228,000.

Depreciated Exchange Reduces American Trade.

American exports to South Africa during the year 1919 amounted to \$54,891,224 or 24.1 per cent of the total imports. There is no doubt that this trade would have reached an even higher figure had it not been for the depreciated exchange value of the pound sterling. With money plentiful, due principally to the increase in the values of South African exports and the depreciation of stocks of merchandise following the difficulty in obtaining supplies during the war period, there was a brisk demand throughout the entire year for all classes of goods. In many lines merchandise was unobtainable in England, and during the greater part of the year the depreciated exchange value of the pound sterling was not seriously considered when placing orders for American goods. However, toward the end of the year when the pound sterling fell below \$4 in value, there was considerable contraction in new business. Merchants began to confine their orders to the lowest possible limits, except for such goods as it was impossible to obtain elsewhere, particularly automobiles.

The retail prices of many commodities imported from the United States, particularly boots and shoes, toilet articles, etc., have already been raised to such figures as to make competition with the products of other countries prohibitive. Sooner or later this condition will reflect on American business in this market, particularly when England, which has always enjoyed the bulk of the South African import trade, and other countries whose imports will not be taxed by the depreciated exchange values of currencies, will again be able to supply the wants of this market.

It has only been within the past few years that American merchandise of all descriptions has entered this market. It has been well received, and many articles have become firmly established; but if importers have to pay nearly 25 per cent more for American goods on account of the depreciated pound sterling, a large part of this trade will be lost, which it will be difficult to regain once other countries enter the market and competition is increased.

Trade With Other African Territories.

The total amount of merchandise imported into South Africa in 1919, which was reexported during the same period, was valued at

\$19,303,600, as compared with \$19,643,632 in 1918. Nearly one-half of such imports were exported to contiguous and other African territories, besides a large amount of domestic produce, such as coal, meats and other foodstuffs, and boots and shoes. Nearly 20 per cent of the total exports from South Africa were sent to African territories.

The following statement shows the value of exports to African countries during 1918 and 1919:

Countries.	1918	1919	Countries.	1918	1919
British East Africa.....	\$1,930,000	\$1,139,291	Zanzibar.....	\$464,663	\$362,082
British West Africa.....	212,909	122,572	Belgian Kongo.....	2,495,595	1,976,853
Egypt.....	1,165,979	4,423,989	Madagascar.....	738,652	630,985
Mauritius.....	1,237,887	1,715,655	Portuguese East Africa...	4,805,849	3,091,468
Rhodesia.....	10,563,000	10,603,154	Portuguese West Africa..	473,642	513,352
Southwest Africa Protectorate.....	5,019,959	5,524,041	Total.....	23,108,135	30,103,442

Imperial Tariff Preference for South African Produce.

Beginning with September 1, 1919, the Government of the United Kingdom granted a preferential customs tariff on certain products grown, produced, or manufactured in its overseas dominions. This preference affects a number of articles produced in South Africa, in some of which a lucrative export trade to Great Britain has already been developed. In the case of tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, currants, dried and preserved fruits, sugar, glucose, molasses, saccharin, motor spirit, and tobacco the duty charged on South African products is five-sixths of the full rate. On wines not exceeding 30 per cent of proof spirit the duty is 60 per cent of the full rate; exceeding 30 per cent of proof spirit, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the full rate. On motor cars and parts of, musical instruments and parts of, clocks, watches, and moving-picture films, two-thirds of the full rate. On spirits there is also a substantial rebate granted.

The Union of South Africa also grants a rebate of 3 per cent on most of the merchandise imported from Great Britain and from reciprocating British colonies.

Shipping Movement.

South Africa has not yet witnessed an appreciable augmentation of shipping entering its ports since the pre-war period. This is due to the shortage of tonnage and the increased demand for freights throughout the world, and also to the fact that in many countries during 1919 the Governments still retained the control of vessels for their own urgent needs.

In 1913, 1,539 steamers and 68 sailing vessels, a total of 1,607, of a net register of 5,353,794 tons, entered South African harbors, and during that same year 1,510 steamers and 67 sailing vessels, or a total of 1,577, of 5,277,324 net tons register, were cleared. In 1919 only 998 steamers and 77 sailing vessels, a total of 1,075 ships, with a net tonnage of 3,647,404 tons, entered South African ports, and 969 steamers and 101 sailing vessels, or a total of 1,070, with a net tonnage of 3,585,629 tons, were cleared.

The following table gives the numbers of arrivals and departures of vessels at Union ports during 1919, with the corresponding net tonnage; total returns for 1918 and 1913 are also given:

Nationality.	Arrived.				Departed.			
	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Net tonnage.	Steam.	Sail.	Total.	Net tonnage.
South African.....	43	4	47	23,171	38	4	42	22,096
Other British.....	787	33	820	3,038,730	770	40	810	2,972,626
American.....	4	22	26	41,244	4	29	33	48,510
Argentine.....		1	1	823		1	1	823
Chilean.....		1	1	1,683		1	1	1,683
Danish.....	2	3	5	6,848	2	3	5	7,005
Dutch.....	35	1	36	143,040	37	2	39	151,247
Finnish.....						1	1	1,083
French.....	2	1	3	4,955	2	1	3	4,955
Greek.....							1	2,818
Japanese.....	41		41	155,979	35		35	134,820
Norwegian.....	10	6	16	26,905	11	10	21	36,123
Portuguese.....	51	1	52	137,347	48	1	49	133,149
Russian.....		3	3	5,784		6	6	9,103
Spanish.....	1		1	2,338	1		1	2,338
Swedish.....	22	1	23	58,557	20	2	22	55,670
Total, 1919.....	998	77	1,075	3,647,404	969	101	1,070	3,585,629
Total, 1918.....	924	112	1,036	2,989,440	924	80	1,004	2,986,503
Total, 1913.....	1,539	68	1,607	5,353,794	1,510	67	1,577	5,277,324

Need of Passenger Steamship Service to United States.

The number of steamers and sailing vessels flying the American flag, which entered South African ports during the years 1913 to 1919, inclusive, is given in the following table:

Years.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Years.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.
1913.....		3	3	1917.....	4	18	22
1914.....	1	6	7	1918.....		35	35
1915.....	1	6	7	1919.....	4	22	26
1916.....	8	5	13				

Despite the large increase in the volume of the imports from the United States in 1918 and 1919 and the increase in South African exports to the United States, there was no appreciable increase in American ships, except in the number of sailing vessels. Many of these did not load direct cargoes for the United States, but carried South African produce, particularly coal, to other countries. The bulk of the trade between the two countries was carried in British bottoms, practically all of which form part of the Conference Lines.

During all this period not a single American passenger steamer reached South Africa. During the war a number of British steamers bound from United States ports to India, via the Cape of Good Hope, carried passengers, returning the same way, but these were few in number and irregular in their sailings. Since the close of the war these vessels have been routed via the Suez Canal. The Union Castle Steamship Co. has resumed its weekly service between England and South Africa, and passengers going to the United States are usually obliged to go via England.

Early in 1920 a passenger steamer, with a capacity for 86 passengers, reached Cape Town from New York with all its accommodations occupied. The vessel returned to New York a short time later without cargo, but with every berth engaged. A passenger

steamer service providing for one steamer a month, with accommodation for 50 to 100 passengers and with a speed that will permit it to make the voyage between New York and Cape Town in not more than 25 days, is necessary if the commercial relations built up between South Africa and the United States during the last few years are to be retained and improved. A greater number of cargo vessels providing a regular service is also essential.

Banking Situation.

The bank returns for 1919 bear further evidence to the rapid accumulation of capital within the country, and though loans and advances increased in a fairly rapid manner the rate of increase has never kept pace with the rate of increase in deposits. Fixed and floating deposits amounted to \$220,924,000 on December 31, 1914; \$377,610,000 on December 31, 1918; and \$521,088,076 on December 31, 1919.

The banks, however, have not been able to increase their holdings of coin, which at the close of the year amounted to 8 per cent of the deposit liabilities. In 1914 the proportion of gold to deposit liabilities was 17 per cent. The increase in loans and advances was less rapid, indicating that the deposits are not being fully utilized for purposes of development.

At the beginning of the war capital in South Africa was fully employed; the loans made by the banks to their customers amounted to 93.1 per cent of the deposits. During the war period, while considerable capital was invested in new local industrial enterprises, the employment of capital did not keep pace with the accumulation of it, the loans on December 31, 1919, amounting only to 76 per cent of the bank deposits.

The note issue of the country also shows a decided expansion during the past five years, while the coin and bullion reserves held by the banks show but a slight increase. In 1914 the coin and bullion held by the banks amounted to \$38,075,000, and in 1919 coin and bullion amounted to \$42,133,217.

Statistics of Banking Conditions.

The following table gives data as to the condition of the five banking institutions of South Africa on December 31, 1919, with comparative statistics for the five preceding years:

Years.	Deposits, fixed and floating.	Coin held by banks.	Loans and advances.	Notes in circulation.	Capital and reserves.
1914.....	\$220,924,000	\$38,075,000	\$202,709,000	\$11,099,000	\$39,447,000
1915.....	249,729,000	43,033,000	201,096,000	13,296,000	38,755,000
1916.....	269,054,000	32,986,000	234,934,000	16,703,000	38,882,000
1917.....	315,194,000	42,214,000	234,186,000	22,691,000	40,006,000
1918.....	377,610,000	44,224,000	304,195,000	31,394,000	40,979,000
1919.....	521,088,076	42,133,217	397,374,179	40,001,033	45,888,451

Clearing-House Returns—American Bank in Cape Town.

The clearing-house returns for the year under review indicate an increasing activity in business conditions, rising from \$116,081,000 for January to \$200,943,000 for December, or a total of \$1,680,839,184 for the entire year, the largest amount ever recorded. The returns for 1918 amounted to \$1,369,571,036.

During the latter half of 1919 the National City Bank of New York had representatives in South Africa preparatory to establishing a branch of that institution in the Union; the branch was opened in Cape Town in January, 1920. The new bank intends to confine its business to exchange and collection transactions.

Government Finances.

At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the finances of the Union of South Africa were in a healthy condition. The money realized from revenue during the year amounted to \$140,-180,078, and from temporary and funded loans \$70,125,589, making a total of \$210,305,667. Expenditures against the revenue account amounted to \$119,985,625; loan account \$42,185,017; repayment of temporary and funded indebtedness \$20,594,439, or a total of \$182,-765,081, leaving a balance in the treasury on March 31, 1920, of \$27,540,586. This flourishing state of the revenue was due to the increased taxation, which was put into effect during the year in the form of additional customs duties on imported spirits, increased excise duties on South African spirits and beer, the raising of the export duty on rough diamonds from 5 to 10 per cent, passed June, 1919, but retroactive to February 19, 1919, and an increase in the excess-profits tax from 25 to 50 per cent. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the revenue yielded \$103,510,455, and expenditures amounted to \$103,846,244.

Mineral Production.

The production of minerals in the Union of South Africa for 1919 was valued at \$247,418,338, or \$17,624,484 more than in 1918, when the production was valued at \$229,793,854. The production of gold showed a decrease of 86,566 ounces over the previous year, but the output of silver, diamonds, and coal was slightly increased. The copper output suffered a further decline of nearly 2,000 tons over 1918, and about 15,000 tons over 1917. This was due principally to the closing down in May, 1919, of the mines operated by the Cape Copper Co. in Namaqua Land, on account of the increased operating expenses, the difficulty in obtaining freights, and the fall in the price of copper.

The following is a detailed summary of the mineral output for South Africa for 1918 and 1919:

Minerals.	1918		1919	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Gold.....	^a 8,418,217	\$174,017,845	^a 8,331,651	\$172,228,498
Silver.....	^a 877,498	772,873	^a 891,301	991,043
Diamonds.....	^b 2,543,735	33,876,008	^b 2,592,099	54,088,647
Coal.....	9,878,382	15,801,776	10,261,859	16,693,852
Copper.....	6,821	1,745,258	4,901	1,016,622
Tin.....	2,230	2,179,958	1,629	1,338,829
Antimony.....	99	12,599	32	2,706
Arsenic, white.....	18	8,560	8	3,226
Asbestos.....	3,674	262,971	3,931	323,262
Corundum.....	3,876	127,794	179	7,232
Graphite.....	79	11,164	86	12,799
Iron ore.....	4,879	13,281	3,601	5,261
Mineral paints, iron oxide, ochers, etc.....	736	6,945	210	2,784
Iron pyrites.....	4,630	34,075	5,532	43,283
Talc.....	670	8,336	757	10,560

^a Fine ounces.

^b Carats.

Minerals.	1918		1919	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Lead ore.....	162	\$9, 178	756	\$24, 201
Magnetite.....	833	10, 628	1, 024	13, 251
Manganese ore.....	544	9, 563	155	3, 776
Mica.....	5	5, 767	3	1, 706
Lime.....	102, 372	770, 099	.....	.....
Soda.....	764	54, 013	52	3, 664
Tungsten.....	12	11, 606	4	3, 046
Flint.....	220	7, 256	.....	.....
Gypsum.....	2, 638	33, 301	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	229, 793, 854	.....	247, 418, 338

Unsatisfactory Condition of Gold-Mining Industry.

At various times during the past few years the directors of the gold-mining industry have solicited governmental aid to help put the gold-mining industry on a paying basis, but to no avail. In May 1919, the Chamber of Mines, Transvaal, again approached the Union Government for some measure of relief for the low-grade mines.

The Government informed the miners that it could not see its way clear to give the mines operating on an unprofitable basis any material aid. It appointed a commission, however, to make a thorough inquiry into the situation, and to make any recommendations it might find necessary for alleviating the present distress.

One of the first results of the inquiry was the recommendation of temporary employment of natives from the north of latitude 22° south to supplement the insufficient supply of labor. Other recommendations included the rearrangement of underground work so as to increase the effective working period of natives, thereby increasing the individual output. Greater cooperation between the management and the employees, to be secured by committees, was also recommended.

Free Market Aids Industry—Higher Production Costs.

Notwithstanding the measures recommended by the commission, the gold-mining industry found a considerable amount of relief in the reestablishment of a free market for gold, which it is generally believed bids fair to be of considerable and more immediate benefit than any of the forms of relief which the commission recommended.

The working costs have risen until now they exceed the pre-war figure by about 6 shillings 6 pence (\$1.58) per ton. It is estimated that these higher production costs involve an additional expenditure of over £6,000,000 (\$29,199,000) per annum. The enforcement of the Miners' Phthisis Act will considerably augment this expenditure.

Pre-War Method of Disposing of Mineral.

Before the war gold mines disposed of their gold in London, obtaining (subject to slight fluctuations) par value in British currency, the mines paying charges for shipment, insurance, and refining. On the outbreak of war arrangements were entered into with the Bank of England under which the South African output was sold to the bank substantially on the pre-war terms, but subject to considerably increased charges for freight, insurance, and refining. The gold was paid for as before in British currency at its nominal value. Subsequently various war restrictions on the export of gold were imposed

by the Government in the same way as restrictions were placed on the export of various other commodities.

Toward the end of 1918 it was urged that to pay for gold at par in British currency was unfair, inasmuch as that currency had depreciated in value as compared with gold. It was only comparatively recently, however, when the American exchange became so adverse to the United Kingdom that a means of obtaining in British currency a premium on gold became obvious, provided restrictions on the export of gold to the United States were removed.

New Plan Provides Free Market for Gold.

The arrangement made with the Bank of England by the gold-mining companies was for the period of the war, and after the armistice negotiations were entered into by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines for an alteration, so as to enable gold to be sold on the best terms.

A new arrangement was agreed upon on July 24, 1919, by the producers, the Imperial Government, and the Union Government. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for Aug. 28, 1919.] Under this agreement the gold producers ship all gold, refined and unrefined, produced by them, to England consigned to the Bank of England, with the exception of such amount as may be required to meet local currency requirements. On arrival at the Bank of England, unrefined gold is delivered to the refiners of the gold producers. The sale of the refined gold (including gold refined after arrival in London), is negotiated by the producers' agents, who sell the gold at the best price obtainable.

The Bank of England has authority from the Treasury to issue licenses for the reexportation of the gold at any time within the period of five weeks from the date of its arrival at the bank. Under ordinary conditions, a period of five weeks, it is thought, is amply sufficient to enable the gold to be disposed of to the best advantage. The amount of each shipment of gold will be cabled to London, thus affording some eight or nine weeks at least for the sale of each consignment. The producers have, moreover, the assurance that in the event of interruption in export facilities, due to unforeseen circumstances requiring a longer period, an extension will be granted. In the event of sovereigns being required for export, the bank will make payment in sovereigns for gold sold to it at 77 shillings 9 pence (\$18.89) per standard ounce. All charges for freight, insurance, refining, assaying, and charges in connection with the marketing of gold are borne by the producers. There is a further provision by which the Bank of England undertakes to advance an amount equal to 76 shillings (\$18.46) per standard ounce, subject to interest.

The benefit derived by the producers from this new arrangement is obvious. Before and during the war period the miners received 77 shillings 9 pence (\$18.89) per standard ounce, and at the close of the year under review they were receiving 114 shillings 6 pence (\$27.82). This premium has greatly increased the revenues of all the mines, and has, even if only temporarily, improved the condition of the low-grade mines to tide them over the interval which must elapse before the proposals recommended by the commission can be made effective.

Branch of the Royal Mint Established.

The creation of a mint in the Union of South Africa was provided for in legislation passed by the Union Parliament in June, 1919. The mint will be a branch of the Royal Mint so far as gold coinage is concerned. This insures that the output will be legal tender throughout the British Empire.

The gold mines in South Africa exist entirely by selling their gold. They strongly urged the creation of a mint as it would have, under normal conditions, added to their profits and would have relieved them from the many difficulties which beset the industry during the past few years. Work on the mint is now proceeding, but with the high premium on gold which the mining companies are receiving since the placing of gold on the open market, minting at present would not be profitable. Until the premium disappears no advantage will be gained by minting locally.

Diamond Mining Prosperous in 1919.

The diamond-mining industry, which, next to gold mining, is the most important of the mining industries in South Africa, enjoyed a particularly prosperous year. The output was increased from 2,543,735 carats in 1918 to 2,592,099 carats in 1919, or 48,364 carats, although the value increased from \$33,876,008 in 1918 to \$54,688,647 in 1919, or nearly \$21,000,000. Exports of diamonds during 1919 amounted to 2,752,303 carats, valued at \$56,192,346 as compared with 2,571,646 carats, valued at \$34,372,298 exported in 1918. In the pre-war year 1913, however, the exports of diamonds amounted to 5,503,861 carats, valued at \$58,478,419.

The diamond market throughout the whole year was in a buoyant state. Prices advanced materially, owing primarily to the limitation of sales to market requirements, a policy which has been consistently pursued by the principal diamond producers in South Africa. A comprehensive agreement was reached by the three largest producers of diamonds in South Africa, and the principal group of producers in the Southwest Africa Protectorate, whereby their entire output will be purchased by the London Diamond Syndicate, and placed upon the world's markets through this one channel only. [Comprehensive articles covering this topic appeared in *COMMERCE REPORTS* for Apr. 28, and May 11, 1920.]

The Establishment of a Diamond-Cutting Industry.

During 1919 the Union Parliament passed an act providing for the establishment of a diamond-cutting industry in the Union of South Africa. The new legislation provides *inter alia* for regulating the export or sale of cut diamonds by cutters, who will be granted licenses on the recommendation of an advisory board. Provision is also made for a regular supply of rough diamonds, a producer or dealer who refuses to sell to a cutter in the Union being prohibited from exporting or selling diamonds.

The Government is permitted, subject to the sanction of Parliament, to enter into agreements for the establishment of a factory provided that it will not constitute a monopoly. In this connection a draft contract has been framed, the promoters of the industry undertaking to form a limited company in the Union with a fully subscribed capital of £2,000,000, (\$9,733,000) to erect within three

months suitable factory accommodation, including the equipment of 2,000 mills. The company also undertakes to give the necessary instructions in diamond cutting to men disabled in the war.

Progress of Coal Industry.

While an inadequate labor supply and the lack of sufficient railway stock to meet the transportation demands for coal hindered the coal-mining industry, the output for 1919 was 10,261,859 tons, valued at \$16,693,852, or nearly 400,000 tons over 1918, when 9,878,382 tons, valued at \$15,804,776, were produced. About 60 per cent of this coal comes from the Transvaal, where the gold mines constitute the principal consumers, and 30 per cent from Natal. The Cape Province and the Orange Free State account for the remainder.

The number of mines in operation in 1919 was 67, of which 33 are located in the Transvaal, 3 in the Cape Province, 4 in the Orange Free State, and 27 in Natal. The industry gave employment to 1,593 white men and 28,519 colored, or a total of 30,112. The average annual output per miner was 340 tons. The pit head price per ton, although it has risen during the past five years, continues to be low, due to the comparative nearness of the coal seams to the earth's surface and the ease with which it can be mined. In December, 1919, coal was \$2.25 per ton, as compared with \$1.70 in December, 1914.

During the war many merchant ships were routed via South Africa, where they obtained the necessary bunkers. This bunker trade reached its highest point in 1916, when 1,933,928 tons were disposed of. For a time following the signing of the armistice fewer ships called and there was a sharp decline, the coal bunkered in 1918-19 amounting only to 814,388 tons. Toward the close of the year a greater demand developed.

Notwithstanding the decline in the amount of coal bunkered, there was a perceptible increase in the export of coal. The largest exports ever reached in any one previous year were in 1915, when 506,551 tons were exported. In 1919 the amount rose to 1,092,010 tons. The bulk of these exports went to supply the entire East Coast of Africa, while Aden, India, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, and Argentina have also been large purchasers of South African coal.

Encouraging Outlook for Pig-Iron Production.

Considerable importance was attached to the establishment of a blast furnace at Pretoria in 1918 for the purpose of producing pig iron from domestic ore. This furnace has a daily capacity of 10 to 15 tons; and while it was more in the nature of an experiment the results obtained were so successful that the promoters now intend to place the industry on a firm and permanent basis. Several other furnaces commenced operations in the Transvaal, and a company for the same purpose was organized in Natal during 1919.

In pre-war days nearly all of the pig iron used in South Africa was imported from Great Britain, the price there being so low that it was not profitable to exploit the local resources. The war conditions induced local capitalists to exploit the iron deposits in South Africa, but for a time considerable doubt was expressed as to whether it was economically feasible to produce pig iron in the country.

The industry is said to have passed now beyond the experimental stage, and it is claimed that pig iron can be turned out in South Africa at a lower cost than in the United States or Great Britain.

under post-war conditions. The promoters express great confidence in being able to supply the domestic demand, besides competing in foreign markets.

Drought Reduces Crop Yields.

The unbroken drought which prevailed throughout all parts of South Africa during 1919 caused considerable decrease in the agricultural and pastoral production, thereby creating a shortage in the wheat and butter output, necessitating an increase in the importation of wheat and the placing of an embargo on the export of butter. This shortage, coupled with an element of speculation, brought about a material increase in prices, which to a large extent counterbalanced the losses suffered by the farmers through a reduced production. However, it greatly increased the cost of living, which was one of the dominant features of 1919.

The available farm area of the Union is, roughly, 229,300,000 acres, of which only about 14,000,000 acres are under cultivation. At present there are about 970,000 acres under water out of an irrigable area of nearly 2,500,000 acres. In 1919, 990,000 acres were planted with wheat, 132,000 acres with barley, 675,000 acres with oats, 139,849 acres with rye, and 4,420,000 acres with corn.

It is estimated that the yield from the wheat crop of 1919 was 5,967,300 bushels, against 10,100,000 bushels in 1918. As the normal consumption of wheat in the Union of South Africa is about 11,000,000 bushels, this left a deficit of a little over 5,000,000 bushels. Toward the close of the year orders were placed for Argentine and Australian wheat to supply this deficit. The total imports during the calendar year were about 753,300 bushels. The imports of wheat flour in 1919 amounted to 277,500 barrels, as compared with 120,400 barrels during the preceding year.

The corn crop was estimated to be 34,683,000 bushels, compared with the census returns for 1918 of 45,143,000 bushels. While this was sufficient to meet the domestic requirements, the surplus available for export was considerably reduced. Oats and barley also suffered severely from the drought and the yield is estimated at 4,336,200 bushels of oats and 1,037,800 bushels of barley, as compared with 10,744,000 bushels and 1,643,000 bushels, respectively, in 1918.

Record Sugar Crop.

For the first time in the history of the industry the sugar crop exceeded local requirements, the yield for the 1918-19 season being 152,000 tons, an increase of 48,000 tons over the previous year. The new season opened with excellent prospects, and it was estimated that the 1919-20 yield would be somewhere between 150,000 and 170,000 tons, but lack of rainfall during the last two months of 1919 greatly retarded planting and growing.

The sugar industry in South Africa is almost entirely centered in the Province of Natal, embracing an area of approximately 180,000 acres. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 Europeans along the Natal coast are directly or indirectly dependent upon this industry, while the prosperity of the Natal Coast Railway (253 miles of track) is closely related with that of the sugar industry.

The domestic consumption of sugar has greatly increased during the past few years, owing principally to a natural expansion and to the heavier demands of the preserving and confectionery trades.

In 1919 the consumption was estimated to be 145,000 tons. The retail price and the exportation of sugar are regulated by the Government. In Natal the price is fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence (9 cents), and in the rest of South Africa at 5 pence (10 cents) per pound.

In 1919 the total amount of sugar exported from South Africa amounted to 38,046,725 pounds, or about 19,000 tons, valued at \$2,099,442. The following countries were the principal importers: United Kingdom, 25,139,072 pounds, valued at \$1,210,569; Argentina, 6,325,129 pounds, valued at \$335,593; Southwest Africa Potectorate, 3,334,233 pounds, valued at \$213,020; British East Africa, 1,192,811 pounds, valued at \$151,027; and Zanzibar, 1,061,100 pounds, valued at \$118,689. Smaller quantities were exported to British West Africa, Belgian Kongo, and Portuguese East Africa. During 1918 exports of sugar from South Africa amounted to 5,342,248 pounds, valued at \$341,463.

Sugar cultivation in South Africa is capable of extensive development and offers scope for increased activity in by-products. Considerable quantities of cane spirits are being produced, both for domestic consumption and export. Throughout the Province of Natal this spirit is used in automobiles in place of gasoline. It sells there at \$0.60 per gallon, while the cost of gasoline is approximately \$1 per gallon.

Expansion of Cotton-Growing Industry.

Cotton growing in South Africa has been rapidly expanding under the stimulus of the high prices ruling and the demand for this commodity. No definite figures are available concerning the production, although reliable estimates place the area under cotton in the Transvaal, Natal, and Zululand during 1919 at 15,000 acres, and the yield at 3,000,000 pounds of seed cotton.

The Government continues to take an active interest in developing this industry and is assisting the growers by providing them with seed and instructing them in the best methods of cultivation, harvesting, and ginning. Much attention is being given to the grading. There are no spinning mills in South Africa and the entire output is exported to Europe. In 1919 the total exports amounted to 289,890 pounds, valued at \$93,685, of which 268,189 pounds, valued at \$86,306, went to the United Kingdom, and 21,701 pounds, valued at \$7,379, to France. The exports in 1918 amounted to 185,448 pounds, valued at \$58,296. The United Kingdom imported 169,948 pounds of the total, valued at \$54,437, and Japan 15,500 pounds, valued at \$3,859. In 1913 only 32,471 pounds, valued at \$3,947, were exported, the bulk of which went to Great Britain. The average price obtained in 1919 was \$0.32 a pound, as compared with \$0.12 in 1913.

Tobacco Production.

The cultivation of tobacco in South Africa has been making rapid strides during the past five years, and to-day the tobacco-manufacturing companies obtain the bulk of their raw material from domestic sources. The area under cultivation in the Union embraces about 24,000 acres, producing, during 1917-18, 14,931,000 pounds of tobacco, the largest yield ever obtained. Owing to adverse climatic conditions during 1919-20 it is estimated that the yield will not exceed 10,500,000 pounds. Most of the tobacco raised is of a light Virginia leaf and

Turkish type, which is used in the manufacture of cigarettes. Dark tobacco for pipe use is also grown in the Transvaal.

The importation of foreign leaf tobacco is diminishing in volume year by year. In 1913, 1,033,910 pounds, of which 592,654 pounds came from the United States, were imported. In 1919 imports amounted only to 354,812 pounds, of which 286,790 pounds were supplied by the United States. In 1918, 1,892,185 pounds of unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco, valued at \$868,256, were exported, and in 1919, 1,603,664 pounds, valued at \$667,387. The principal buyers of South African tobacco products were the United Kingdom, Southwest Africa Protectorate, Portuguese East Africa, and the Belgian Congo.

Fruit Farming Profitable.

At the close of 1919 there were over 2,500,000 orange and lemon trees in the country. There were also 2,172,000 apple trees, 1,162,000 apricot, 97,000 mango, 206,000 nectarine, 6,000,000 peach, 789,000 pear, 1,144,000 plum, and 2,400,000 other kinds of fruit trees.

The greater part of the fruit-growing industry centers in the Cape Province, although during the past few years rapid development has been taking place in the Transvaal. Apple growing particularly has been undertaken on a large scale in certain parts of this Province to supply local demands and to compete in overseas markets. There appears to be an increasing demand for South African fresh and dried fruits in England and continental Europe, which has encouraged local farmers to increase the quantity as well as improve the quality of their fruit. Many of the growers also desire to ship fresh fruit to the United States. On account of the reversal of the seasons, it would reach the American markets during the winter months when fruit is scarce there and prices are high. However, until a permanent and regular service of refrigerator ships between the United States and South Africa is established, South African growers entertain little hope of reaching the American market.

Before the war a lucrative export trade in fresh fruit was developed with England. With the advent of the war and the withdrawal of most of the ships equipped with refrigerator space the exports dropped to almost nothing. Since the return of these vessels into the South African-England trade, shipments of fresh fruit to the London market have again been resumed. In 1919 the total exports of fresh fruit were valued at \$288,413. Exports consisted principally of oranges, pears, and grapes, although apples, peaches, apricots, pineapples, and bananas in lesser quantities were also exported.

There has also been an important development in the preparation of dried fruits which have found a ready market in Europe. According to the last agricultural census (1918), the annual production of dried fruits, in pounds, is as follows: Apples, 267,800; apricots, 366,700; figs, 124,900; peaches, 2,736,000; pears 370,000; prunes, 887,200; raisins, 6,361,301; and currants, 113,853. In 1919 exports of dried fruits were valued at \$726,169. The bulk of these exports consisted of raisins, with lesser quantities of currants, prunes, apricots, etc.

Appreciable Increases in Live Stock Since 1911.

The number of the various classes of live stock in the Union of South Africa, according to the census of 1918, was as follows:

Horses	781, 022
Mules	84, 559
Asses	554, 316
Cattle	6, 851, 924
Sheep:	
Wooled (including lambs)	25, 058, 718
Other	4, 855, 317
Goats:	
Angora	2, 731, 178
Other	5, 287, 693
Pigs	1, 043, 224
Poultry:	
Fowls	8, 436, 140
Ducks	495, 271
Geese	271, 105
Turkeys	218, 129
Ostriches	314, 265

These figures show appreciable increases since 1911, when the previous census was taken, in the number of cattle, horses, asses, and woolled sheep. The number of angora goats have decreased by 1,544,157. Ostriches have also been reduced in number from 746,736 in 1911 to 314,265 in 1918, owing primarily to the slump in feathers during the war period. The quality of the existing stock of birds, however, is reported to be above the average of former years.

More attention has been paid within recent years to the breeding of good stock, and a general improvement is visible. There has been a steady stream into the Union of high-class animals from Europe, Australia, and elsewhere, and splendid studs have been established. Over 60,000 pure-bred animals have been registered in South African stud books, and locally bred stock is realizing high prices. Cattle diseases such as East Coast fever and anthrax are still causing considerable anxiety among stock breeders, and produce a deterrent effect upon the industry. The Government is aiding farmers in every way possible toward eradicating these diseases, and much has been accomplished by the compulsory dipping of cattle and sheep.

Wool Production.

The production of wool is one of the most important industries in the Union of South Africa, and next to gold wool provides the principal item of export. The number of woolled sheep now exceed 25,000,000, and the production of wool for 1918 was 124,336,200 pounds. The production for 1919 is estimated to be about the same as in 1918. With the high prices received for wool during the past four years, South African farmers have preferred to raise their sheep for the wool instead of for slaughter. Within recent years several new wool washeries have been established, so that an increasing amount of washed wool is now being exported. South African wool is finding a greater demand with British merchants than before the war.

Japan first entered the South African wool market in 1915. It has since become a large buyer of the better grades of wool, as the Japanese mills are not equipped to deal with the lower grades. Japanese competition for the better grades has been the biggest

factor in raising prices in South Africa, which culminated in a sensational rise from \$0.72 per pound in October, 1919, to \$1.71 per pound in the following month, with a rocketlike drop a few weeks later.

Export Trade in Wool.

During 1918 the total exports of uncleaned wool amounted to 100,391,617 pounds, valued at \$33,567,000. Of this amount the United States took 35,292,170 pounds, valued at \$11,652,152; United Kingdom 34,405,824 pounds, valued at \$9,403,353; and Japan 28,635,143 valued at \$11,944,065. The exports of scoured wool amounted to 15,242,881 pounds, valued at \$13,588,000, the bulk of which, or 12,491,083 pounds, valued at \$11,657,457 went to the United States.

In 1919 the total amount of uncleaned wool exported from South Africa was 158,263,204 pounds, valued at \$63,002,536. Of this amount the United States took 43,559,239 pounds, valued at \$15,869,301. The exports of scoured wool amounted to 26,476,900 pounds, valued at \$24,038,286. The following countries were the principal importers: United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Belgium, Canada, France, and the Netherlands. The exports of washed wool in 1919 amounted to 187,882 pounds, valued at \$162,419, of which the United States took 121,187 pounds, valued at \$112,606 and the United Kingdom 66,695 pounds, valued at \$49,813.

In 1913, 3,729,110 pounds of scoured wool, valued at \$1,237,139, and 178,242,755 pounds of uncleaned wool, valued at \$26,495,776, were exported. Then the United Kingdom, Germany, and Belgium were the principal buyers of South African wool, the United States only importing during that year 214,111 pounds. It was not until 1915 that the United States became a prominent buyer of South African wool.

The number of persons, both male and female, engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits in the Union is 488,000, of whom 54,620 are white and the remainder natives.

Dairy Farming Affected by Drought.

Dairy farming suffered a setback owing to the drought, and during the last few months of 1919 there was an acute shortage of butter. Production in 1918 was estimated at 18,000,000 pounds, and the exports amounted to 3,674,928 pounds, but the production in 1919 was estimated to be far below these figures. The exports under the stress of an embargo during the last few months dropped to 426,590 pounds in 1919. While cheese making also suffered a severe setback, large quantities which had accumulated from the previous year's production were exported in the early part of 1919. The total exports for the year were 1,546,968 pounds, as compared with 461,280 pounds in 1918.

Renewed Demand for Ostrich Feathers.

Following the stagnation in the ostrich feather market, partly due to the change of fashion before the war and partly to the war restrictions on luxuries imported into the United States and Great Britain, there was a sudden activity in the trade in October, 1918, since which time the foreign demand and prices have been rapidly increasing. The exports of feathers, which in 1913 amounted to 1,023,307 pounds, valued at \$14,373,630, and which dropped to 108,924

pounds, valued at \$431,308 in 1918, again rose to 904,611 pounds, valued at \$8,010,327 in 1919. Of this amount the United States took 226,382 pounds, valued at \$2,238,050, and the United Kingdom 658,968 pounds, valued at \$5,617,673. This boom enabled farmers and merchants in South Africa to realize on the large stocks which had been accumulating during the past five years. Australia, British East Africa, France, and the Netherlands also entered the market, but their purchases were small.

Depletion of Stocks of Agricultural Implements, etc.

The farming industry in South Africa is dependent on a number of articles which are not produced in this country, such as fertilizers, agricultural machinery, implements, fencing materials, seeds, and spraying and dipping materials. The general dislocation of trade, consequent upon the war, and the shortage and high cost of freights kept down the importation of such materials to a minimum during the war period.

Good stocks of agricultural implements were in the country at the outbreak of the war, while the rising cost and growing scarcity induced the farmers to take greater care of their goods. Half-used and partially discarded machinery was requisitioned, renovated, and put into use again. Local firms were able to cope to a large extent with the work of renovation and to manufacture locally plowshares and implements. Although prices increased considerably the farmer, with greater care of his goods and with the incentive of rising prices for his produce, was able to pay increased prices for his machinery. Yet, despite the greatly reduced stocks of machinery and implements, importers were apprehensive in placing orders for more than small stocks which were absolutely necessary on account of the adverse exchange rates during the latter half of the year 1919. The bulk of this trade was supplied by American manufacturers.

Lack of Cattle Dips.

The imported supply of cattle dips, which are essential to the live-stock industry in South Africa, fell off to such an extent during the last five years that the Government had to grant exemptions in certain cases of compulsory dipping owing to lack of materials. Arsenite of soda is the principal material used in cattle dipping. After all efforts to secure adequate stocks of this material were exhausted, some relief was obtained by the establishment of a local factory, which produced arsenite of soda at a reasonable price. Toward the end of 1919 this factory, together with an easier situation in the import trade, was meeting the domestic demand without difficulty. Sulphur and lime, largely used in the preparation of sheep dips, were scarce and prices high during 1919, but no absolute shortage was experienced in meeting immediate requirements. The cost of various materials for spraying fruit trees, etc., was high and supplies were sometimes difficult to obtain; but generally there was no marked shortage, and in this respect no setback to fruit culture occurred.

With the exception of about 6,000 tons of Government guano per annum and a certain amount of bone manure, the Union is entirely dependent on foreign sources for its supplies of artificial fertilizers

which are necessary in making the soil of South Africa economically productive. Phosphate fertilizers are mostly required for Union soils. Nitrogenous ones, with the exception of guano, are unsuitable and consequently little used. A certain amount of sulphate of ammonia, a concentrated nitrogenous fertilizer manufactured in Natal, is exported from the Union of South Africa.

Additional Purchases of Guano Necessary.

Before the war phosphate fertilizers were obtained almost entirely from Great Britain and continental Europe. When these sources of supply were cut off efforts were made to obtain superphosphates and basic slag in the United States and Japan, but freights were unavailable and prices prohibitive. The Government assisted the farmers by purchasing, in addition to the 6,000 tons of guano produced in South Africa, approximately 4,000 tons of guano from the Southwest Africa Protectorate, and restricted its use to the growing of wheat. Toward the end of 1919 conditions were still abnormal, although large consignments of superphosphates and basic slag were coming into South Africa.

It is estimated that the Union requires annually something like 35,000 tons of superphosphates and 10,000 tons of basic slag, with the prospect of steadily increasing requirements. The total imports of manures and fertilizers during 1919 amounted only to 12,617 tons.

Possibilities of the Farm-Tractor Trade.

Considerable interest was taken during 1919 in farm tractors, and at a number of agricultural shows held throughout the Union several American tractors were demonstrated to good advantage. The Union Government took a lively interest in these tractors and arranged for a series of trials at the Elsenburg Agricultural School near Cape Town to determine the efficiency of the various plow tractors and the cost of plowing per acre. Four American and one Swedish tractor, each one of a different type, were entered. The trials proved to the farmers the advantages of these tractors over the present motive power—horses, mules, and oxen—as well as offering a solution of the problem of the scarcity and the high price of labor with which the farmers have to contend.

In 1919, 294 tractors, valued at \$259,441, were imported into South Africa. Of these, 269, valued at \$233,479, came from the United States, 21, valued at \$20,629, from Canada; and 4, valued at \$5,333, from the United Kingdom.

Irrigation Projects.

On account of the difficulty in securing materials, etc., work on existing irrigation projects during the war period was somewhat retarded and proposed schemes postponed. The Government now proposes to go ahead with its original plans, and anticipates spending \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 annually on irrigation during the next 10 years. The most important irrigation project now in course of construction is the Hartebeestpoort Dam across the Crocodile River. The dam is 200 feet high and is the largest and the highest structure of its kind in South Africa; together with the canals, etc., depending on it, it is estimated to cost \$3,000,000. The dam when completed will impound 5,099,000,000 cubic feet of water.

Work on the Sundays River irrigation scheme near Port Elizabeth has been progressing actively during the year. This project provides for the damming of Sundays River with a dam 92 feet high and 1,200 feet long on the crest, thereby creating a huge reservoir with a capacity of 120,000 acre-feet. The estimated cost of this undertaking is \$1,500,000.

The Calitzdorp Dam across the Nels River was completed during the year at a cost of \$800,000. It is 99 feet high and 680 feet long, and creates a reservoir with a capacity of 205,034,000 cubic feet. The Upper Modder River irrigation scheme is to cost when completed \$2,000,000. The scheme consists of an earthen storage dam and reservoir, with a concrete cove wall on the Modder River at Waterval. Besides irrigating 20,000 acres of land, the city of Bloemfontein will obtain from this source a water supply of 1,000,000 gallons per annum. Other smaller municipalities near by will also obtain their water from this source.

On the Kamnassie River in the Cape Province another project of considerable magnitude was commenced during 1919, involving the construction of a huge dam, weirs, and canals, which will cost, when completed, \$2,250,000. It is proposed to bring an area of nearly 30,000 acres under irrigation, and even in the severest droughts, such as the one in 1916, the dam is estimated to hold sufficient water to last a year. The Oliphants River scheme in the Cape Province involves an expenditure of \$2,500,000. It is gradually nearing completion, and provides for the irrigation of an area of 30,000 acres.

Various plans for the damming of the Fish River at different points, in order to provide a permanent water supply for irrigating the surrounding country, involve approximately \$2,500,000, while minor projects in course of construction and those contemplated in various parts of the Cape Province and Orange Free State, involving from \$50,000 to \$250,000, have been provided for.

All these works require a large amount of Portland cement. A large part of the demand is supplied by local cement manufacturers. During 1919 an American firm endeavored to get part of this business, which amounted to several million dollars, but, on account of the high ocean freight rates ruling between the United States and South Africa, the domestic manufacturers were able to underbid American cement. The construction of another cement factory at Port Elizabeth, to have a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum, is under consideration.

Industrial Development Continues.

Manufacturing industries in South Africa which sprang up during the latter part of the war, largely on account of the enforced protection enjoyed due to the high prices of, and the difficulty in obtaining, imported products, continued active during 1919. As a result of the experience gained within recent years and the introduction of labor-saving machinery, the output of existing plants showed considerable expansion, while a large number of new plants began operations. Up to the close of the year the demand for domestic manufactures was beyond the capacity of existing plants and the available supply of labor, although with the demobilization of the troops many skilled laborers again returned to their former employment.

The value of the annual industrial output according to the latest figures available is \$301,375,847, an increase of nearly 50 per cent within two years. The following statement shows the progress of industrial development in South Africa from 1915 to 1918:

Items.	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Capital	\$226,451,628	\$248,712,055	(a)
Value of lands and buildings	42,631,572	52,168,335	\$58,366,087
Value of plants and machinery	76,779,924	87,006,267	97,288,240
Wages paid	43,374,419	50,790,166	59,445,000
Cost of fuel used	6,065,508	7,235,790	9,133,515
Value of materials used	108,598,804	136,378,543	165,468,450
Value added in process of manufacture	88,177,550	104,805,968	135,967,397
Value of output of factories	196,776,354	240,684,506	301,375,847

a Not given.

Increases were shown in practically all lines of manufactures, but the output of food products shows the largest gain, being \$20,000,000 above the output in 1916-17. The metals and engineering trade and chemical manufactures each show an increase in output of \$10,000,000; leather and leather products increased by \$3,000,000, vehicles and furniture each by \$1,000,000, earthenware by \$1,500,000, and clothing by \$3,500,000. The number of factories increased from 3,998 in 1915-16 to 5,305 in 1916-17, and to 5,997 in 1917-18; the number of employees increased from 101,178 in 1915-16 to 123,842 in 1916-17, and to 133,783 in 1917-18.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of raw materials, which raised the cost of the finished article, all products found a ready domestic market. Manufacturers have been endeavoring to improve the quality of their output, as well as to increase the quantity by the introduction and use of mechanical means. Machinery for manufacturing industries imported into South Africa during the year under review was valued at nearly \$2,500,000.

Financial Aid for Industries.

A corporation for the purpose of financing and fostering industrial undertakings in Africa was formed in the Union during 1919 under the protection of the National Bank of South Africa. This new corporation operates under the name of the National Industrial Corporation of Africa (Ltd.), with headquarters in the National Bank Building, Johannesburg. Its initial capital was placed at \$2,433,250, with provisions to increase to \$4,866,500. This new corporation devotes itself primarily to the encouragement of industrial enterprise by means of financial aid and otherwise, as may seem desirable. It is prepared to provide financial assistance to approved concerns in the form of long-time loans and by subscribing capital; the repayment of the loans may be extended over a longer period than is usually conceded by bankers.

The formation of this corporation was the outcome of a concerted movement that took place in the Union of South Africa during the past two or three years toward the development of industries natural to the country, for which a source of industrial credit was necessary in order to bring them to a successful issue. Financial aid in the nature of underwriting securities has already been extended to the

new iron and steel industry, the woolen-goods industries, and a number of other enterprises.

Railway Returns.

The mileage of the State railways at the close of 1919 was 9,542 miles. There were 496 miles of privately owned line over which the Government operated trains, and which line it intends soon to absorb into the State system. The railways of the Southwest Africa Protectorate, comprising 1,409 miles, are also operated by the Railway Administration of the Union Government.

The rolling stock of the Government lines consists of 1,608 locomotives, 2,715 passenger coaches, and 28,907 freight cars. Over 25 per cent of this stock is out of repair or obsolete, and operations have been hindered on account of lack of material. A few of the 250 engines which were ordered in the United States in 1918 were delivered during 1919 and placed in commission.

The volume of passenger and freight traffic carried during 1918-19 was the largest ever handled in one year. The total number of passengers carried was 51,493,889 as against 51,178,883 during the previous year. Freight traffic handled, exclusive of coal, amounted to 6,551,840 tons, exceeding the previous high figure by 532,454 tons. Coal traffic amounted to 7,559,296 tons, making a total traffic of 14,111,136 tons as compared with 13,936,502 tons for 1917-18.

The gross earnings for the year were \$74,371,211, and the gross operating expenses \$56,840,720. The gross profits amounted to about \$17,500,000, some \$4,380,000 less than the amount required for full interest payment. The wages amounted to \$46,015,255, shared in by 36,220 white and 39,377 colored employees, or a total of 75,597. Allowing for all expenditures, there was a deficit of \$13,000,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, for which the necessary appropriation was made by Parliament.

Increase in Railway Rates.

A general increase in the passenger and freight rates came into effect in January, 1919, which the Administration found was necessary to meet the rising costs in operations. The new rates represent an increase of approximately 10 per cent as compared with the rates as amended in May, 1918. The long and short distance season-ticket fares were not disturbed, although the ordinary fares on the suburban lines were considerably revised.

As regards merchandise, freight, coal, minerals, and vehicular traffic, a special surcharge of 10 per cent was added to the charges on local and through traffic, including export traffic and traffic conveyed over branch lines, except cement charged at the maximum rate of 40 shillings (\$9.72) per ton, and coal for local consumption conveyed for distances not exceeding 500 miles. In calculating the special surcharge of 10 per cent the charges are computed at the rates prescribed in the official tariff book, including terminal, cartage, and siding charges, and the total charges so arrived at increased by 10 per cent.

In November, 1919, additional increases amounting to 10 per cent were made on existing passenger fares with the exception of season tickets, on which an increase of 5 per cent was made. Parcels and excess luggage rates have been raised 25 per cent over the 1918

rates. On live stock, general freight traffic, bunker and export coal, conveyed over a distance of 500 miles the 10 per cent increase over the 1918 rates changed earlier in 1919 was raised to 25 per cent. Miscellaneous charges for cartage, private sidings, storage, handling, etc., have also been increased from 10 to 25 per cent over the 1918 rates.

Electrification of Railways.

During 1919 electrical engineers were brought out from England to investigate and report upon the feasibility of electrifying the railroads at centers where the traffic would make it an economic possibility. The report of these engineers, presented to Parliament about the middle of 1919, recommends the electrification of the suburban services at Cape Town and Johannesburg and in the coal and gold mining areas of the Transvaal and Natal. [See COMMERCE REPORTS for Mar. 23, 1920.] However, as Parliament has to provide the funds for such improvements, no active work can be commenced until the necessary legislation is passed.

Large capital expenditures will be needed in the near future upon new railroad lines, as well as for bringing existing lines up to full capacity and increasing the rolling stock to a point sufficient to meet the growing demands of traffic.

Parcel-Post Agreements—Increase in Cost of Living.

A parcel-post convention between the United States and the Union of South Africa came into effect in May, 1919. This arrangement greatly facilitates the shipment of samples to agents in South Africa, as well as the shipment of merchandise small in bulk, trade in which was formerly retarded on account of the lack of suitable shipping facilities.

An arrangement for the exchange of parcels between the Union of South Africa and Japan was made in the latter part of 1918. The parcel service to Japan is by direct steamers, though the Japanese Post Office sometimes utilizes the Indian Post Office as intermediary. The arrangement was made primarily for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of Japanese manufactures to South Africa which could be easily dispatched in parcels not exceeding 11 pounds.

It is estimated that the cost of living in South Africa in 1919 was fully 150 per cent above that of 1914, and there are no signs that this high cost has reached its limit. A Government commission has been investigating the causes of the increased cost of living, but apart from recommending measures for the alleviation of present conditions, no action has been taken. Early in 1920 a bill providing for the legislation necessary in carrying out the recommendations of this commission was introduced into Parliament.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

40572



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No.69b

December 31, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Durban:		Port Elizabeth and East London—Con.	
Articles of the Durban import trade.....	1	Shipping facilities restricted.....	8
Résumé of export trade.....	4	Weekly municipal auction sales.....	8
Declared exported to the United States.....	6	Wool prices.....	8
Port Elizabeth and East London:		Feather markets.....	9
Agriculture.....	7	Statistics of foreign trade.....	9
Stock raising.....	7	The import trade.....	13
Decreased feather production.....	7	Items constituting the export trade.....	13
Progress in manufacturing.....	7	Declared exports to the United States.....	14
Inland transportation.....	8	Opportunities for American trade.....	14

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

DURBAN.

By Vice Consul Hugh S. Hood.

The total import and export trade of Durban amounted to \$144,168,958 during 1919, as compared with \$133,182,999 in 1918 and \$85,886,349 in 1913. (The 1913 figures include imports of specie valued at \$286,428 and exports, valued at \$134,530. Specie figures are not available for 1918 and 1919.)

Articles of the Durban Import Trade.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of import into Durban during 1918 and 1919, and a comparison with 1913:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aerated waters.....		\$23,398		\$5,159		\$8,619
Ale, beer, stout..... gallons.		41,721	16,677	37,088	5,223	10,309
Animals, living..... number.		383,670	466	115,219	1,419	256,674
Antifriction grease..... pounds.	1,800,519	58,836	1,888,552	133,186	1,456,696	122,500
Apparel and slops.....		2,328,348		3,824,062		3,017,167
Arms and ammunition.....		556,105		1,292,471		511,911
Assay apparatus.....		43,166		55,113		31,091
Bags (not leather or paper) number.....	19,829,279	1,145,331	25,877,988	3,754,897	22,925,520	3,913,847
Baking powder..... pounds.	182,580	65,036	432,604	170,332	327,647	124,973
Basketware and rattans.....		48,246		11,646		11,675
Beads, all sorts..... pounds.	210,491	34,820	84,415	44,859	84,994	49,062
Bicycles and tricycles.....		139,619		158,336		179,408
Binding twine and harvesting yarn.....		3,898		333,112		22,858
Biscuits..... pounds.	559,896	78,648	26,139	3,849	36,479	13,047
Brass and manufactures hundredweight.....		65,386	1,081	124,657	733	150,200
Bioscopes and films.....						9,670

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Boats..... number					11	\$8,200
Brushware.....		\$88,225		\$164,361		193,609
Butter and substitutes pounds.....	2,819,548	630,046	472,826	135,324	255,616	160,726
Cakes..... do.		15,471			37,956	12,525
Canvas and dock.....		60,265		460,600		535,349
Carts, carriages, and parts.....		60,649		18,831		39,408
Cement..... pounds.	58,611,687	197,745	112,540	618	2,128,400	24,450
Cheese..... do.	1,802,719	262,275	65,428	25,831	8,003	2,125
Chicory and substitutes do.	878,460	38,426	18,162	2,579	35,335	7,976
Chocolate and cocoa, un- sweetened..... pounds.	210,396	88,565	122,365	41,918	329,753	156,283
Clocks and watches.....		55,731		42,947		80,560
Coffee.....						
Raw..... pounds.	4,284,519	578,267	13,446,135	1,201,729	4,665,828	883,790
Roasted, ground, or mixed..... pounds.	85,245	14,828	196	15	20,062	3,085
Condiments.....						
Curry powder..... do.	27,866	488,933	24,115	11,310	22,178	15,714
Mustard..... do.	76,520	18,371	123,265	50,412	97,234	45,386
Other..... do.	68,784	4,399	989,848	85,100	169,351	25,300
Confectionery..... do.	2,856,815	493,492	445,274	145,611	1,236,032	462,303
Corn, grain, flour, and meal..... pounds.	1,186,240	2,394,464	26,494,285	981,164	58,098,874	2,268,835
Copper and manufactures, hundredweight.....		46,937	1,032	56,509	1,351	79,577
Cordage and rope, hundred- weight.....	9,042	62,663	5,304	123,376	11,970	225,382
Corks and bung..... gross.	253,395	52,777	344,005	134,033	230,528	85,066
Cotton, manufactures:						
Piece goods.....		2,032,469		15,233,109		5,539,196
Blankets, rugs, sheeting.....		441,483		4,313,111		2,280,724
Shawls.....		60,710		360,155		204,256
Hosiery (underclothing). Other manufactures.....		756,901		2,968,380		1,870,785
		268,480		1,638,399		603,543
Drippings and fats for foods pounds.....	124,620	14,799	160,647	22,201	59,109	13,017
Drugs, chemicals, and apothec- ary ware..... pounds.		1,110,736		2,616,644	9,314,766	2,268,670
Dyestuffs, tanning substi- tutes.....				17,802		66,374
Earthenware and chinaware.....		332,052		400,226	23,669	469,781
Eggs..... pounds.	2,857,772	55,658	10,358	11,091	128,067	66,472
Electrical material.....		1,281,419		1,165,113	6,347	2,703,502
Enameled ware.....		124,641		88,176	7,666	181,837
Extracts and essences for food and flavoring.....		73,401		103,316		136,588
Farinaceous preparations.....	2,723,721	170,985	878,376	107,649	1,651,154	201,247
Felt.....		59,780		61,798		105,294
Fireworks.....						35,267
Fish, dried, fresh, or frozen, and preserved..... pounds.	4,301,937	404,230	567,571	114,961	2,679,751	640,543
Fodder and forage..... do.	1,119,483	19,826	131,141	3,879	112,830	2,151
Fruits.....						
Fresh..... do.		70,433		575		9,183
Dried, bottled, and can- ned, including nuts, pounds.....	2,522,406	212,350	2,581,061	232,949	2,196,144	256,805
Fruit juices.....		28,756		18,115		48,002
Footware, not leather, pairs.....			234,429	108,460	107,527	96,964
Furniture.....		978,838		816,248		888,511
Glass and glassware.....		459,880		537,877		681,789
Glycerin..... pounds.	8,662,191	1,289,087	5,121,215	1,299,706	931,162	233,272
Haberdashery and millinery.....		1,307,157		1,762,398		1,090,359
Hardware and cutlery.....		3,224,991		2,708,850		5,412,998
Hats and caps..... dozen.	60,716	254,362	50,256	425,181	30,668	374,433
Hides and skins:						
Cattle..... pounds.	24,175	4,750	1,118,201	145,786	557,191	101,642
Sheep and goat..... do.	6,403	949	53,027	12,234	104,669	25,427
All other.....		5,475		1,500		1,562
Hops..... hundredweight.	1,903	65,858	2,440	81,713		88,220
Hose, conveying.....		197,239		100,372	2,506	127,911
Implements (including ma- chinery and tools):						
Agricultural.....						
Kaffir hoes and picks, number.....	53,139	9,978	39,244	14,127	118,377	41,273
Other.....		723,396		1,356,274		1,751,190
Mechanics' tools.....				217,079		640,936
Other implements and tools.....				222,739		496,977

Articles.	1913		1913		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
India rubber, raw and manu- factures (including tires).....		\$49,238		\$377,631		\$873,240
Instruments:.....						
Mathematical and scien- tific.....		10,706		12,225		24,610
Musical.....		319,749		182,051		280,312
Surgical.....		6,132		14,624		14,162
All other.....		11,412		42,032		20,979
Iron and steel manufactures (except machinery).....		2,256,201		3,164,286	565,823	432,807
Jewelry.....		15,169				27,145
Jute andessian.....		57,123		388,366		111,871
Lamps and lampware.....		89,870		65,820		118,217
Lard and substitutes, pounds. Lead:.....	760,767	89,291	14,302	3,664	6,398	2,381
Bar, pig and sheet, hun- dredweight.....	7,114	34,484	5,714	55,936	4,650	38,504
Pipes and piping, hun- dredweight.....	1,431	6,995	127	1,285	168	1,893
Foil and acetate, hun- dredweight.....	3,699	23,988	2,614	12,721	140	1,836
Leather and leather manu- factures:.....						
Bags and trunks.....						48,006
Boots and shoes, pairs.....	993,654	1,137,681	836,538	1,364,108	612,976	1,799,719
Saddlery and harness.....		110,197		31,773		30,498
Manufactures, n. e. s.....		125,668		157,339		92,249
Unmanufactured leather, pounds.....		209,193	222,572	206,525	230,996	250,995
Linen manufactures:.....						
Piece goods.....		6,443		9,144		6,607
Other.....		77,499		71,477		62,330
Machinery (except locomotives and parts thereof).....		5,171,745		4,191,171		5,757,071
Manures and fertilizers, pounds.....		591,436	20,096,709	209,809	15,479,087	81,431
Meats, fresh, frozen, and pre- served, pounds.....	2,348,643	1,108,715	726,340	196,835	892,367	202,626
Milk or cream, condensed, pounds.....	4,352,153	426,627	2,063,544	371,421	4,136,000	735,056
Motor cars..... number.....		1,041,572			2,407	1,630,618
Power lorries..... do.....					254	170,128
Parts of motor cars and lor- ries.....				855,604		850,333
Motor cycles and parts.....		201,661		226,740	851	265,973
Nitrates, for manufacturing, pounds.....		575,028	147,215	661,610	22,789,508	706,757
Oilman's stores.....		313,704		538,144		818,812
Oil seeds, nuts, and leans, pounds.....			4,135,060	122,071	4,395,719	197,697
Oils..... gallons.....	4,542,605	1,244,719	6,106,000	3,263,709	6,138,340	3,016,739
Oil, salad..... do.....	124,702	67,805	89,179	81,779	93,501	177,024
Paints and painters' goods.....		362,233		428,763	2,953,122	1,210,614
Paper:.....						
Wall..... hundredweight.....		49,702		39,136		46,222
Printing..... do.....		309,193		890,992		881,985
Wrapping..... do.....		86,351		731,255		618,712
Paper bags..... do.....		40,956		130,378		191,794
Paper manufactures n. e. s. (except station- ery)..... hundredweight.....						103,773
Perfumed spirits..... gallons.....		45,701	6,141	151,093	3,977	119,300
Perfumery and toilet prepa- rations.....		113,750		304,171		410,509
Photographs and accessories.....		37,487		33,100		64,491
Photograph material.....		37,034		26,296	315	21,682
Pickles and sauces..... pounds.....	505,396	76,998	606,245	143,808		142,837
Plate silver and plate ware.....		179,506		151,319		182,895
Printers' and bookbinders' materials.....		64,846		21,858	6,513	28,235
Quicksilver..... pounds.....	462	321	201,785	255,355	23,344	29,564
Rails, light for industrial pur- poses.....				19,544		179,613
Railway material.....		294,592		335,385		107,087
Rice, including paddy..... pounds.....	443,301	1,151,920	49,862,065	1,383,595	28,263,184	1,317,051
Saddlers' and shoemakers' materials.....		26,610		67,635		165,626
Salt:.....						
Rock..... pounds.....	111,821	3,236	180,202	1,465	134,400	1,100
Common and table..... do.....	12,324,564	35,822	1,637,586	36,212	4,566,654	49,128
Seeds..... do.....	783,015	82,716	488,120	92,288	114,705	64,053

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Sheep and cattle dip.....		\$15,553		\$111,234		\$190,752
Ship chandlery stores.....		59,222		9,536		17,796
Silk manufactures.....		181,237		791,212		727,622
Soap.....pounds.....		171,276	901,115	189,399	657,000	157,656
Solder.....hundredweight.....	1,178	24,610	669	18,166	373	11,728
Spices.....pounds.....	752,768	52,704	2,917,767	764,454	3,309,101	84,777
Spirits.....gallons.....	237,053	660,162	186,718	865,227	96,187	492,761
Sporting goods.....		93,451		60,870		97,661
Stationery and books.....		989,235		1,736,734		1,562,662
Stones, including marble.....		57,960		4,122		11,928
Sugar.....pounds.....	4,318,267	135,133	15,665,439	559,295	19,143	2,424
Sugar products.....do.....	2,890,254	122,485	390,350	24,639	469,340	36,561
Sulphur.....						
Rock.....hundredweight.....	a 279,511	a 118,086	a 128,494	a 267,039	a 3,268	a 6,609
Flower of.....do.....	15,599	21,666	34,239	92,088	4,260	13,586
Surgical and dental appliances.....		68,079		243,461		157,568
Tallow and grease.....pounds.....	6,162,528	402,537	3,408,308	349,439	2,491,473	253,740
Tapica and sago.....do.....			1,195,905	77,192	166,450	14,225
Tar and kindred substances, pounds.....			2,180,112	55,541	4,908,532	137,274
Tea.....pounds.....	2,317,756	477,024	2,671,551	574,862	2,486,410	639,457
Telegraph and telephone material.....				16,663		33,112
Tents and tarpaulins.....		72,156		25,106		126,861
Tin and tinware, hundred-weight.....		97,053	176	76,937	429	145,430
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured.....pounds.....	25,644	12,278	39,363	181,284	27,390	25,096
Manufactured.....do.....	153,147	241,176	16,641	10,122	103,476	24,432
Tobacconists' ware.....		71,956		125,717		169,233
Toys and fancy goods.....		160,989		344,140		312,059
Tramway material.....		115,034		23,442		4,758
Trunks, suitcases, etc. (not leather).....						43,740
Vegetables.....pounds.....	7,011,096	166,580	99,512	16,624	499,597	43,955
Vehicles, all others, wheeled, n. e. s.....		b 83,965		b 88,176		b 93,518
Vinegar.....gallons.....			5,331	7,641	11,902	21,499
Wax, paraffin and stearin, pounds.....	18,362,601	722,315	5,735,655	643,619	2,247,320	289,294
Wines.....gallons.....	25,881	125,050	31,065	131,123	18,867	145,017
Wood and timber:						
Unmanufactured, cubic feet.....	4,248,100	1,158,285	2,077,792	1,643,850	2,562,449	1,925,922
Manufactured, cubic feet.....		866,266		985,734	375,664	955,539
Woolen manufactures:						
Cloth and piece goods.....		214,277		852,820		256,426
Blankets and rugs.....		545,248		988,488		732,997
Shawls.....		73,144		115,390		72,968
Hosiery.....		127,109		78,974		43,487
All others, n. e. s.....		18,648		47,731		64,846
Works of art.....		40,582				19,471
Zinc and zinc ware, hundredweight.....			41,436	682,093	23,821	435,853
All other articles.....		812,496		2,426,232		1,265,614
Total imports of merchandise.....		54,533,143		91,982,213		84,882,505
Imports for South African Government.....		4,808,881		5,462,378		8,748,405
Specie.....		286,428		(c)		(c)
Grand total.....		59,628,452		97,444,591		93,630,910

a Including iron pyrites.

b Excluding tires imported separately.

c Statistics of the imports of specie were not available for publication during the war.

Résumé of the Export Trade.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from Durban to all countries of the world during 1919 together with the quantities and values for 1918 and 1913 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, living.....number.....		\$21,476	96	\$11,555	1,553,482	\$48,845
Asbestos, raw.....pounds.....		1,684	1,112,104	51,765	1,665,772	96,211
Bark:						
Wattle.....do.....	145,693,116	1,505,053	107,738,557	1,395,021	126,358,572	1,872,941
Extract.....do.....			8,339,450	607,763	13,761,262	1,051,583
Blasting compounds.....do.....			936,880	211,485	628,000	154,511
Candles.....do.....	59,431	5,314	307,322	58,870	67,397	16,235
Coal.....tons.....	1,532,113	4,807,596	667,001	3,354,386	494,005	2,679,553
Copper ore and regulus.....do.....	5	1,625			81	12,351
Cotton, raw.....pounds.....	17,797	1,621	183,228	57,420	275,424	87,884
Curiosities.....do.....		1,402		185		1,220
Feathers, ostrich.....pounds.....	303	3,173	911	3,095	3,929	16,965
Fodder and forage.....do.....	90,636	108,655	4,788,042	87,767	186,912	4,088
Food and drink:						
Confectionery and jams, pounds.....	10,533	1,290	419,883	79,300	149,363	29,812
Corn, grain, and meal, pounds.....	69,325	86,590	241,865,174	3,002,730	312,839,486	7,298,353
Fish, dried and preserved.....pounds.....	23,121	1,577	554,406	49,200	1,269,684	106,109
Fruit, dried and preserved.....pounds.....	67	19	140,647	24,264	68,531	12,843
Fruit, fresh.....do.....		25,681	21	511	1,139	6,830
Spirits (potable).....gallons.....	100,042	9,978	147,646	163,451	251,776	127,741
Sugar.....pounds.....	133,190	5,412	1,314,687	75,559	32,789,815	1,752,616
Sugar products.....do.....	11,681,319	74,273	711,640	10,395	8,882,277	270,655
Vegetables.....do.....	327,259	61,766	219,132	7,392	99,281	5,981
Wines.....gallons.....	345	693	97,594	146,209	68,068	77,334
All other articles of food and drink.....		41,073		2,160,001		5,261,104
Furniture.....do.....		1,343		4,618		10,850
Hair, angora.....pounds.....	1,961,596	426,933	2,094,013	668,732	587,973	269,302
Hides and skins:						
Hides, ox and cow.....do.....	10,325,255	1,685,376	9,454,232	1,800,006	11,251,830	2,525,064
Skins—						
Goat.....do.....	657,274	76,097	983,541	246,026	911,891	320,474
Seal.....do.....					1,800	1,217
Sheep.....do.....	5,719,070	648,787	4,443,554	1,637,801	6,602,435	1,806,063
All other.....do.....		1,110		58		3,654
Horns, ox and cow.....pounds.....	525,853	41,001	192,615	11,281	1,302,523	65,625
Leather and leather goods.....do.....		720		14,483		25,705
Oil, whale.....gallons.....	1,324,658	357,061	195,119	136,447	88,003	80,521
Ores and minerals.....pounds.....	32	17,159	2,488	1,425,826	1,361	761,885
Soap, common and toilet.....do.....	49,771	2,944	2,200,020	229,062	411,725	68,214
Spirits (nonpotable).....gallons.....	43	34	500,158	205,342	224,966	111,662
Tobacco.....pounds.....	81,901	10,630	492,142	205,104	215,150	60,749
Whale residue (except oil and manure).....do.....		39,121		25		21,660
Wool:						
Washed.....pounds.....					46,066	27,681
Scoured.....do.....	123,339	43,443	1,899,573	1,472,447	3,050,856	2,456,420
Grease.....do.....	53,059,832	8,554,465	31,876,605	10,514,137	39,929,288	15,354,514
All other articles of merchandise.....do.....		314,078		963,507		1,098,121
Gold, raw.....ounces.....	330,512	6,088,308				
Gold concentrates.....do.....		1,021				
Total South African produce.....		25,075,386		31,494,367		46,061,096
Articles in bond.....do.....		208,627		2,567,779		2,619,014
Duty paid.....do.....		810,423		1,554,470		1,769,927
Articles through the post.....do.....		29,131		132,082		88,011
Specie.....do.....		131,530		(a)		(a)
Grand total.....		26,257,897		35,738,408		50,538,048

* Figures not published during the war period.

In addition to the above exports, merchandise to the value of \$13,014,753 and \$11,938,298 was shipped as Government Stores during the years ending December 31, 1919, and 1918, respectively.

Declared Exports to the United States.

A statement showing quantities and values of declared exports from Durban to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1919, and comparisons with the years 1918 and 1913, follows:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Asbestos.....	pounds.....				2,272	\$1,294
Bark, wattle.....	tons.....		2,294	\$152,522	17,963	1,707,525
Bee-wax.....	pounds.....		76,715	26,452		
Beans, butter.....	tons.....				1,292	305,720
Chillies.....	pounds.....		358,471	78,687	9,900	2,458
Cloves.....	do.....		2,905,761	989,438	822,948	258,754
Coal.....	tons.....		2,338	32,611		
Coffee.....	pounds.....		6,580	1,244	4,480	1,038
Copra.....	tons.....				131	21,177
Corundum crystals.....	pounds.....				138,210	9,538
Extract, wattle.....	do.....				44	5,336
Diarsenol.....	grams.....				1,909	4,815
Fiber:						
Hemp.....	pounds.....		233,256	45,607		
Raffia.....	do.....				44,800	5,353
Sisal.....	do.....				467,087	59,012
Gum, copal.....	do.....				822	522
Hides:						
Dried.....	do.....	108,030	\$28,568		47,025	19,198
Wet, salted.....	do.....				78,817	19,948
Hippopotamus strips.....	do.....				923	730
Household and personal effects.....	do.....			1,009		12,313
Horns.....	pairs.....		32,635	4,682	1	15
Mica.....	pounds.....		320	312		1,204
Mohair.....	do.....		231,002	97,661		
Ore:						
Manganese.....	do.....		214,620	3,645	311,360	5,432
Corundum.....	do.....		130,490	6,044	848,945	40,287
Chrome.....	do.....		671,715	8,869		
Seeds, grass.....	do.....				400	385
Skins:						
Goat.....	do.....	43,205			111,651	46,560
Sheep.....	do.....	100,710	11,628	64,400	708,383	397,940
Wild animals.....	pieces.....			32,638	241,438	576
Tires and tubes.....	do.....				642	1,744
Tusks, ivory.....	do.....				52	165
Wax, sugar cane.....	do.....			84,850	9,496	
Wool:						
Grease.....	do.....	113,745	18,405	14,414,671	6,364,667	10,338,182
Scoured.....	do.....			1,429,576	1,351,986	523,571
All other.....	case.....		801			569,866
Total.....						89
		59,402		9,449,019		7,728,378

PORT ELIZABETH AND EAST LONDON.

By Consul John W. Dye.

The year 1919 in the Port Elizabeth consular district was marked by prosperity in spite of one of the worst droughts ever experienced in South Africa. Crops failed and stock died by the thousands, but record prices in the produce trade offset all this except in isolated instances. Speculation and extravagance was rife among those interested in any way in produce. The cost of living increased steadily and the high prices of foods caused by the influenza epidemic in the previous year continued on account of the drought. Exports broke all records both in quantity and value, and imports exceeded in value those of the previous year without, however, reaching the figures of 1913. There was still an acute shortage in shipping space which tended to curtail sales of produce.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.

All agricultural crops were adversely affected by the serious drought of 1919. It is estimated that the losses from this cause in the Union, about half of which roughly can be credited to the Cape Province, was: Wheat, 1,525,600 bushels; oats, 936,600 bushels; oat hay, 16,981,100 bundles; barley, 610,600 bushels; maize, 10,249,520 bushels; kafir corn (millet), 1,072,000 bushels; and tobacco, 1,972,800 pounds. This means a decrease of an average of 30 per cent below normal crops. As a result the price of flour and other cereal foods went up and an increased importation of Argentine and Australian wheat was found necessary.

For the actual raising of stock 1919 was a disastrous year because of the drought, but its effects were not immediately apparent and the farmers were receiving such huge prices for their wool, mohair, hides, and skins that their losses on this account were largely offset. In the whole Cape Province, which includes the Cape Town and Port Elizabeth consular districts, approximately 100,250 head of cattle, or 6.76 per cent of the total were lost. Of small stock 3,431,300 or about 22 per cent perished. The mortality was naturally greater among the young animals and it is estimated that 50 per cent of the lambs and kids succumbed. The supplies of wool, mohair, hides, and skins did not fall off during the 1919 season but the effects will be felt in succeeding years. On account of continually rising prices farmers devoted themselves more and more to the raising of sheep, goats, and cattle. The more progressive farmers are constantly improving the grade of their stock.

Decreased Production of Ostrich Feathers.

Ostriches were again neglected on account of low prices on the ostrich feather market. The following figures indicate the decrease in the number of ostriches in the Union since the banner year 1913:

Years.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Transvaal.	Orange Free State.	Union.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1913.....	756,923	5,081	4,591	9,718	776,313
1916.....	379,427	4,259	8,927	6,415	399,028
1918.....	300,906	6,022	3,110	4,227	314,265
1919.....	273,490	1,900	2,820	3,860	282,070

Progress in Manufacturing.

The industrial and manufacturing concerns of the Port Elizabeth district made good progress in 1919. The output of manufactured articles in the past four years has about doubled. There were about 184 so-called factories in Port Elizabeth in 1918, but this number includes many small concerns hiring few workmen. The more important ones are 16 boot and shoe factories, 2 biscuit factories, 2 candy factories, 4 furniture factories, 3 mattress factories, 3 clothing factories, 1 canning factory, 2 tanneries, 3 sawmills, 1 wool-washing plant, and 3 engineering establishments. The value of South African material used in the 184 factories is £666,966 (\$3,245,790) and of imported material £882,506 (\$4,294,715), a total of £1,549,472 (\$7,540,505); and the value of the finished products is £2,425,469 (\$11,803,544).

The plant of the African Canning & Packing Co. (Ltd.) was completed and began operations during the year.

The boot and shoe industry of Port Elizabeth was particularly active. It is estimated that 1,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were turned out during 1919, and the factories had sufficient orders in hand to keep them going three months in 1920. Prices advanced but were still about one-third less than imported shoes of equal quality. Very few high quality goods are produced.

The manufacture of clothing is a new thing in this district, and there has been considerable progress in this line since 1914. Three factories are engaged in turning out various articles of wearing apparel in which some South African cloth is used.

Inland Transportation and Communication—Shipping Facilities Restricted.

The railways are still badly handicapped through a shortage of rolling stock and locomotives. The schedule of trains is fairly adequate, but the service is poor. Extensions are planned but none have yet been carried out.

Port Elizabeth is to have the first automatic telephone system for South Africa. The new exchange building is in the course of erection and should be completed in 1920.

The first commercial airplanes visited Port Elizabeth during the year. Port Elizabeth has an excellent landing field but no regular service has as yet been established.

Shipping facilities at Port Elizabeth and East London were still restricted but showed an improvement over 1918. By the end of the year stocks of produce were pretty well cleared. Freight rates remained high. Old services were reestablished and some new ones inaugurated. The new service of United States Shipping Board vessels began, and arrivals of cargo vessels from New York were fairly regular. It is to be hoped that this service will be enlarged to include regular sailings of cargo-passenger-mail steamers between American Atlantic and South African ports.

Weekly Municipal Auction Sales.

Port Elizabeth continued to hold its place as premier produce market of the Union. The great demand of the world for raw material was reflected in keen competition, and prices on all lines of produce advanced to record figures.

About three-fourths of the wool and other produce arriving in Port Elizabeth from the country districts is sold by private treaty, but any seller can, and many do, sell at the municipal auctions. Ostrich feathers are almost exclusively sold at the municipal auctions. During normal times the following municipal auction sales are held each week: Monday and Tuesday, ostrich feather sales; Tuesday, wool market; Wednesday, coarse and colored wool market; Thursday, hide and skin catalogue sale; Friday, mohair market; and Friday and Saturday, catalogue wool sales.

During the year several firms instituted their own auctions for the sale of hides and skins, and these have proved successful.

Wool Prices—The Ostrich-Feather Market.

Early in 1919 there was fair competition in the wool market, but the shortage in shipping space had a deterring effect upon buyers.

Hides and skins were in strong demand at practically all times, but on the other hand mohair was dull. In October, Japanese buyers, unable to purchase fine combing wools in Australia because of the sale of all Australian wool to the British Government, began to operate freely. The result was that prices increased at each successive sale until on November 28, 1919, the record prices of 85½ pence (\$1.73) per pound was paid. In 1913 the average price of wool in Port Elizabeth was \$0.15 and the highest \$0.24. In 1919 the average was \$0.44 and the highest \$1.73. These 1919 prices were abnormally high and not warranted by scarcity, demand, or superior quality. Competition for the best lots was confined solely to the Japanese buyers operating through local firms that receive a commission on all amounts purchased.

During the same month, November, 1919, sheepskins, gloves, goat-skins, angora skins, and hides went to record figures and large quantities changed hands.

The ostrich feather market was very dull at the beginning of 1919. All buying was purely speculative, as the importation of feathers into the United States and England was still forbidden. These restrictions, however, were removed early in the year and buying became more general. In April record quantities of feathers were sold at only slightly increased prices. On April 28, 29, and 30, 28,797 pounds of feathers changed hands at the municipal auction sale for slightly under \$300,000. Following this, smaller quantities were offered, and prices advanced in the succeeding months about 100 per cent on the average.

Statistics of Foreign Trade.

The total foreign commerce of the Port Elizabeth consular district in 1919 increased greatly in value over the previous year. This increase occurred in both exports and imports but was particularly marked in exports, which nearly doubled in value. Exports from Port Elizabeth were valued at \$55,025,306 in 1919 and at \$28,610,742 in 1918. Imports were valued at \$45,041,930 in 1919 and at \$44,127,689 in 1918. The figures for East London were, exports \$35,008,705 in 1919 and \$17,719,024 in 1918; imports \$23,308,106 in 1919 and \$18,657,732 in 1918. Excluding gold and diamonds, the port of Port Elizabeth does 34.8 per cent of the export trade of the Union and 19.8 per cent of the import trade.

The cause of the big increase in trade in 1919 was the world's demand for raw material and manufactured goods to make up the shortage caused by the war. The safety of navigation and increased shipping facilities made this trade possible.

Principal Articles of the Import Trade.

The items of import showing the greatest increases in value in 1919 over 1918 were: Agricultural implements and machinery, electrical supplies, confectionery, farinaceous foods, preserved fish, glassware and lamps, hardware, leather, machinery, kerosene, gasoline, paints and varnishes, paper and paper goods, sheep and cattle dip, bicycles, motor cars, motor cycles, lumber, and wheat. Items of import showing the greatest decreases in value were cotton goods, coffee, and rice.

The following table shows the import trade of Port Elizabeth by chief articles for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements and machinery.....		\$507,616		\$746,137		\$639,027
Animals, live.....		77,981		18,254		37,280
Antifriction grease..... pounds.....	81,028	27,739	415,193	31,085	271,581	28,948
Apparel and slops.....		6,016,589		4,466,689		5,555,121
Arms and ammunition.....		301,139		175,298		335,369
Assay apparatus.....		20,940		14,873		2,681
Bags, textile..... number.....	4,300,430	262,022	2,313,857	525,743	1,622,116	551,723
Beads..... pounds.....	105,314	15,396	46,900	15,198	18,747	19,781
Brass and manufactures.....		43,107		9,107		17,880
Brush ware.....		98,828		66,364		87,504
Canvas and duck.....		77,657		178,620		106,225
Carpets, linoleum, mats, and matting.....		200,304		218,827		154,868
Clocks, watches, and jewelry.....		110,206		102,264		138,898
Copper.....		11,704		11,367		10,545
Cordage, rope, and twine.....		59,527		57,643		89,148
Corks and bungs..... gross.....	131,248	22,678	82,431	29,369	68,179	19,733
Cotton manufactures:						
Blankets and sheeting.....		450,511		1,057,281		584,077
Piece goods.....		3,272,857		12,403,440		5,251,776
Shawls.....		271,710		172,780		123,471
Underclothing and hosiery.....		1,437,087		2,186,279		1,848,542
Drugs, chemicals, etc.....		607,285		653,152		741,725
Dyestuffs and tanning materials.....		5,183		48,918		63,518
Earthen and china ware.....		150,961		102,030		198,852
Electrical supplies.....		268,678		160,424		298,986
Enameled ware.....		76,516		62,573		95,632
Foodstuffs and beverages:						
Ale, beer, mineral water, cider, and fruit sirups.....		85,135		27,184		20,900
Baking powder..... pounds.....	151,182	50,003	206,241	78,107	53,513	24,752
Butter, cheese, and margarine, pounds.....	1,773,439	268,582	4,037	1,435	3,191	1,844
Chocolate and cocoa..... pounds.....	140,255	55,118	26,512	12,404	15,477	100,571
Coffee and chicory, hundredweight.....	85,663	1,048,439	118,081	1,023,288	35,855	708,669
Condiments..... pounds.....	66,489	15,875	24,976	12,623	43,531	22,235
Confectionery, including honey, jams, and jellies, pounds.....	2,351,964	416,178	91,283	39,068	434,840	209,517
Corn, wheat, flour, etc., hundredweight.....	1,073,496	1,838,588	178,353	508,520	177,150	544,342
Extracts and essences.....		39,467		23,792		45,224
Farinaceous foods..... pounds.....	1,875,010	109,652	261,906	27,466	1,008,750	101,919
Fish, preserved and canned, pounds.....	2,205,320	282,399	114,434	28,599	890,638	222,394
Fruits and nuts.....		129,579		6,535		52,363
Lard, dripping and substitutes..... pounds.....	819,512	99,354	52,327	6,705	101,167	24,960
Meats, salted and canned, pounds.....	2,926,923	590,170	45,268	16,117	125,507	48,718
Milk, canned..... pounds.....	4,253,434	416,606	328,194	61,692	731,319	154,399
Pickles and sauces..... do.....	9,087,933	45,512	114,932	28,619	156,208	46,286
Rice..... do.....	9,080,154	209,409	6,983,955	202,226	2,658,496	68,126
Spices..... do.....	168,954	27,471	136,611	40,742	37,301	12,909
Sugar and sugar products, including glucose..... pounds.....	6,290,148	207,094	1,350,102	57,781	210,616	19,758
Tea..... do.....	1,535,968	394,541	2,507,176	755,358	2,036,779	743,071
Wines and liquors.....		429,152		410,766		319,400
Footwear, not leather..... pairs.....	(a)	(a)	121,123	61,916	272,979	162,512
Furniture, including basket ware and rattans.....		955,036		241,168		271,786
Glass, glassware, and lamp ware.....		320,912		157,742		307,500
Glycerin..... pounds.....	21,097	4,098	2,006	1,567	11,837	3,455
Haberdashery and millinery.....		2,875,841		1,600,217		1,441,754
Hardware, cutlery, and tools.....		2,042,085		961,459		2,151,241
Hats and caps..... dozen.....	122,171	568,307	46,272	434,081	35,315	450,867
Hides and skins.....		17,388		88,065		234,818
Hops..... hundredweight.....	745	19,904	449	10,521	294	8,146
Hose, fire, garden, etc.....		81,654		55,127		61,271
Iron and steel, manufactures n. e. s.....		965,542		750,968		906,609
Leather goods:						
Boots and shoes..... pairs.....	2,490,968	2,936,056	1,260,654	2,749,795	923,654	2,660,571
Harness, saddlery, etc.....		63,372		22,780		30,435
Other.....		252,902		93,368		85,744
Leather, unmanufactured..... pounds.....	907,037	311,286	150,874	128,212	364,314	394,741

* Not given separately.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Linen, jute, and manufactures.....		\$97, 880		\$79, 197		\$93, 865
Machinery.....		2, 036, 015		691, 037		1, 539, 762
Musical instruments.....		156, 569		37, 744		64, 175
Oilman's stores.....		155, 757		173, 422		323, 359
Oils:						
Kerosene..... gallons.....	1, 599, 796	198, 743	533, 115	111, 987	989, 666	275, 736
Linseed..... do.....	119, 396	59, 147	37, 973	58, 835	29, 230	58, 768
Lubricating..... do.....	490, 590	115, 019	220, 297	110, 532	243, 036	166, 629
Other mineral, principally gasoline..... gallons.....	870, 183	235, 359	951, 479	406, 688	1, 177, 292	765, 997
Paints, varnishes, etc.....		165, 753		169, 908		346, 548
Paper and paper goods.....		305, 932		344, 877		700, 168
Perfumes and toilet preparations.....		84, 149		159, 567		226, 321
Photographs and accessories.....		79, 455		24, 220		19, 962
Photographic supplies.....		70, 656		24, 269		40, 250
Plate, silver and plated ware.....		228, 316		146, 311		209, 317
Railway and tramway materials.....		126, 617		6, 369		59, 728
Rubber goods, including tires.....		45, 828		391, 967		435, 503
Saddler's and shoemaker's supplies.....		35, 190		194, 854		384, 454
Seeds.....		82, 959		41, 499		43, 078
Sheep and cattle dip.....		131, 205		78, 438		212, 715
Silk and silk goods.....		75, 197		237, 363		293, 708
Soap..... pounds.....	848, 215	65, 965	389, 754	55, 570	292, 834	63, 367
Sporting goods.....		156, 311		36, 459		88, 385
Stationery and books.....		927, 292		903, 192		1, 017, 534
Sulphur, flowers of..... hundred- weight.....	14, 134	22, 516	3, 738	14, 959	1, 323	6, 516
Surgical and dental appliances.....		12, 468		69, 839		38, 066
Tallow and grease..... pounds.....	550, 772	36, 756	363, 258	34, 936	148, 727	14, 492
Tents and tarpaulins.....		84, 321		29, 062		20, 633
Tin, tinware, and zinc.....		80, 199		9, 810		30, 267
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, etc.....		313, 207		157, 012		176, 625
Toys and fancy goods.....		203, 400		192, 571		173, 608
Vehicles and parts:						
Bicycles.....		681, 320		156, 813		230, 886
Motor cars, trucks, and parts.....		2, 402, 732		643, 857		2, 221, 343
Motor cycles and parts.....		584, 574		194, 226		379, 641
Wax, paraffin and stearin..... pounds.....	2, 741, 419	104, 250	381, 328	38, 624	905, 192	86, 560
Wood, and manufactures.....		754, 016		146, 481		332, 830
Woolen goods.....		1, 178, 155		1, 994, 680		1, 434, 989
All other articles.....		984, 274		1, 582, 773		1, 363, 022
Total of merchandise.....		45, 822, 935		43, 749, 586		44, 064, 250
Government stores.....		3, 011, 312		378, 103		977, 08
Specie.....		93, 437		(b)		(b)
Total imports.....		48, 927, 684		44, 127, 689		45, 041, 930

^b Imports of specie not published.

Imports Into East London.

The following table shows the East London imports, in quantity and value, for 1919 as compared with 1918 and the last pre-war year, 1913:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements and ma- chinery.....		\$544, 284		\$477, 024		\$675, 130
Animals, live.....		64, 082		27, 320		28, 479
Antifurcation grease..... pounds.....	399, 663	17, 816	111, 902	10, 565	253, 988	25, 705
Apparel and slops.....		1, 326, 155		1, 065, 204		1, 112, 253
Bags, textile..... number.....	2, 265, 913	231, 908	3, 093, 999	561, 881	1, 977, 041	514, 400
Brush ware.....		27, 641		23, 690		24, 449
Canvas and duck.....		17, 246		84, 892		40, 061
Carpets, linoleum, mats, and mat- ting.....		95, 072		55, 877		54, 437
Cordage, rope, and twine.....		30, 595		13, 222		50, 101
Cotton goods:						
Blankets and sheeting.....		362, 543		1, 099, 737		667, 596
Piece goods.....		1, 098, 379		4, 010, 128		1, 663, 749

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton goods—Continued.						
Shawls.....		\$21,873		\$106,498		\$66,647
Underclothing and hosiery.....		233,246		335,332		289,357
Other.....		134,301		125,039		66,885
Drugs, chemicals, etc.....		253,461		944,442		414,081
Dyestuffs and tanning material.....		1,835		11,162		26,488
Earthen and china ware.....		81,143		53,449		64,301
Electrical supplies.....		93,636		110,446		220,625
Enameled ware.....		34,123		8,935		37,307
Felt.....		3,343		13,816		12,400
Foodstuffs and beverages:						
Ale, beer, mineral water, cider, and fruit sirups.....		32,444		10,006		5,733
Baking powder..... pounds.....	145,640	51,231	211,284	55,561	62,610	24,697
Butter, cheese, and margarine, pounds.....	562,128	84,633	2,172	530	1,026	384
Coffee and chicory..... pounds.....	4,518,328	534,891	7,419,485	665,579	2,418,092	504,301
Confectionery, including jams, jellies, and honey..... pounds.....	27,883	135,691	30,419	9,222	139,827	67,639
Corn, wheat, flour, etc., hundredweight.....	1,193,986	2,139,357	479	2,566	31,575	120,222
Extracts and essences.....		19,441		13,903		25,063
Farinaceous foods..... pounds.....	1,835,945	100,283	185,123	18,434	621,894	60,033
Fish, preserved and canned, pounds.....	873,927	111,058	26,765	6,229	332,949	84,531
Fruits and nuts.....		65,006		14,750		23,563
Lard, dripping and substitutes..... pounds.....	491,089	56,543	173	58	144	58
Meats, salted and canned, pounds.....	792,403	158,239	13,410	3,295	39,852	11,066
Milk, canned..... pounds.....	1,782,984	169,115	120,954	21,944	75,726	15,485
Pickles and sauces..... do.....	155,149	23,846	84,406	12,743	113,234	31,924
Rice..... do.....	3,979,992	92,171	1,541,957	39,143	1,576,387	36,976
Spices..... do.....	79,573	13,295	59,536	18,352	26,785	10,300
Sugar and sugar products, including glucose..... pounds.....	9,873,182	268,941	967,527	57,337	414,220	31,906
Tea..... do.....	849,128	173,110	444,695	85,597	425,572	96,079
Wines and liquors..... gallons.....	40,511	87,237	30,292	147,538	18,907	109,462
Footwear, not leather..... pairs.....	(e)	(e)	12,536	7,309	27,700	17,782
Furniture, including basketware and rattans.....		244,070		62,938		74,939
Glass, glassware, and lampware.....		125,759		58,963		88,235
Haberdashery and millinery.....		591,168		405,248		203,044
Hardware, cutlery and tools.....		1,159,851		305,083		362,942
Hats and caps..... dozen.....	16,442	91,826	8,618	94,551	4,956	71,538
Hose, garden, fire, etc.....		8,214		35,331		45,434
Iron and steel manufactures, u. e. s.....		597,241		495,210		841,340
Leather and leather goods:						
Boots and shoes..... pairs.....	521,278	602,156	220,747	532,098	141,485	443,888
Harness, saddlery, etc.....		89,583		29,784		23,678
Other.....		137,552		28,512		57,722
Linen, jute, and manufactures.....		31,364		23,733		20,556
Machinery.....		1,603,145		1,508,341		2,084,414
Musical instruments.....		110,595		47,974		83,766
Oilman's stores.....		92,570		69,766		141,143
Oils:						
Kerosene..... gallons.....	1,785,829	240,332	711,855	144,345	1,041,469	279,994
Linseed..... do.....	43,812	23,001	7,196	13,635	12,458	24,045
Lubricating..... do.....	173,040	48,071	70,879	27,743	172,448	119,516
Other mineral, principally gasoline..... gallons.....	355,998	98,454	862,443	374,078	1,110,650	586,827
Paints, varnishes, etc.....		146,749		122,552		166,785
Paper and paper goods.....		200,383		28,040		448,545
Perfume and toilet preparations.....		50,031		41,374		63,179
Quicksilver..... pounds.....	157	117	22,650	28,619		46,310
Rubber goods, including tires.....		26,235		31,101		202,592
Sheep and cattle dip.....		173,800		88,067		35,027
Silk and silk goods.....		22,745		32,005		16,601
Soap..... pounds.....	420,453	31,573	29,975	13,796	40,283	30,727
Sporting goods.....		54,587		15,864		289,192
Stationery and books.....		314,137		302,730		15,556
Surgical and dental appliances.....		8,745		20,273		78
Tallow and grease..... pounds.....	760,939	50,304	259,936	29,671	298	7,305
Tents and tarpaulins.....		49,531		7,255		43,404
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, etc.....		58,602		33,593		43,774
Toys and fancy goods.....		56,680		24,303		639,283
Vehicles and parts:						
Motor cars and trucks.....		389,052		199,671		24,289
Motor cycles.....		26,165		5,000		

• Not given separately.

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wax, paraffin and stearin, pounds.....	2,599,301	\$99,437	1,000,820	\$102,258	1,030,302	\$128,953
Wood and manufactures.....		734,179		65,700		331,587
Woolen goods.....		749,017		597,664		795,444
Zinc.....		2,613		83,562		61,157
All other articles.....		1,055,312		427,237		623,201
Total of merchandise.....		19,477,081		16,844,383		17,553,259
Government stores.....		3,993,514		1,813,345		5,754,850
Specie.....		27,738		(b)		(c)
Total imports, East London.....		23,498,333		18,657,732		23,308,103

(b) Imports of specie not published.

Items Constituting the Export Trade.

The outstanding features of the export trade were the greatly increased quantities and values of wool and ostrich feathers shipped. The quantity of mohair shipped decreased slightly, but the value increased. Sheepskins, goatskins, hides, and foodstuffs show substantial increases. There were no decreases of note. Before the war Germany, next to Great Britain, was the largest purchaser of South African wool, but Germany's place has now been taken by the United States and Japan. It is not probable, however, that Japan will continue to buy wool extensively in South Africa, as Australian wool since July 1, 1920, has been again available to the world.

The largest article of export from both Port Elizabeth and East London during 1919 was wool, which enjoyed a decided increase over the previous year in amount and value. The following table gives the chief articles of export during 1919, 1918, and 1913, the last pre-war year:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
FROM PORT ELIZABETH.						
Alces.....	22,642	\$1,119	50,493	\$4,716	2,606	\$243
Angora goat hair.....	12,816,742	3,277,398	15,474,715	6,495,517	14,586,725	6,959,733
Asbestos, raw.....	2,167,956	69,615	490,850	25,676	1,270,920	60,408
Foodstuffs (chiefly maize).....		24,629		998,611		1,625,542
Goatskins.....	4,316,114	693,125	2,356,795	784,070	5,941,179	2,346,149
Hides of cattle.....	3,293,587	641,203	1,023,509	275,347	3,047,038	1,005,083
Ostrich feathers, crude.....	510,864	7,314,505	96,498	377,353	546,422	5,464,977
Sheepskins.....	12,588,279	1,666,007	11,911,623	2,851,533	13,418,167	4,851,195
Tobacco.....	1,051	360	107,352	33,190	121,613	28,678
Wool:						
Scoured.....	2,902,168	1,028,846	9,700,862	9,091,821	15,184,451	14,042,656
Unwashed.....	46,260,184	6,888,910	20,757,156	7,438,046	44,882,284	18,427,168
All other articles.....		37,946		262,143		60,014
Total South African produce.....		21,636,663		28,553,991		54,871,816
Reexports.....		86,633		56,743		133,460
Grand total.....		21,723,316		28,610,742		55,025,296
FROM EAST LONDON.						
Angora goat hair.....	2,577,021	537,977	1,863,141	698,513	1,733,457	803,508
Chrome ore.....			1,168,000	10,141	216,000	1,056
Foodstuffs (largely maize).....		7,757		1,672,178		1,678,977
Goatskins.....	1,437,459	227,163	905,846	285,547	2,320,247	918,474
Hides of cattle.....	7,117,436	1,446,596	830,094	252,854	3,878,610	1,206,004
Sheepskins.....	6,331,070	704,986	4,588,198	1,130,357	9,827,273	2,796,987

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FROM EAST LONDON—contd.						
Wool:						
Scoured.....	560,524	\$218,248	2,445,169	\$2,049,288	5,966,880	\$5,219,788
Unwashed.....	64,318,977	9,326,931	38,585,039	11,588,699	61,003,027	22,185,381
All other articles.....		57,065		11,314		41,579
Total South African produce.....		12,526,726		17,608,891		34,912,331
Reexports.....		80,524		20,133		97,371
Grand total.....		12,607,252		17,719,024		35,008,705

Declared Exports to the United States.

Increases are shown in the declared exports from both Port Elizabeth and East London to the United States, wool being the leading item in each case. The following table gives the quantity and value of the declared exports during 1918 and 1919:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PORT ELIZABETH.				
Aloes.....pounds..	76,309	\$7,774	28,000	\$3,146
Angora goat hair.....do..	5,376,210	2,627,431	2,456,210	1,678,126
Angora goat hair on skins.....do..	635,300	157,394	1,779,361	335,444
Asbestos, crude.....tons..	93	15,623	122	24,793
Buchu leaves.....pounds..	8,807	8,243		
Calfskins, dry.....pieces..	65,742		11,147	
.....pounds..	121,663	37,816	47,569	26,057
Copper in pigs.....do..	711,375	238,561		
Goatskins, dry.....pieces..	396,284		662,483	
.....pounds..	1,054,369	476,339	1,765,833	1,202,293
Hides of cattle, dry.....pieces..	1,200		7,560	
.....pounds..	27,465	11,248	151,380	62,662
Leather.....				4,332
Ostrich feathers.....		555,127		2,510,159
Sheepskins, dry.....pieces..	637,460		1,054,641	
.....pounds..	2,862,003	1,174,530	3,028,470	1,822,882
Wattle bark.....do..	10,000	414	3,523,671	112,880
Wool:				
Scoured.....do..	9,218,471	10,559,687	9,060,442	10,211,881
Unwashed.....do..	13,787,112	6,073,975	21,981,489	10,436,320
All other articles.....		7,733		580
Total.....		22,099,898		28,601,560
EAST LONDON.				
Angora goat hair.....pounds..			111,605	66,521
Boxwood.....		535		
Chrome ore.....		15,410		
Goatskins, dry.....pieces..	29,365		286,424	
.....pounds..	101,727	29,067	728,886	352,157
Hides of cattle, dry.....pieces..			41,714	
.....pounds..			153,576	66,610
Sheepskins, dry.....pieces..	119,164		215,565	
.....pounds..	1,107,448	376,901	1,048,148	336,626
Wool:				
Scoured.....do..	375,004	376,468	412,805	484,654
Unwashed.....do..	3,273,873	1,530,021	9,943,365	4,638,594
Total.....		2,328,402		5,965,162

Opportunities for American Trade.

American manufactured goods of nearly every kind are sold and favorably received in South Africa. For a country with only about 1,500,000 white population it is a good market, but exporters must

exercise more care than during the war in order to hold and increase American trade.

Industrial machinery and supplies, railroad, building, and irrigation material will be needed. There is a good and constant demand for agricultural implements and machinery, hardware, galvanized iron, fencing wire and nails, electrical supplies and leather. American motor cars and motor cycles are also in demand.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 70a

December 20, 1920

CONTENTS.

Gold Coast:	Page.	Nigeria:	Page.
Import trade of the Gold Coast.....	1	Review of import and export trade.....	7
Countries of origin of chief articles of import.....	2	Classification of imports.....	7
Principal articles of import.....	3	Exports by chief articles.....	8
Increases in export trade.....	4	Relative position of various coun- tries in Nigerian trade.....	9
Falling off of lumber production.....	5	Wharfage accommodations.....	9
Countries receiving Gold Coast ex- ports.....	5	Inland waterway service.....	9
Principal articles constituting the export trade.....	6	Declared exports to the United States.....	9
Declared exports to the United States.....	6	The Cameroons.....	10
Shipping activity.....	6		

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

By Consul W. J. Yerby, Dakar, Senegal.

GOLD COAST.

As an evidence of the rapid recovery from the effect of the war the Gold Coast established a record in its foreign trade for 1919. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the colony during the year, including expenses on specie, amounted to \$91,221,525, an increase of 143 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1918. If to this is added the total value of dutiable imports and exports across the inland frontiers, \$91,325,657 is the total value of the foreign trade of the colony for the year. Deducting the value, including expenses, of specie imported and exported and the value of imports and exports on behalf of the colonial Government from this amount, \$86,004,010 represents the total value of the commercial foreign trade of the colony, an increase of 161 per cent as compared with the previous year. Of this sum, the largest item is the value of the exports of cocoa, \$40,283,444.

Import Trade of the Gold Coast.

The total value of all goods imported into the colony during 1919 (excluding expenses on specie and the value of free goods imported across the inland frontiers) amounted to \$38,670,010 as compared with \$15,851,438 in 1918. This total is made up of specie valued at \$4,063,412, goods imported on behalf of the colonial Government valued at \$1,050,813, and commercial imports valued at \$33,555,785. The total value of imports in 1913, including specie, was \$24,093,883, and the total value of the exports, including specie, was \$26,355,836, making a total of \$50,449,719 as the foreign trade of the colony for that pre-war normal year.

Imports of specie show an increase of 148 per cent. This was due to the increased need for coin for purchasing cocoa in consequence of the unusually high prices prevailing, especially toward the end of the year. It is also to be noted in this connection that currency notes to the value of \$18,108,576 were put into circulation during the year. These notes are not included in the value of the colony's imports. Government imports increased by 19 per cent, probably owing to increased prices.

Increased prices had something to do with the large increase in commercial imports, but it was rendered possible by supplies becoming available on the suspension of hostilities, and by the release of shipping.

The principal value increases in imports, omitting specie, as compared with 1918, were: Cotton goods (excluding yarn and twist), 202 per cent; bags and sacks, 228 per cent; provisions, 447 per cent; motor cars and lorries, 329 per cent; tobacco (unmanufactured), 498 per cent; flour (wheaten), 1,098 per cent; oil fuel, 367 per cent; cigarettes, 217 per cent; rum, 112 per cent; railway plant and rolling stock, 595 per cent; kerosene, 183 per cent; rice, 157 per cent; hardware, 94 per cent; building materials (cement and lime), 88 per cent; wearing apparel, 89 per cent; and bread and biscuits, 7,309 per cent.

Countries of Origin of Chief Articles of Import.

The following table shows for the years 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919, exclusive of specie, the percentage that the value of the imports from each country bears to the total:

Countries of origin.	1913	1916	1917	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	70	75	69	73	74
Germany.....	11				
France.....	1	2	2		1
United States.....	7	15	22	21	21
Netherlands.....	5	4	3		3
Nigeria.....	1	2	2	2	1
Other foreign countries.....	5	2	2	2	2

England more than maintained its position in the markets of the Gold Coast colony, though the year witnessed an appreciable increase of steamer communication with the United States. The latter country just maintained its position relatively to other countries. All other foreign countries except France lost ground.

England showed large increases in wearing apparel, bread, and biscuits, building materials, cooper's stores, cordage, cotton goods (excluding yarn and twist), flour, furniture, gunpowder, hardware, perfumery, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, rice, silk goods, spirits, cigarettes, unmanufactured tobacco, motor vehicles (including spare parts), still wines, and bullion, and small increases in most other classified articles. On the other hand, there are appreciable decreases in coal, machinery, and soap.

The United States shipments of flour, hardware, kerosene, fuel oil, provisions, rum, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, motor vehicles (including spare parts), and most other items increased, but decreases occurred in lumber and rice.

France improved its position slightly, small increases occurring in hardware, perfumery, provisions, salt, silk goods, and wines. The

Netherlands continued to lose ground, an increase in cotton goods (excluding yarn and twist) being more than neutralized by a large decrease in gin. Imports from this country became almost negligible in 1919; but, in view of the fact that steamer communication with the Dutch ports has revived, trade with the Netherlands will, no doubt, increase.

Principal Articles of Import.

The following table shows the principle imports for the years 1913, 1918, and 1919. (In converting the English pound sterling into the American dollar \$4.866 was used, but \$4 would more nearly represent the average value of the pound during 1919 in the Gold Coast colony.)

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ale and porter.....gallons..	148,553	\$107,008	58,579	\$105,471	77,136	\$136,326
Apparel.....		445,415		355,875		672,642
Bags and sacks.....number..			1,907,066	1,076,578	6,964,960	3,526,191
Beads.....		230,518		53,127		55,395
Beef and pork.....barrels..	4,816	67,589	171,705	23,177	438,808	73,350
Brass and copperware.....		94,220		16,267		48,066
Bread and biscuits, hundred-weight.....	35,013	225,668	278	3,961	17,663	293,454
Building materials.....		466,043		367,529		689,538
Carriages, carts, automobiles, and lorries.....	1,169	258,006	340	31,443	885	1,422,482
Coal.....tons..	51,666	110,971	10,663	289,246	1,771	59,141
Coopers' stores.....		85,498		127,995		294,203
Cordage.....hundredweight..	9,310	165,838	4,817	256,584	6,409	344,678
Cotton goods:						
Yarns and twists..pounds..	419,423	103,741	128,515	96,152	119,570	103,169
All others.....do.....		3,425,662	3,751,871	3,188,095	7,430,495	9,640,130
Earthenware.....		72,236		50,130		73,871
Flour.....barrels..	53,824	387,132	4,557	63,925	41,900	789,042
Furniture.....		232,746		80,853		166,369
Guns and pistols.....number..	10,121	43,644	1,745	50,902	782	49,404
Gunpowder.....pounds..	383,221	34,326	121,892	41,011	336,425	102,565
Hardware.....		588,976		378,901		734,372
Lumber.....superficial feet..	6,304,397	266,728	2,544,614	291,284	797,162	89,199
Machinery.....		927,060		577,088		431,668
Oils:						
Liquid fuel, imported, gallons.....			241,737	153,887	1,150,474	718,908
Kerosene.....gallons..	1,189,659	185,575	651,869	206,431	1,432,731	584,295
Perfumery.....		210,878		119,986		307,633
Provisions.....		1,165,771		350,537		1,918,143
Railway plants and stock.....		149,823		73,535		511,261
Rice.....hundredweight..	159,636	541,149	22,764	238,911	67,888	613,476
Salt.....do.....	92,718	60,657	132,666	261,985	137,876	249,981
Silk goods.....		108,144		30,933		111,507
Soap.....tons..	2,757	244,252	1,950	431,570	1,120	232,663
Spirits:						
Gin and geneva...gallons..	558,868	410,445	71,441	208,741	9,782	53,356
Rum.....do.....	1,153,456	486,952	335,154	400,413	621,437	849,720
All others.....do.....	50,854	144,095	32,369	202,542	41,243	289,376
Sugar.....hundredweight..	58,987	285,427	1,683	22,773	21,763	246,443
Tobacco:						
Cigars.....number..			271,624	16,389	621,000	37,955
Cigarettes.....do.....		239,037	43,683,150	244,847	133,568,760	775,108
Other.....pounds..			4,410	4,968	14,446	19,031
Unmanufactured.....do.....	1,369,119	219,922	461,388	197,676	2,825,852	1,182,599
Wines:						
Sparkling.....gallons..	70,911	104,525	1,039	12,520	2,875	49,341
Still.....do.....			12,080	40,719	30,063	130,370
Woolen goods, including yarns and twists.....		163,031		26,685		65,355
All other articles.....		4,014,467		3,160,838		5,893,162
Specie.....		7,015,778		1,636,358		4,003,412
Total.....		24,083,883		15,851,438		38,670,010

a Pounds.

Increases in the Export Trade.

The total value of all exports from the colony during the year amounted to \$52,621,776, an increase of 142 per cent over 1918 and 82 per cent above the previous record year, 1915, when the exports were valued at \$28,921,708. The value of species was \$169,006, a decrease of 92 per cent as compared with 1918. Government exports were valued at \$4,545 as compared with \$7,104 in 1918, and commercial exports were worth \$52,448,225, an increase of 168 per cent.

The shipment of 176,176 tons of cocoa, valued at \$40,283,444, constitutes a record in the history of the development of this industry in the Gold Coast. The United States for the first time received a larger quantity than England. The largest and the most valuable previous shipments were in 1917 and 1916, respectively. As compared with 1918 the increase in quantity was 109,833 tons, or 165 per cent, and the increase in value was 361 per cent. This large discrepancy between quantity and value is due to the fact that the average value of a ton of cocoa shipped in 1918 was about £27, while in 1919 it was just under £47. The latter figure would have been even higher had not large quantities of cocoa, purchased at very low prices, remained unshipped at the end of 1918 and thus lowered the value per ton of the 1919 exports.

The increase in quantity of palm kernels was 960 tons, or 11 per cent, as compared with a 66 per cent increase in value. The slump in cocoa, the great demand for oleaginous produce, and the priority to this class of cargo in 1918 created in that year a distinct revival in the palm-kernel trade, which had declined considerably since 1912. The further increase in 1919 is all the more gratifying in view of the fact that palm products ceased to enjoy any privileged position. England took most all of the palm kernels.

Palm oil increased in quantity by 267,728 gallons, or 40 per cent, as compared with 1918. Prices advanced appreciably during the year. As in the case of kernels, exports were greater than in any year since 1912. England took nearly all of this product.

The quantity of kola nuts exported constitutes a record and was greater by 1,368 tons, or 23 per cent, than in 1918, but the value shows a slight decline. Most of this product, as usual, went to Nigeria, being in great demand in the Hausa States and among Mohammedans generally in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The completion a few years ago of the Nigerian Railway, connecting Lagos with Kano, the great trading center in the northern Provinces, gave a great impetus to this trade, which is entirely in the hands of natives of West Africa, itinerant Hausa traders. Formerly the nuts were carried overland, and because of their perishable nature large quantities spoiled before reaching Nigerian markets; but the advantages of the short sea voyage and quick transport by rail were soon realized, and it is probable that comparatively little kola now leaves the Gold Coast and Ashanti across inland frontiers.

The quantity of copra exported was 984 tons, an increase of 885 tons, or 894 per cent, over 1918. The exports of this product were considerably hampered in 1918 by the difficulty of getting ships to call at Quitta, which accounts for the small export that year. The exports in 1919 were greater by 248 tons than in 1917, and, if the present demand for oleaginous produce continues, future years will no

doubt show a further advance. France took a little more than half of the exports.

Falling Off of Lumber Production.

Lumber decreased in quantity 29 per cent as compared with 1918. This trade has suffered considerably since the outbreak of war, the exports in 1913 amounting to 37,391,848 superficial feet, whereas in 1919 they were 10,432,250 superficial feet. The lumber consists of mahogany of various kinds; before the war more than half of it went to England and most of the balance to the United States. Much of that shipped to England also found its way to America. From 1916 to 1918 the United States took practically the whole quantity exported. In 1918 England took absolutely none; and, though it took 2,386,000 superficial feet in 1919, that did not make up for the drop in the exports to America, where the demand seems to have become less keen since the armistice. The small ports in the Western Province, from which most of the lumber is shipped, suffered severely in 1918 from the lack of shipping; and, though conditions improved considerably in 1919, there is little doubt that more mahogany would have been exported had the ships been available. The low level of water in the rivers and the necessity of going farther afield year by year in order to obtain the best logs were also contributory causes.

Countries Receiving Gold Coast Exports.

The following table shows the percentage of the value of all goods exclusive of specie, exported to each consuming country in 1913, 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Countries of destination.	1913	1916	1917	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	68	62	65	65	46
Germany.....	17				
France.....	9	24	12	2	15
United States.....	2	12	18	24	32
Nigeria.....	3	2	4	7	4
Other foreign countries.....	1		1	2	3

England took increased quantities of cocoa, lumber, palm kernels, palm oil, and copra, but less rubber. While the value of the commodities taken by England in 1919 was nearly double the 1918 value, the country lost ground in comparison with the United States and France.

The United States has steadily improved its position in the Gold Coast markets from 1915, when it began taking large quantities of cocoa and lumber. In 1919, as in 1918, the United States took more cocoa than England, but the imports of lumber and rubber from the Gold Coast colony decreased as compared with 1918. The improved position is therefore almost entirely due to its having taken 69,000 tons of cocoa, valued at £3,364,000. The advent of the American line of steamers trading between New York and West Africa contributed in no small degree to this result.

France took considerably more cocoa and palm kernels than in 1918; also large quantities of copra and palm oil, of which it had taken none in 1918. This accounts for the great improvement, both actually and relatively, in that country's position.

Principal Articles Constituting the Export Trade—Exports to U. S.

The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the Gold Coast in 1913, 1918, and 1919 are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa.....tons.	50,554	\$12,110,046	66,343	\$8,744,129	176,176	\$40,283,444
Copra.....do.	629	59,801	99	13,489	984	146,423
Cotton, raw.....pounds.	27,497	3,247	20,640	1,027	.....	.....
Gold and gold dust.....ounces.	422,602	3,247	333,877	6,042,060	239,846	6,830,686
Auriferous by-products do.	148,935	8,056,975	127,728	95,568	76,337	105,767
Guinea grains.....pounds.	41,036	3,435	32,799	6,846	12,863	2,496
Gum copal.....do.	38,205	2,700	1,963	195	12,748	2,947
Ivory.....tons.	4,507	8,378	1,788	3,893	9,305	18,595
Kola nuts.....tons.	4,132	703,990	5,917	1,275,566	7,285	1,217,712
Lumber, logs.....surface feet.	37,391,848	1,781,047	14,680,823	669,800	10,432,250	502,356
Palm:						
Kernels.....tons.	9,744	774,158	8,933	744,114	9,893	1,232,305
Oil.....gallons.	860,155	319,397	676,867	407,231	938,565	622,023
Rubber.....pounds.	1,317,369	427,706	1,391,097	277,391	721,588	163,675
Specie.....(a)	.....	.....	.....	2,171,967	.....	169,006
All other articles.....	.....	142,063	.....	711,930	.....	1,266,429
Total.....	.....	24,393,013	.....	21,765,253	.....	52,021,776

a Gold, specie, and bullion not included in 1913 exports.

The only item declared at the American consulate during 1918 was cocoa beans, 432 tons, with a value of \$97,360, while in 1919 no exports to the United States were listed.

Shipping Activity.

Twenty-three sailing ships, with a tonnage of 16,990, entered the ports of the colony during the year, as against 46, with a tonnage of 50,819, in 1918. Of the 23, 16 were American. In 1913 only 1 sailing vessel came to the Gold Coast; in 1914, 1; in 1915, 8; in 1916, 20 (all under the American flag); in 1917, 23. It is thus apparent that the entry of large numbers of sailing vessels is a passing phase caused by conditions arising out of the war.

The number of steamers entered was 344, with a tonnage of 831,843, as against 210, with a tonnage of 488,366, in 1918. This is a great improvement and is, of course, due to the release of shipping from war purposes. On the other hand, it is clear that the colony has not yet gotten sufficient shipping for its needs, especially for the export trade. It is to be noted in this connection that the number of steamers entered at the ports of the colony in 1913 was 692, with a tonnage of 1,515,197, and that the production of the colony has, despite the war, increased considerably, especially as regards cocoa, in the last six years.

NIGERIA.

The area of Nigeria is about 335,500 square miles and the population numbers more than 16,000,000. Trade in the country was carried on under difficulties in 1919, the first year after the cessation of hostilities, and under the prevailing conditions in the country many of the difficulties must continue for years, even though strenuous efforts are made to relieve them.

As an evidence of the rich native resources of West Africa, the over-sea trade of Nigeria in 1919 was more than 40 per cent greater

than that of 1918, the total volume of trade during 1919 being valued at \$130,165,164 (not including the transit trade passing by the inland waters of Nigeria to and from the Cameroons and Dahomey, valued at \$1,235,964, and transshipments for foreign ports, valued at \$97,320) Imports were valued at \$58,507,256 and exports at \$71,657,908. The total volume of trade in 1918 was valued at \$87,030,824, exceeded in the year under report by \$43,134,340, and that of 1913 at \$71,307,318.

Review of the Import and Export Trade.

The value of the import trade of Nigeria in 1919, excluding trade passing in transit to the Cameroons and Dahomey, was \$58,507,256. In 1918 it was \$40,488,225. In 1913 it was \$35,044,052.

The value of the export trade in 1919, excluding trade passing in transit from the Cameroons and Dahomey, was \$71,657,908. Native products were valued at \$70,566,932 and foreign goods at \$1,090,976. In 1918 the corresponding values were: Native products, \$45,540,894; foreign goods, \$1,001,705; the total export trade being valued at \$46,542,599. The total value of exports in 1913 was \$36,263,266. There was an increase in the value of the exports in 1919 over that of 1918 amounting to \$25,115,309 and over 1913 amounting to \$35,394,642. This is due in large part to the increased cost of the products exported, but the quantities of the principal exports, as cocoa beans, palm oil, hides, skins, and tin ore, were greater also.

As the country is opened up by means of extensions of the railways and public roads, as well as the improvement of the inland waterways, the raw products, many of which are yet inaccessible, will be collected and exported in larger quantities, the wealth and standard of living of the native people will improve, and a larger quantity of imports will be required to meet the increased demands.

Classification of Imports.

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported by Nigeria in 1919, with the corresponding figures for 1913 and 1918, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apparel.....		\$429,317		\$453,385		\$517,339
Bags and sacks.....dozen..	340,153	458,416	243,488	1,216,612	559,317	2,824,525
Beads.....pounds..	1,189,824	304,076	213,059	53,014	120,755	76,829
Bread and biscuits.....tons..	3,103	255,329	33	14,272	861	376,813
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors.....		278,540		373,777		791,932
Coal.....tons..	84,653	486,347	1,765	205,676	4,300	127,825
Coopers' stores.....		843,064		4,985,810		4,466,482
Cotton piece goods.....yards..	98,286,696	8,153,037	82,197,299	13,646,108	77,724,525	15,877,432
Cutlery, hardware, implements, etc.....		753,534		823,877		1,438,730
Fish.....tons..	4,548	656,900	88	17,921	396	84,187
Flour and grain.....do.....	10,884	609,184	565	120,424	3,124	635,952
Furniture.....		125,852		151,239		218,361
Glass and earthenware.....		138,447		272,749		328,893
Iron and steel manufactures, tons.....	28,305	1,741,366	3,496	678,539	9,972	1,974,579
Kerosene.....imperial gallons..	3,955,228	453,813	1,615,916	455,930	2,098,353	778,156
Lumber, superior.....feet.....	5,977,855	292,553	877,588	110,395	1,320,706	200,431
Machinery.....		765,680		324,460		811,065
Motor cars, cycles, etc.....		206,192		295,176		654,506
Railroad carriages and trucks.....		371,845		17,586		471,467
Salt.....tons.....	36,537	305,264	34,762	1,816,985	54,775	2,485,743
Silk fabrics.....pounds..	561,814	399,056	101,237	185,292	123,786	447,721

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Soap.....tons..	4,741	\$325,350	2,867	\$629,354	3,015	\$735,326
Spirits at 100°, imperial gallons..	1,808,000	2,220,842	106,000	796,155	75,000	485,330
Sugar.....tons..	1,930	156,082	107	28,778	427	780,377
Tobacco:						
Leaf.....do.	2,780	905,300	1,598	967,643	2,782	2,305,200
Manufactured.....pounds..	13,049	8,618	16,842	18,880	9,123	7,333
Cigars and cigarettes, hundreds.....	1,301,364	218,561	1,112,084	479,350	1,450,710	767,821
Umbrellas.....number..	228,901	84,196	107,724	94,741	81,336	88,542
Yarns and textile fabrics.....		234,415		1,879,926		2,180,158
Woolen fabrics.....pounds..	323,378	141,644	74,083	104,614	102,338	196,202
Other commercial imports.....		5,421,161		3,816,039		4,833,567
Total commercial imports.....		27,743,981		34,784,757		47,998,243
Government stores.....		3,066,320		1,336,330		4,548,060
Specie and bullion.....		4,233,751		4,367,138		5,960,623
Grand total.....		35,044,052		40,488,225		58,507,256

Decided increases were noticeable in the following items: Bags and sacks; bread and biscuits; chemicals, drugs, and colors; coal for fuel; salt; leaf tobacco; cigarettes; motor cars and motor cycles; and specie. As to coal, there was an increase in quantity over 1918, but a considerable decrease as compared with 1913. High cost in 1919 was partially the cause of much wood being used as fuel on railroads and ships. The greater part of the coal was supplied by the Udi mines in Nigeria, though England furnished a certain quantity.

Beads; coopers' stores; cotton goods; cutlery; foodstuffs; iron and steel products; kerosene; lumber; railway carriages and trucks; and silk, yarns, and other fabrics suffered a decline in imports. High costs and unavailability were the prime causes of the above decreases.

Exports by Chief Articles.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal items of export from Nigeria for 1913, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1913		1918		1919	
	Tons. ^a	Value.	Tons. ^a	Value.	Tons. ^a	Value.
Cocoa beans.....	3,621	\$766,298	10,219	\$1,147,743	25,711	\$5,195,307
Cotton:						
Lint.....	2,830	774,779	661	473,944	3,011	2,358,769
Seed.....	5,887	70,221	405	74,995	5	24
Hides and skins:						
Tanned.....	b 654,528	149,873	b 388,055	152,633	b 1,122,893	706,767
Untanned.....	b 473,445	809,771	b 3,662,341	1,273,228	b 4,836,208	4,434,826
Mahogany log.....	19,162	514,071	9,016	333,224	8,516	568,446
Maize (corn).....	11,841	196,338	405	27,985	17	968
Palm products:						
Cake.....	5,412	151,201	50	550	1,142	37,738
Kernels.....	174,719	15,132,374	205,167	15,732,167	216,913	24,076,944
Kernel oil.....	3,857	629,865			3,536	618,678
Palm oil.....	83,090	9,023,433	86,425	13,159,814	100,967	20,660,515
Peanuts.....	19,288	859,168	57,554	4,477,387	39,334	3,399,894
Rubber.....	511	437,916	157	95,700	398	213,632
Shea butter.....	120	19,678	124	23,663	760	138,190
Shea nuts.....	9,420	342,693	2	102	969	42,942
Tin ore.....	4,112	2,765,971	8,294	8,612,835	7,685	6,442,944
Specie.....		1,239,521		257,353		245,519
All other.....		2,388,095		699,256		2,515,837
Total.....		36,261,266		46,542,599		71,657,908

^a Ton=2,240 pounds.

^b Number.

Relative Position of Various Countries in Nigerian Trade.

The percentages of imports received from various countries of origin and of exports purchased by various countries of destination in the foreign trade of Nigeria for 1913, 1918, and 1919 are shown in the following table:

Countries of origin or destination.	Imports.			Exports.		
	1913	1918	1919	1913	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom and possessions.....	70.70	83.80	86.61	52.20	90.80	85.26
Germany.....	14.00			44.00		
United States.....	4.79	11.53	12.59		6.00	11.52
France and possessions.....	.40	.31	.31	1.31	1.00	.47
Netherlands.....	7.65	.75	.01	1.26		
All other.....	2.46	8.61	.48	1.23	2.20	2.75

Wharfrage Accommodations—Inland Waterway Service.

Lagos is the only port south of Dakar in West Africa provided with ocean wharfrage and warehouse accommodations at which a limited number of ships can be dispatched reasonably. Although berthage and warehouses at this port are inadequate and approaches restricted, the facilities are being improved, and in a very large measure these facilities, although far from perfect, account for expansion of trade in Lagos.

Arrangements have already been made for a railway terminal and ocean wharves at Apapa and Port Harcourt, and for locomotives, rolling stock, and workshops on the railways. The existing wharfrage arrangements and approaches to the customs wharf at Lagos are being improved. Roadways are being constructed to connect the interior system of roads with Lagos. It is now possible to motor from Ibadan—and it soon will be possible to motor from Lagos—to Sapele on the Benin River and thence to Warri, and to Asaba on the Niger River, and from Onitsha on the other side to Itu on the Cross River or Opobo or Oguta or Port Harcourt. The linking up of the eastern and the western railway system is approved.

In his trade report of 1917 the comptroller of customs referred at some length to the inland water transport services. He stated that:

Nigeria has probably one of the finest systems of waterways in the world. The limited services that do exist have not been arranged to meet needs of the wayside native. Additions to and improved craft are required for all the services. The Niger Co.'s service on the Niger and Benue Rivers is the best of its kind in Nigeria. The company has been handicapped through loss by fire of its wharf and warehouses at Burutu, the base from which the service is conducted, but construction of warehouses and wharves, estimated to cost not less than \$1,703,100, will be taken in hand immediately.

Declared Exports to the United States.

No declared exports were registered at the American consulate for the year 1919. Two items were declared for 1918: Cocoa beans, 51 tons, valued at \$12,558, and palm oil, 85 tons, valued at \$23,372.

THE CAMEROONS.

There is but little information available with reference to the foreign trade of the British sphere in the Cameroons. The volume of trade was valued at \$1,465,936, as against \$1,170,565 in 1918. Imports in 1918 totaled \$626,629; in 1919, \$324,217, while exports in 1918 reached \$543,936, and \$1,141,719 in 1919. The difference in the value of imports is accounted for by diminished currency imports in 1919.

The principal exports were: Cocoa, 4,091 tons, valued at \$909,942; palm kernels, 897 tons, valued at \$85,880; and palm oil, 577 tons, valued at \$100,415.

Imports consisted of the usual African trade goods brought chiefly from England, but there were substantial imports from the United States and some trade with Fernando Po.

The shipping entering the port of Victoria, the seaport of the British section of the Cameroons, numbered 21 vessels of 44,355 tons in 1918, and 30 vessels of 52,221 tons in 1919. There were the same number of clearances. Nearly all of this shipping was under the British flag.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 71a

March 4, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Industrial activities.....	1	Principal exports for two years.....	5
Foreign trade returns.....	1	Exports by countries of destination...	6
Imports according to articles.....	2	Declared exports to the United States...	6
Imports by countries of origin.....	4	Shipping statistics in 1913 and 1918...	7

EGYPT.

By Consul Arthur Garrels, Alexandria.

The commercial and industrial activities of Egypt continue to be prosperous. The generally satisfactory economic conditions that have existed in the country during the several years past are largely the result of the presence of large bodies of British troops in the country. The Postal Savings Bank returns for 1918 show that the prosperity in Egypt is general and substantial, notwithstanding the increased cost of living. The total deposits reached 151,509 in number with aggregate cash credits of \$3,295,985. Corresponding figures for 1917 were 146,703 and \$2,353,135. Although the acreage under cotton was restricted, the uniform and high prices established by the Cotton Control Commission and the Cottonseed Control Board assured more than profitable returns to the cultivators and merchants in the interior. War restrictions still hampered imports and controlled the destination of exports.

Foreign Trade Returns.

Total imports aggregated \$255,264,976 during 1918 against \$158,876,608 during 1917. In a few items only the increase was due to augmented quantities, but higher prices generally account for the larger figures for 1918. Exports for 1918 totaled \$226,396,400 while during 1917 the amount was \$204,892,454. The difference in exports is almost entirely the result of an increase in the shipments of cotton and cotton seed. As usual the larger part of the foreign trade was with the United Kingdom.

War restrictions prevailed beyond the end of the year. There are no indications that the foreign trade of Egypt assumed any new phases during 1918 that portend radical changes.

The table following shows the value of imports from and exports to the principal countries participating in Egypt's trade during 1917 and 1918:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918
United Kingdom.....	\$70,508,940	\$135,117,399	\$121,976,443	\$152,408,742
British possessions:				
Africa.....	113,552	2,666,337	67,694	141,032
Mediterranean.....	1,602,334	1,410,039	1,676,540	2,178,649
Orient.....	26,044,806	35,241,795	2,626,427	2,097,312
Germany.....	188,727	76,606		
Austria.....	3,937	3,303		
Belgium.....	21,692	2,879		
Spain.....	872,177	1,585,902	2,119,682	5,110,613
United States.....	5,276,850	2,451,717	25,288,402	21,388,727
France and Algeria.....	5,290,867	9,684,607	15,035,184	12,489,486
China.....	2,712,744	6,238,708		
Greece.....	12,955,846	10,831,633	4,470,855	4,349,360
Netherlands.....	540,212	944,817	136,122	
Italy.....	10,891,578	12,046,209	12,378,194	12,029,054
Japan.....	3,338,874	12,624,495	7,095,780	4,828,643
Persia.....	358,846	233,811	6,133	1,158
Russia.....	112,370	191,900	4,586,678	
Sweden.....	668,286	1,358,473		
Switzerland.....	1,284,501	1,845,072	4,658,819	4,550,865
Turkey.....	359,240	97,036		10,783
All other countries.....	15,735,229	20,612,238	2,769,500	4,811,967
Total.....	158,876,608	255,264,976	204,892,453	226,396,400

Imports for Two Years According to Articles.

Coal for bunkering purposes is segregated under "merchandise in transit" in the Egyptian customs returns and is not included in the 1917 figures, but it forms part of the figures for 1918. The high price of coal is evident by comparing the quantities and values of the total imports of coal for the years 1917 and 1918. During 1917 the importations of coal for all purposes amounted to 1,444,596 tons with a value of \$55,588,281, while the amount for 1918 was 1,759,084 tons valued at \$94,158,117. Cotton piece goods almost doubled in price. Imports for 1917 were valued at \$34,879,342 for a quantity consisting of 15,095 tons and 94,561,104 meters, while the figures for 1918 were \$68,290,481 for 16,555 tons and 125,923,048 meters. Imports of mineral oils other than petroleum increased about \$10,000,000 in value and fully 77,000 tons in quantity.

The appended table gives the principal articles imported into Egypt during 1917 and 1918, showing quantities and values:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animal by-products.....		\$91,427		\$203,008
Animals, live..... head..	27,067	315,493	6,593	268,078
Beverages:				
Alcohol, spirits, and liquors..... doz. bts.	121,081	1,365,514	123,764	1,774,719
Beer..... do.	159,564	596,664	194,924	777,596
Mineral and aerated water..... do.	90,578	133,338	61,500	110,808
Wines..... do.	32,650	970,755	34,309	1,392,599
Other.....		83,642		211,651
Building material:				
Cement..... tons..	3,542	116,277	9,767	608,571
Plaster..... do.	586	7,096	410	11,108
Other..... do.	1,535	199,750		377,379
Candles..... do.	807	276,980	879	431,780
Cereals:				
Barley and malt..... do.	1,288	190,962	16	2,650
Chickpeas..... do.	207	22,889	22	3,444
Lupines..... do.	25	1,567		62,574
Maize (corn)..... do.	1,105	38,638	125	5,000
Rice..... do.	14,009	1,231,307	4,767	215,981
Sesame..... do.	862	131,851	636	188,014
Wheat..... do.			341	28,124
Charcoal..... do.	1,532	85,499	2,279	102,300

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemical and medicinal products and perfumery:				
Chemical products.....	(a)	(a)		\$1,647,633
Incense and other perfumes..... tons	(a)	(a)	579	142,919
Matches..... cases	(a)	(a)	32,744	2,353,309
Medicinal plants or parts thereof.....	(a)	(a)		579,394
Medicines and specialities.....	(a)	(a)		1,450,019
Perfumery and soap, toilet.....	(a)	(a)		1,030,730
Soap, household..... tons	(a)	(a)	4,199	1,523,768
Other.....		\$4,257,922		219,880
Coal..... tons	461,987	16,516,057	b 1,759,084	b 94,158,117
Coffee..... do	7,186	2,745,303	7,118	2,982,363
Dairy products:				
Butter, fresh or salted..... do	242	181,142	137	129,975
Cheese..... do	67	59,087	1,287	744,219
Milk, condensed or sterilized..... do	1,344	568,005	748	600,635
Fats, animal..... do	559	156,591	137	41,447
Fertilizers..... do	36,940	3,756,502	3,071	435,433
Flour, wheat and maize..... do	22,162	3,458,634	14,861	3,002,708
Flour and meal n. e. s..... do	56	84,121	152	63,992
Food products:				
Cocoa and chocolate preparations.....		274,390		799,488
Confectionery, jams, and preserves..... tons	751	292,334	1,240	499,210
Fish, salted, smoked, or preserved..... do	295	126,382	574	355,897
Haricots (dried)..... do	122	18,912	144	40,451
Macaroni..... do	12	3,283	6	2,740
Meats, frozen, salted, or preserved..... do	19,325	7,001,788	23,292	9,484,009
Olives..... do	323	109,770	201	139,166
Onions..... do	198	4,671		
Pepper..... (c)		(c)	750	394,185
Potatoes..... tons	9,779	466,766	135	17,398
Spices..... do	1,938	905,276	281	199,151
Sugar, raw or refined..... do	10,921	1,614,599	18,463	3,793,279
Tea..... do	3,057	1,472,823	2,840	1,864,229
Vegetables—				
Fresh or dried..... do	48	16,901		31,313
Preserved..... do	502	155,369	442	207,781
Other..... do		31,108		950,546
Fruits:				
Dried..... do	7,905	1,022,296	7,785	1,395,563
Fresh..... do	9,678	471,475	8,198	561,330
Furniture:				
Beds, iron and steel.....		115,469		92,681
Wicker and cane work..... (d)		(d)		209,899
Wooden.....		208,012		109,900
Glassware, chinaware, and mirrors.....		1,465,383		2,648,023
Instruments, scientific, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic apparatus.....		509,075		1,144,636
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Building and construction material..... tons	3,593	441,440	2,394	372,544
Hardware and house furnishings.....		414,589		738,725
Tinplate, in sheets..... (e)		(e)	12,065	5,940,096
Tinplate, manufactures of..... (e)		(e)		52,879
Tubes and tubing.....		190,364		543,815
Other.....		4,202,573		2,865,193
Lamps:		192,983		345,752
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Leather.....		687,243		986,563
Fancy goods.....		33,238		184,830
Other manufactures of.....		106,766		275,528
Lumber and timber:				
Furniture woods..... tons		112,410		20,644
Timber.....		225,249		530,332
Machines, machinery, and parts of:				
Agricultural.....		123,542		159,995
Electrical.....		59,411		98,717
Explosion motors and parts..... pieces	66	299,570	56	334,058
Sewing machines.....				276,686
Steam and traction engines.....		135,698		174,749
Other.....		657,383		516,310
Metals, and manufactures of:				
Copper and bronze, wrought or in sheets..... tons	(f)	(f)	213	272,220
Precious.....		64,730		192,205
Other..... tons		608,670	937,332	937,332

a Included in "Chemical and medicinal products and perfumery."

b Includes 1,257,304, tons coal for bunkering purposes valued at \$68,439,033. Coal for like purposes not included in 1917 statistics.

c Included under "Spices."

d Included with "Furniture, wooden."

e Included with "Other iron and steel manufactures."

f Included with "Other metals and manufactures of."

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils:				
Olive.....tons	1,912	\$882,581	1,069	\$977,372
Other vegetable.....do	1,384	909,627	6,369	2,925,812
Petroleum.....do	50,882	2,974,080	76,854	4,066,606
Other mineral.....do	6,336	1,348,393	83,499	11,379,733
Paper, and manufactures of:				
Cardboard and wrapping papers.....		1,050,694		2,965,792
Cigarette paper.....tons	325	380,982	691	1,156,065
Writing and printing paper.....do		594,509	4,713	2,718,685
Other printed matter.....		712,068		1,435,339
Paints and colors.....		2,132,307		2,894,320
Railroad equipment and supplies:				
Locomotives.....pieces		119,396		28,952
Rails.....tons	311	41,053		77,255
Railway carriages and trucks.....				1,055,221
Shoes.....		676,874		
Textiles, and manufactures of:				
Blankets.....tons	116	434,404	135	728,650
Carpets.....meters		394,784	134,212	438,551
Cordage and twines.....tons	796	448,516	863	674,992
Cotton piece goods.....do	15,065	34,879,342	16,555	68,290,481
Cotton piece goods.....meters	94,561,104		125,923,045	
Cotton laces and embroideries.....	(a)			691,888
Cotton yarn.....tons		3,598,978	2,916	5,726,195
Hats of all description.....	115,139			501,785
Hosiery of all kinds.....		1,276,537		3,782,969
Jute textiles.....meters	(b)		5,740,764	973,220
Linen and hemp textiles.....do	(b)		1,405,200	630,057
Linoleums, oilcloth, and tarpaulins.....		157,435		354,485
Mixed textiles.....	(b)			2,796,650
Ready-made clothing.....	(c)			1,991,534
Ready-made underclothing.....	(c)			3,663,219
Sacks, empty.....tons	21,875	5,419,549	17,240	6,630,187
Sail cloth and canvas.....do	20	280,962		487,593
Shawls of all kinds.....do		60,294	16	335,568
Silk cloths.....do		1,309,501	45	3,513,035
Silk laces, ribbons, and embroideries.....	(a)			287,599
Threads and yarns other than cotton.....		2,104,528		3,012,224
Trimmings of all kinds.....	(a)			366,635
Velvet and plush.....meters	265,711	531,315	377,166	441,495
Woolen cloths.....do	1,669,768	3,318,190	1,429,792	4,487,253
Wools, other than cotton.....		2,573,288		
Other.....		17,006		204,420
Tobacco, and manufactures of:				
Cigars.....tons	86	231,895	56	211,057
Leaf.....do	6,028	14,384,563	6,503	14,738,065
Manufactured, n. e. s.....do	643	555,342	462	524,514
Toys and notions.....		1,233,024		3,736,532
Typewriters and accessories.....	(d)			50,369
Vehicles:				
Automobiles.....number		197,589	205	536,161
Other.....		177,779		111,527
Wood:				
Fire.....tons		1,961	246,317,331	470
Manufactures of, n. e. s.....do		585,197	8,947,670	219,904
All other articles.....		10,250,863		2,266,798
Total.....		158,876,608		323,704,010

a Included with "Velvets, plushes, velings, laces, and trimmings."

b Included with "Wools other than cotton."

c Included with "Lingerie and clothing."

d Included with "Other machines, machinery, and parts of."

Imports by Countries of Origin.

In the next table the principal countries of origin of the more important articles imported into Egypt in 1918 are given:

Articles.	United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Animals, live.....	\$20,015	\$249	\$579		
Boots and shoes.....	513,167	86,626		\$90,571	\$3,387
Butter and cheese.....	614	3,293	3,802		
Cloths, other than cotton.....	6,394,964	1,661,191	1,454,151		1,068,758

Articles.	United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Clothing.....	\$1,110,619	\$496,300	\$113,802	\$9,461	\$162,914
Coal.....	24,440,252			50,204	
Copper, brass, and manufactures of.....	102,380	26,048		77,640	61,048
Cotton goods.....	62,829,380	184,610	4,586,184	2,710	460,933
Cotton thread.....	2,399,239	57,280	133,577		4,740
Fertilizers.....	46,387				
Flour, wheat and corn.....	5,654	230			903
Fruits, dried and fresh.....	369	48,079	497,713	160	
Glass goods and mirrors.....	219,770	95,943	83,632	7,804	874,278
Haberdashery and furnishing goods.....	1,197,575	302,010	95,269	232,848	1,742,468
Iron and steel manufactures.....	9,249,035	158,338	10,694	568,685	162,819
Leather, and manufactures of.....	607,992	314,914	8,752	240,458	56,348
Lime, plaster, and cement.....	608,261	309			
Lingerie.....	1,742,288	341,735	406,795	788	1,072,476
Liquors and spirits.....	1,071,672	418,172	30,389	4,197	
Lumber and timber.....	22,460	7,754		22,854	17,889
Machinery, and parts of.....	1,499,919	58,742	31,347	199,311	
Matches.....	5,614		336,221	225	1,441,002
Meats, preserved, and smoked fish.....	633,895	7,410	10,394	1,487	30,145
Oil:					
Olive.....	249	21,587	17,016		
Other vegetable.....	29,521	1,247			10,070
Petroleum.....	6,722				
Sacks and bags.....	1,113				
Soap.....	1,374,491	8,268			
Sugar.....					1,766
Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	310,348	3,852	132,230	65,419	1,536,356
Toys, stationery, and notions.....	1,507,618	779,184	166,357	102,155	831,383
Wines.....	47,934	287,698	277,090		

In addition to the above, Abyssinia supplied coffee worth \$381,810; Brazil—coffee \$431,630; British possessions in the Far East—coffee \$2,096,309, cotton thread \$3,130,977, flour \$2,994,439, preserved meats and smoked fish \$9,061,032, vegetable oil other than olive \$2,102,057, sacks and bags \$6,928,055, sugar \$1,196,098, tobacco and manufactures of \$502,019; British possessions in the Mediterranean—wines, \$643,974; Chile—fertilizers \$389,045; Greece—olive oil \$917,656, tobacco and manufactures of \$9,228,286; Morocco—boots and shoes \$97,758; other Far East countries—sugar \$2,595,169; Sweden—matches \$570,247; Switzerland—boots and shoes \$254,141.

Principal Exports for Two Years.

Raw cotton is the predominating item in the export trade of Egypt and usually makes up more than 80 per cent of the total exports. Exports of cotton during 1917 amounted to 814,740 bales worth \$167,141,013 and in 1918 to 994,393 bales worth \$189,791,990. The next table gives the value of the articles exported in 1917 and 1918:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol..... tons..	478	\$170,972	518	\$208,303
Animal products.....		335,468		599,544
Beans.....		106,442		255,902
Bullion, gold and silver.....		479,823		291,611
Chemical and medicinal products.....				650,247
Cigarettes..... tons..	285	2,024,767	405	3,653,454
Corn..... bushels..	527,371	762,567	46,154	95,883
Cotton..... bales..	814,740	167,141,013	994,393	189,791,990
Cotton-oil cake..... tons..	82,298	2,932,578	5	250
Cotton seed..... bushels..	9,210,093	9,073,102	15,674,679	13,258,804
Cottonseed oil..... tons..	2,206	593,401	432	141,007
Dyestuffs.....		79,965		32,176

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Eggs.....thousands..	188,004	\$2,264,981	83,620	\$1,478,033
Flour, wheat and corn.....tons..	4,750	572,288	2,077	334,360
Groundnuts.....			1,063	194,061
Gum arabic.....tons..	7,165	1,848,071	7,556	2,358,931
Hides and skins.....		3,815,588		3,038,990
Metal manufactures.....		89,042		83,478
Onions.....tons..	62,008	1,442,370	159,819	792,507
Phosphates, crude.....do..	25,915	234,725	9,316	99,371
Quails.....head.....	16,800	1,008		
Rice.....tons..	9,324	968,133	13,081	1,471,292
Salt.....do.....	157,324	118,542	243,762	187,275
Sesame.....			555	150,578
Vegetables and cereals, n. e. s.....		1,453,342		405,842
Wheat.....bushels..	371,722	340,722	21,226	71,502
Wool.....tons..	1,486	785,137	800	518,167
All other articles.....		7,249,407		6,231,852
Total.....		204,892,454		226,396,400

Exports According to Principal Countries of Destination.

The bulk of Egyptian goods was sent to the United Kingdom in 1918 according to the following table, which shows the share of Egypt's products purchased by the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan, the leading countries of destination:

Articles.	United Kingdom.	France.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Cigarettes.....	\$907,637	\$1,227,780	\$2,136	\$1,158	\$35,773
Cotton.....	134,074,588	8,195,591	10,916,224	20,708,823	4,589,842
Cotton seed.....	12,947,648	235,743			
Eggs.....	1,458,891				
Gold bullion.....	290,413	599			
Gum arabic.....	627,627	472,313	233,527	610,881	164,236
Henna.....	14,895	6,133			
Hides and skins.....	147,539	108,362	571,879	14,087	
Hides and skins, tanned.....	694	25,838	57,136		
Onions.....	712,782				
Phosphates.....	36,312				19,681
Senna.....	58,483	4,062		44,281	
Silver bullion.....	599				
Sugar.....	549	2,165,900			
Wool.....	517,588				

Besides the foregoing, hides and skins worth \$1,655,393 were shipped to Greece, and sugar worth \$1,197,894 to the British possessions in the Far East.

Declared Exports to the United States.

Goods invoiced for shipment to the United States from the whole of Egypt in 1918 were worth \$25,405,850, as compared with \$21,539,338 in 1917. This increase is due to the increased purchases of cotton, which were worth \$24,626,569 in 1918 and \$20,939,225 in 1917. The following table sets forth the values and quantities of declared exports for the two years:

Articles.	1917		1918	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:				
Senna.....	{bales..... 188	\$34,539	{ 307	\$81,722
Colocynth pulp.....	{pounds..... 47,249			
Hyoscyamus muticus.....	{do..... 5,500	2,779	{ 159,644	3,772
Cotton.....	{bales..... 79,542	20,939,225	{ 73,895	24,626,569
Gum arabic.....	{bags..... 3,161			
Guts.....	{pounds..... 474,550	179,620	{ 7,897	615,720
Hides and skins:	{barrels.....		{ 2,512,600	13,469
Hides.....	{bales..... 759	75,672		
Skins.....	{do..... 557	142,216		
Household effects.....	{pieces..... 60,289		8	5,840
Ivory.....	{boxes..... 29,795	66,909	23,884	56,842
Ivory, manufactures of (Sudanese goods).....	{pounds..... 315			
Pipes and smokers' articles: Narghile parts.....	{bundles..... 6	766		
Tobacco, and manufactures of:	{parcels..... 3	184		
Cigarettes.....	{cases..... 1,846,500	23,435	124,000	1,490
Leaf.....	{packages..... 386	49,993		
Tumbak.....	{bales..... 198	22,340		
Wool, manufactures of: Rugs.....	{do..... 2,202			
	{pounds..... 85	1,630		
Total.....		21,539,338		25,405,850

Shipping Statistics in 1913 and 1918.

The net tonnage and nationality of vessels entering the principal Egyptian ports during 1913 and 1918 are given in the following table; the figures for 1918 mark the extent of the diminution in merchant shipping occasioned by the war:

Nationalities.	Years.	Alexandria.		Port Said.		Suez.		Suez Canal.	
		Ves-sels.	Net tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net tonnage.	Ves-sels.	Net tonnage.
Austro-Hungarian.....	1913	233	462,640	120	236,104	1	3,779	344	677,501
British.....	1913	705	1,406,597	496	800,145	361	226,362	2,902	9,748,694
	1918	273	678,834	73	101,009	270	364,954	697	2,621,581
Dutch.....	1913	36	43,065	2	3,621	6	12,944	238	1,067,399
	1918					3	7,399	1	2,763
French.....	1913	110	353,027	61	181,901	3	5,491	355	814,911
	1918	23	64,790	9	27,757			74	294,393
German.....	1913	184	450,155	37	78,504	3	8,194	771	2,663,536
	1918	128	105,116	28	28,675			17	37,550
Greek.....	1913	11	13,875	5	6,725			95	141,383
	1918	211	332,115	39	66,363	21	14,378	89	215,853
Italian.....	1913	36	65,226			7	6,054	141	227,774
	1918							68	304,563
Japanese.....	1913	24	49,258	8	13,811	26	51,255	158	404,186
	1918	143	287,719	119	208,025			109	272,537
Russian.....	1913	1	4,740						
	1918	182	276,226	20	23,282	6	3,840	88	398,046
All other.....	1913	27	23,469			9	22,126	75	161,642
	1918								
Total.....	1913	1,932	3,718,660	922	1,623,620	401	274,988	4,981	16,200,390
	1918	395	900,192	95	148,902	315	451,788	1,241	3,900,702

No American vessels entered Egyptian ports during 1918.

CHANGES IN SERIAL NUMBERS FOR SUPPLEMENTS.

Owing to the changes in the countries of Europe caused by the war, the serial numbers under which the supplements to **COMMERCE REPORTS** have been published have been revised and are now as follows:

Country.	No. of supplement.	Country.	No. of supplement.
Europe:		South America:	
Austria.....	1	Argentina.....	41
Belgium.....	2	Bolivia.....	42
Bulgaria.....	3	Brazil.....	43
Czechoslovakia.....	4	Chile.....	44
Denmark.....	5	Colombia.....	45
Finland.....	6	Ecuador.....	46
France.....	7	Guianas.....	47
Germany.....	8	Paraguay.....	48
Greece.....	9	Peru.....	49
Italy.....	10	Uruguay.....	50
Netherlands.....	11	Venezuela.....	51
Norway.....	12	Asia:	
Poland.....	13	Aden.....	52
Portugal.....	14	British India.....	53
Rumania.....	15	Ceylon.....	54
Russia.....	16	China.....	55
Serbia.....	17	Dutch East Indies.....	56
Spain.....	18	French Indo-China.....	57
Sweden.....	19	Japan.....	58
Switzerland.....	20	Malaysia.....	59
Turkey.....	21	Persia.....	60
United Kingdom.....	22	Siam.....	61
Other Europe.....	23	Other Asia.....	62
North America:		Oceania:	
British Honduras.....	24	Australia.....	63
British West Indies.....	25	New Zealand.....	64
Canada.....	26	Other Oceania.....	65
Costa Rica.....	27	Africa:	
Cuba.....	28	Algeria.....	66
Dominican Republic.....	29	Belgian Congo.....	67
Dutch West Indies.....	30	British East Africa.....	68
French West Indies.....	31	British South Africa.....	69
Guatemala.....	32	British West Africa.....	70
Haiti.....	33	Egypt.....	71
Honduras.....	34	French Africa.....	72
Mexico.....	35	Liberia.....	73
Newfoundland.....	36	Morocco.....	74
Nicaragua.....	37	Portuguese Africa.....	75
Panama.....	38	Other Africa.....	76
Salvador.....	39	United States Possessions.....	77
Other North America.....	40		

PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SUPPLEMENT TO
COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 72a

January 28, 1920

TUNIS.

By Consul Harris N. Cookingham, Tunis.

The Regency of Tunis, having its northern or Mediterranean limit in the same latitudinal position as the State of North Carolina and, like North Carolina, supporting an estimated population of 2,000,000 on an area of about 50,000 square miles, is essentially an agricultural country, deriving its wealth from farm and mine. Under the protection of France its facilities for international trade have developed enormously; but the great mass of the inhabitants, among whom are counted hardly more than 150,000 Europeans (including almost 100,000 Italians and about 45,000 French), can scarcely be said as yet to take full advantage of the commercial opportunities offered the Protectorate by its political and economic connection with France.

The natural resources of the country are greatly favored by its topographical situation, which gives it a coast line of more than 600 miles and a range of climate from subtropical along the Mediterranean to purely tropical in the Saharan regions of the south. Here, as in many other tropical countries, however, rains fail during the summer months; this climatic disadvantage, as yet imperceptibly offset by irrigation, limits the agricultural products to a few special thriving crops, such as cereals, olives, and grapes, in the most temperate and moist northern zone; cereals, olives, and grapes in the wide level dry central zone; and in the very warm southern zone, olives, dates, and other fruits.

Importance of Foreign Trade of Tunis.

Notwithstanding its limited rainfall and its lack of constantly flowing rivers, of which but two drain throughout the year into the sea, Tunis may boast a productivity that has enabled the country to become a significant factor in international trade by the shipment of its minerals and its surplus crops to foreign markets.

As statistical information concerning Tunis in 1918 is not complete, it has been necessary for purposes of comparisons or of specific statements in this report to resort to 1917 figures; in all such instances, however, due note is made of the substitution. Throughout the report, the franc, equivalent at normal exchange to \$0.193, has been maintained as the unit of value, as its marked fluctuating relation to the currency of the United States during the past year makes impracticable its conversion into the dollar equivalent.

156725*—20—72a—1

FILE COPY

PLEASE RETURN TO
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND

Digitized by Google

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Gin.....	63,242	\$29,310	40,253	\$39,481
Glassware.....	227	34,557		80,572
Kerosene.....		23,846		52,763
Kola nuts.....	75	21,900	42	26,482
Lumber.....		97	4	29,173
Machines and parts.....		48,025		53,610
Matches.....	10,866,859	92,341	19,040,960	179,307
Rice.....	14	3,664	129	30,166
Salt.....	3,673	112,807	4,288	160,449
Sea biscuits.....	4	1,024	65	22,342
Soap.....	55	83,262	63	45,083
Sugar.....	35	9,755	90	27,295
Thread, cotton.....	67	145,078	66	166,512
Tobacco, leaf.....	380	273,575	1,007	1,052,048
Spirits, trade.....	588,671	255,568	1,054,055	541,751
All other articles.....		2,771,835		4,235,386
Total.....		5,470,957		8,566,244

a Liters of 0.264 gallon each.

b Boxes.

The import trade of 1919 advanced 56 per cent over that of 1918. The disposal of accumulated raw products enabled the natives to increase their purchases of imports, although they paid higher prices for the imported articles. The leading increase among the colony's imports were as follows: Flour, chiefly from the United States, 234 per cent; sugar, also furnished chiefly by the United States, 179 per cent; leaf tobacco, all imports coming from the United States, 284 per cent; spirits, mostly of American origin, 111 per cent, although their importation was forbidden by the French Government; salt, coming from France and England, 42 per cent; kerosene, all from the United States, 121 per cent; matches, furnished principally by Sweden (16,000,000 boxes), Japan (1,000,000 boxes), and United States (998,000 boxes), 94 per cent. Lumber increased in value from \$97 in 1918 to \$29,173 in 1919. Wine imports suffered a decline in quantity, although the value in 1919 was higher than in 1918. Shipments came chiefly from France. The increased cost of cotton goods and yarns account for the decline in the quantity imported in 1919.

Chief Products Exported.

The principal commodities exported in 1918 and 1919 are indicated in the appended table according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Cocoa beans.....	7	\$1,500	26	\$9,685
Copra.....	123	16,852	52	8,674
Corn (maize).....	165	4,204	28	1,895
Cotton lint.....	267	119,883	134	73,822
Fish, dried.....	1,802	246,721	798	200,796
Palm kernels.....	26,250	2,352,523	68,982	8,721,381
Palm oil.....	8,508	2,642,282	22,512	3,910,275
Shrimps, smoked.....	343	51,073	263	43,901
All other articles.....		352,438		562,901
Total.....		5,787,456		13,530,170

Increases occurred chiefly in those products which count most in the colony's export trade, namely, in palm kernels, from 26,250 tons

in 1918 to 68,982 tons in 1919; in cocoa beans from 7 to 26 tons; and in palm oil from 8,508 to 22,512 tons. Declines are noted in shipments of dried and smoked fish, corn, and copra, and are accounted for by the fact that the natives found larger returns in the products first named to which they gave their attention. Dried and smoked fish is usually exported to neighboring colonies. Marseilles, France, one of the principal markets for palm oil, received 70 per cent of Dahomey's shipments, about 15,750 tons; the United States took 1,700 tons and the Netherlands 3,500 tons. England purchased less oil than usual. Palm kernels found a large demand both in England and the Netherlands until a decree in November prohibited the exportation of oleaginous products to all foreign countries other than France without a special permit. The 16,000 tons of kernels exported to France were almost exclusively for the Service Ravitaillement. Palm oil and kernels represented 96 per cent of the total exports in 1919. The cultivation of the castor-oil bean was intensified in the colony under the encouragement of the Government. Shipments advanced from 53 tons in 1918 to 69 tons in 1919. Dahomey also exported 130 tons coming from Togoland, of which 59 tons went to France and 71 tons to England.

Direction of Trade—Entrances and Clearances.

The following figures give the percentages of the total value of the foreign trade in 1918 and 1919 enjoyed by the principal countries trading with Dahomey: 1918—France, 48.93 per cent; England, 25.86 per cent; United States, 6.31 per cent; all other countries, 18.9 per cent; 1919—France, 29.6 per cent; England, 30 per cent; United States, 12.5 per cent; all other countries, 27.9 per cent.

Entrances and clearances at the port of Dahomey in 1918 and 1919 were as follows:

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Brazilian.....			2	8,538			2	8,538
British.....	43	86,350	51	109,181	43	86,701	54	116,060
Danish.....	1	1,100			1	1,100		
Dutch.....			1	733			1	733
French.....	27	65,694	47	119,675	28	67,357	50	124,224
Greek.....	2	3,840			2	3,840		
Japanese.....			1	1,847			1	1,847
Norwegian.....	2	4,825	4	4,345	1	1,260	6	8,999
Portuguese.....					2	787		
Spanish.....					1	1,257		
Swedish.....			2	1,873			3	2,808
United States.....			6	13,795			6	13,795
Total.....	75	161,809	114	250,887	78	162,302	123	277,003

FRENCH GUINEA.

The foreign or overseas trade of French Guinea in 1919 amounted in value to \$9,358,166, as against \$6,919,551 for 1918, \$7,073,497 for 1917, and \$6,960,210 in 1913, a gain over 1918 amounting to \$2,438,615, over 1917, \$2,284,669, and over 1913, \$2,397,956. These

advances represent not only higher prices, but also increased quantities of imports and exports. In 1919 imports totaled \$5,002,375, as against \$4,444,785 for 1918, \$4,122,371 for 1917, and \$3,747,773 for 1913. The total value of the exports for 1919 was \$4,355,791, as against \$2,474,766 for 1918, \$2,951,126 for 1917, and \$3,212,437 for 1913. Imports of specie in 1919 amounted to \$20,816, as against \$14,765 in 1918. The exports in 1919 amounted to \$908,169 as against \$1,022,138 in 1918.

Principal Imports in 1917, 1918, and 1919.

Imports into French Guinea during the past three years have been as follows:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Alcohol and liqueurs.....	• 28,111	\$28,227	• 47,181	\$51,392	• 58,900	\$73,161
Coal.....	821	46,473	25	3,064	452	13,675
Construction materials.....	474	10,145	1,332	\$7,315	945	30,736
Cotton goods:						
Tissues.....	1,770	2,567,300	1,317	2,835,310	755	2,417,676
Guineas.....	821	132,468	472	104,360	1,000	272,564
All other.....	300	172,516	237	186,070	445	356,650
Flour, wheat.....	223	25,371	179	30,260	208	50,550
Kerosene.....	392	40,942	371	19,593	448	37,574
Kola nuts.....	35	13,657	81	46,718	76	34,569
Metal, raw.....	21	10,137	893	218,427	103	52,757
Metal manufactures.....	289	134,218	414	165,504	402	268,033
Sea biscuits.....	6	1,106	74	179	4	2,003
Soap.....	104	24,421	21	13,017	46	34,226
Sugar.....	55	12,899	5	1,004	77	24,764
Tobacco, leaf.....	269	125,048	158	102,350	243	208,832
Wines.....	• 288,791	81,534		112,512		141,803
All other articles.....		685,909		517,820		1,098,047
Total.....		4,122,371		4,444,785		5,002,375

• Liters.

The principal increases occurred in imports of alcohols and liqueurs, coal, guinea cloth, flour, kerosene, soap, sugar, and leaf tobacco. Trade in construction materials, cotton tissues other than guinea cloth, and metal declined; sea biscuits, metal manufactures, and wines showed a decrease in quantity received, although the value increased.

France and its colonies furnished 22 per cent of the imports and all foreign countries 78 per cent. The imports from France and the colonies thereof consisted principally of cotton goods valued at \$329,863, wines and other drinks \$185,879, metal manufactures \$75,436, and other articles \$105,993. England sent cotton goods valued at \$2,594,229; cotton thread, used mostly by the natives as the web to spin native cloth, valued at \$74,911; metal manufactures \$94,313; chemical products \$130,945; other articles \$45,364. From the United States came imports totaling \$512,170, including various colonial goods worth \$228,841, metal manufactures \$77,004, flour and wheat foodstuffs \$53,190, and cotton tissues \$30,873.

Value and Quantity of Chief Export Items.

The export trade of French Guinea during the past three years is set forth in the appended table according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Beeswax.....	214	\$123,752	191	\$110,834	185	\$157,581
Bullocks.....	16,694	402,743	11,435	275,869	8,418	203,064
Gold, native.....		226,523		119,494		79,909
Gums.....	34	16,664	116	32,159	220	64,534
Hides.....	793	458,969	398	267,833	1,186	591,731
Kola nuts.....	139	53,517	151	87,320	139	80,537
Palm kernels.....	7,071	567,419	3,409	363,701	12,487	1,494,082
Palm oil.....	353	50,763	80	25,779	761	132,149
Peanut kernels.....	363	12,612	155	14,230	1,325	90,047
Rubber.....	733	707,373	709	683,730	682	658,389
Sesame seed.....	486	25,191	682	39,516	426	42,732
Sheep.....	8,171	23,655	5,982	17,321	11,914	34,491
Wool in mass.....	228	60,755	413	154,345	648	312,900
All other articles.....		221,190		279,629		413,665
Total.....		2,951,126		2,474,766		4,355,791

α Number.

Due to abundant harvests and stimulated by the high prices paid in European markets, native products exported, such as peanuts, palm kernels and oil, and hides registered increases in quantity and value. Comparatively insignificant decreases occurred in exports of bullocks, rubber, and in the amount of sesame seed shipped. Re-exports, not included in the foregoing table, were valued at \$186,466 in 1919 as against \$18,289 in 1918.

Trade Analysis—Maritime Movement.

The next table indicates the direction of the export trade in 1918 and 1919:

Countries.	1918	1919	Countries.	1918	1919
	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Belgium.....		0.72	Netherlands.....		14.47
British colonies.....	21.91	9.19	Portuguese colonies.....	2.43	1.36
England.....	8.23	11.40	All other countries.....	1.15	.53
France and its colonies.....	66.28	62.33			

The predominance of France is explained by the restrictions imposed upon the exportation of oleaginous products and hides to countries other than France.

The shipping statistics of French Guinea for 1918 and 1919 are indicated in the next table:

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American.....	1	610	1	529	1	610	1	529
Belgian.....	9	43,178	7	33,570	9	43,178	7	33,570
Brazilian.....			2	8,538			2	8,538
English.....	33	33,921	51	101,541	31	33,844	54	104,041
French.....	76	75,507	102	141,771	74	73,664	105	142,134
Greek.....			1	484			1	484
Italian.....			1	162				
Norwegian.....			2	1,897			3	2,616
Portuguese.....	5	30	1	31	6	130		
Spanish.....			1	91			1	91
Swedish.....							1	747
Total.....	124	153,246	169	233,614	121	151,426	175	293,750

IVORY COAST.

During the year 1919 the foreign trade of the Ivory Coast amounted to \$10,038,970, as against \$5,586,685 for 1918, \$4,987,086 for 1917, \$4,031,922 for 1916, and \$6,700,956 for 1913. The gain in value over 1918 amounts to \$4,452,285, over 1917 to \$5,051,884, over 1916 to \$6,007,048, and over 1913 to \$3,338,014. The year 1919, therefore, as regards the value of the overseas trade, establishes a record. The total value of imports was \$4,542,648, as against \$3,047,003 for 1918, and \$2,707,749 in 1917. The total value of the exports in 1919 was \$5,496,322, as against only \$2,539,682 in 1918, and \$2,279,337 in 1917. This increase of more than 100 per cent in 1919 is due to the opportunity to sell accumulated stocks in foreign markets. There were no imports of specie during 1919. The imports during 1918 amounted in value to only \$6,273. The exports of specie in 1919 were worth \$4,754, as against \$25,108 in 1918.

Principal Articles Imported.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles imported by the Ivory Coast colony during 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Construction materials.....	1,678	\$32,042	634	\$17,012	1,815	\$36,035
Cotton goods.....	524	963,544	375	915,846	144	\$62,457
Flour, wheat.....	142	16,627	116	17,984	314	75,040
Machines and parts.....	1,105	39,311	42	33,350	108	113,442
Metal manufactures.....		155,410		201,285		434,979
Milk, preserved.....	54	12,633	37	13,120	80	32,747
Perfumery.....	77	58,896	45	53,252	42	72,988
Salt.....	2,486	21,411	1,594	39,983	3,694	96,103
Soap, common.....	229	44,186	214	132,754	219	153,345
Spirits.....	• 1,756,561	73,053	• 87,849	35,073	• 190,813	118,483
Sugar.....	40	9,671	30	9,906	54	17,119
Tobacco, leaf.....	92	35,388	94	72,976	326	377,580
Wines.....	• 139,918	43,968	• 210,406	80,615	• 225,532	122,841
All other articles.....		1,201,689		1,420,837		1,951,054
Total.....		2,707,749		3,047,003		4,542,648

• Liters.

The principal increases occurred in imports of machines and parts, metal manufactures, and construction materials; consignments of leaf tobacco, wines, spirits, soaps, preserved milk, flour, sugar, salt, and perfumery also advanced in value. The decrease noted in the quantity of cotton goods imported was due to the higher costs and the difficulty of having orders filled.

Direction of Trade—Origin of Principal Imports.

The percentages of the total furnished by the leading countries participating in the import trade of the Ivory Coast were as follows in 1919:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
England.....	48.57	Switzerland.....	1.36
France.....	26.69	Netherlands.....	.49
United States.....	21.30	All other countries.....	1.59

About 9 per cent of the cotton goods imported was furnished by France, 81 per cent by England, and the remainder by the United

States, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and other countries. Fully 85 per cent of the leaf tobacco came from the United States, the remainder from England and France and its colonies; however, practically all the later shipments had their origin in the United States. France sent 90 per cent of the wine, Italy and Spain the remainder. Something more than 10 per cent of the spirits came from France, more than 20 per cent from England, 12 per cent from the Netherlands, and over 50 per cent from the United States.

England supplied practically all the unscented or common soap, a small proportion being sent by France, and a still smaller part by the United States. This commodity is one of the leading articles of trade in West Africa. Switzerland was the source for over 70 per cent of the preserved milk imported, the United States for a little more than 10 per cent, France about 12 per cent, and England for the remainder. Three-fourths of the flour imports were purchased from the United States, a little less than 25 per cent from France, and the remainder from England and other countries.

Practically all the sugar came from the United States, a small portion having its origin in France, England, and other countries. The salt was furnished chiefly by England. More than 50 per cent of the perfumery imported was supplied by France, 40 per cent by England, and the remainder by the United States. Machinery and parts likewise had their chief source of supply in France, which sent over half the total shipments; England sent about 33 per cent and the United States 16 per cent. Imports of metal manufactures were divided as follows: France 20 per cent, England over 50 per cent, the United States 25 per cent, and other countries the remainder. England and France sent almost all the construction materials, only a small part coming from the United States. It is worthy of note that the United States now stands third in the import trade, the place occupied by Germany before the War. This statement holds true of trade with practically all the West African colonies.

Export Returns.

The leading articles exported from the Ivory Coast in 1917, 1918, and 1919 are given in the next table according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Cocoa beans.....	317	\$91,782	420	\$49,466	959	\$185,183
Coffee.....	27	8,814	30	14,506	110	54,840
Cotton, lint.....	148	20,236	434	28,153	333	120,341
Fish, dried and smoked.....	69	12,236	4	848	39	6,689
Gold.....		46,238		18,067	2	2,509
Hides, beef.....	75	27,583	4	1,643	82	33,172
Ivory.....	4	13,405		1,252	3	10,755
Kapok.....	104	1,496			77	15,049
Kola nuts.....	67	19,363	36	20,021	19	10,363
Mahogany logs.....	12,818	247,331	37,322	679,764	34,322	660,521
Palm kernels.....	6,130	414,088	6,500	635,367	16,459	2,029,526
Palm oil.....	6,243	843,457	3,168	833,186	11,761	1,971,736
Rubber.....	311	300,152	240	240,400	76	73,620
Shea butter.....	12,927	225	468	36	11	2,922
Spices.....	78	14,960	4	1,153	13	4,505
Reexports.....		29,987		13,647		35,969
All other articles.....		167,436		32,127		278,242
Total.....		2,279,237		2,539,682		5,496,322

* Kilos of 2.2 pounds each.

The increases which are accounted for by the cessation of hostilities and the availability of cargo space occurred especially in the exports of cocoa beans, coffee, dried and smoked fish, beef hides, kapok, palm kernels, and palm oil. Except dried fish, but including mahogany logs, these are the colony's staple exports. Dried and smoked fish is becoming an important export product. Exports of gold dust and nuggets, mahogany logs, and rubber declined somewhat in value.

Division of Trade—Shipping Statistics.

France received 60 per cent of the exports, purchasing all shipments of beef hides, goat and sheep skins, copra, castor oil, cocoa beans, spices, lint cotton, and kapok, almost all the ivory, coffee, palm oil, and about half the palm kernels. England's share, which amounted to 20 per cent of the total trade, consisted principally of palm kernels and oil. The United States received a little more than half of the mahogany logs exported. The Netherlands took about 10 per cent of the total products shipped, consignments being made up mostly of palm kernels and oil.

Shipping statistics for the Ivory Coast during 1918 and 1919 are set forth in the following table, which gives the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing the colony's ports:

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAMERS.								
American	1	802	8	19,246			6	14,947
Belgian	1	4,802	3	3,896	1	4,802	3	3,896
Brazilian	1	2,381	2	8,636			3	10,906
Danish	1	1,160	1	1,174	2	2,200	1	1,174
English	74	179,120	73	183,574	75	177,619	76	193,545
French	49	114,025	73	162,732	42	96,406	74	161,796
Greek	2	4,647			2	4,647		
Japanese			1	1,847			1	1,847
Norwegian	5	9,825	10	14,863	8	15,280	11	19,794
Spanish			1	50			1	90
Swedish			10	10,970			12	12,904
SAILING VESSELS.								
American	4	2,632	4	3,506	4	2,832	5	6,128
English	1	1,024					3	5,161
French	4	7,673	2	4,197	2	3,736	4	7,744
Norwegian	1	786						
Total	144	328,877	188	414,768	134	310,522	200	439,931

SENEGAL.

The foreign trade of Senegal was more nearly normal in 1919 than it had been for several years, and amounted in value to \$77,266,367 as compared with \$98,622,476 in 1918, \$53,267,539 in 1917, and \$31,074,664 in 1913. The 1919 returns show an increase of 148 per cent over 1913 in value, although there was little if any advance in quantity. Imports for 1919 amounted to \$38,245,831 as against \$57,085,126 in 1918, \$27,983,593 in 1917, and \$16,997,663 in 1913. Exports in 1919 were worth \$39,020,536, compared with \$41,537,350 in 1918, \$25,283,946 in 1917, and \$14,077,001 in 1913. The imports of specie,

which are not included in the foregoing figures, were valued at \$10,124 in 1919, compared with \$580,351 in 1918, and \$795,932 in 1917. Exports of specie in 1919 totaled \$431,526 as against \$28,671 in 1918, and \$77,670 in 1917. In addition paper currency equal to \$868,500 was imported during the past year and \$65,487 worth exported.

Imports by Articles.

All transshipment of war supplies at Dakar having ceased, the apparent import trade of the colony for 1919 decreased about one-third compared with the previous year. Importers had to contend with the difficulty of getting orders filled, unfavorable exchange rates which limited purchases in England and the United States, and various Government restrictions. Imports into Senegal in 1917, 1918, and 1919 are given in the next table according to quantity and value:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apparel.....metric tons..	306	\$580,897	1,572	\$3,063,311	153	\$29,500
Arms.....number.....	31	860	82	3,340	156	7,003
Beer.....metric tons.....	360	81,361	280	77,411	364	164,940
Biscuits.....do.....	461	91,082	179	47,276	773	272,210
Coal.....do.....	537,390	11,641,662	347,461	8,730,062	333,549	8,122,413
Cotton thread.....do.....	398	353,463	159	372,048	88	285,564
Cotton goods.....do.....	2,657	4,900,316	3,635	10,207,649	1,770	7,381,518
Guinea and similar cloth, meters	12,518,311	2,190,581	11,322,033	3,121,479	8,129,548	2,612,371
Construction materials, metric tons.	11,385	197,646	13,747	337,382	7,851	296,290
Flour, wheat.....metric tons.	3,194	314,171	6,325	1,062,156	3,763	914,712
Glassware.....do.....	6	7,445	24	32,870	16	29,563
Kerosene.....do.....	1,129	123,655	942	87,064	.....	.....
Kola nuts.....do.....	914	706,314	1,534	1,262,030	1,796	1,666,273
Liqueurs.....liters.....	86,673	66,364	99,807	121,417	97,468	131,635
Lumber.....cubic meters.....	2,629	115,938	4,875	495,323	5,587	285,571
Oils, edible.....metric tons.....	251	104,633	172	131,441	89	83,753
Provisions.....do.....	268	129,572	177	129,246	248	198,692
Rice.....do.....	1,781	202,323	252	51,244	1,066	251,099
Silver bars.....kilos.....	1,822	42,218	766	25,062	62	4,066
Soap.....metric tons.....	672	173,463	543	310,778	1,029	709,584
Spirits.....liters.....	380,229	229,637	657,137	499,193	580,452	406,761
Sugar.....metric tons.....	2,003	450,797	7,678	2,854,945	2,559	959,897
Tobacco and manufactures of:						
Leaf.....metric tons.....	887	312,500	941	617,335	1,656	1,445,351
Manufactured.....do.....	281	38,994	591	118,669	80	177,613
Wines.....liters.....	1,676,448	495,406	3,287,715	1,232,857	2,511,714	1,262,500
All other articles.....		4,273,282		21,529,312		10,541,981
Total.....		27,983,593		57,085,126		38,245,831

Changes in Imports of Leading Articles.

The increase in the quantity and value of beer imported is due to the revival of the French brewing industry. Most of the beer in kegs came from France and the United States furnished the greater part of the bottled beer, \$19,300 worth. In 1919, the United States furnished all the leaf tobacco imported. France and England were the leading countries of origin for manufactured tobacco. Argentina and the United States took the leading part in supplying preserved meats and lard to Senegal. The same countries sent also preserved fish which formerly came almost entirely from France. The United States shared a large proportion of the trade in sea biscuits, supplying one-third against France's two-thirds. This is one of the

leading imports of Senegal. Imports of rice increased in quantity and in value. On account of the high prices to which French soaps rose, they were almost completely displaced in the French West African colonies by the English products. In 1919 England furnished Senegal \$559,700 worth of unscented soap and France furnished \$120,626 worth. England also sent the greater part of the scented soaps.

In addition to the declines noted as a result of the cessation of hostilities, the following decreases may be noted. Alcohol imports, coming chiefly from France and the United States, fell off as a result of the order prohibiting the importation of foreign alcohols. This order particularly affected gin imports from the Netherlands. The demand for construction materials in France restricted the amount exported and accounts for the decline in imports of this item into Senegal. The larger part of the imports in 1919 consisted of cement worth \$193,000, of which 2,152 tons came from France, 2,378 tons from England, and 872 tons from the United States. The decline in shipments of cotton goods resulted principally from high cost and the inability of exporters to fill orders. England sent the greater part of the imports, followed by France. The difficulty of purchasing coal from England caused the decline in imports under this head. Edible oils declined 36 per cent in value in 1919. The decrease in this item which began in 1915 has continued ever since. On account of the high price demanded for such oils, small mills and rudimentary domestic installations were made in Senegal during the past two years. These furnish peanut oil which is cheaper than the imported article and quite as wholesome.

Principal Articles Exported.

Exports from Senegal according to quantity and value are indicated in the appended table for 1917, 1918, and 1919:

Articles.	1917		1918		1919	
	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.	Metric tons.	Value.
Beeswax.....	108	\$46,724	143	\$63,109	81	\$65,163
Bullocks.....	^a 631	15,223	^a 673	25,042	^a 263	11,119
Gums.....	1,772	389,312	2,330	668,958	4,800	1,672,673
Hides.....	1,528	573,508	2,032	925,127	809	464,267
Kapok.....	20	3,860	80	74,949	45	29,506
Meat:						
Frozen.....	491	183,979	551	116,611	244	66,911
Preserved.....	574	307,746	246	126,925	58	64,356
Millet.....	2,400	98,450	483	40,294	44	4,326
Palm kernels.....	4,062	352,781	1,608	171,676	4,085	547,711
Peanuts:						
Unshelled.....	175,477	10,160,114	106,387	6,436,902	172,327	12,674,844
Shelled.....	102	6,857	13,734	1,640,537	75,431	11,362,829
Rubber.....	262	252,871	327	315,994	55	52,890
All other articles.....		\$12,892,521		30,931,225		12,003,939
Total.....		25,283,946		41,637,350		39,020,536

^a Number.

^b Includes reexports.

The production of peanuts, the principal export of the colony, has gradually increased from a little more than 225,000 tons of unshelled nuts in 1910 to more than 172,000 of unshelled and 75,000 shelled in 1919. Other native products also registered a gain in 1919. The decrease noted in the final returns accrued chiefly in trade in bullocks

and preserved meats as the result of the lessened demand by vessels calling at Dakar for supplies. Hide shipments declined because these exports were restricted to France.

Direction of Foreign Trade.

England holds the first place among the countries of origin, its share amounting to \$17,080,500 in 1919, although it suffered a large decrease in 1919, amounting to \$4,632,000, due to the curtailment in the purchase of cotton goods, the figures being \$12,641,500 in 1918 and only \$7,961,250 in 1919. Also less coal was furnished by England in 1919. On the other hand, this country sent a greater part of the soaps, candles, and metal works. The colonies and dominions of England figured in the commerce of Senegal in 1918 to an amount equal to \$17,370,000, the trade being chiefly transshipments of wheat and corn. The year under review the colonies furnished imports worth \$2,084,500, of which \$1,698,400 was in kola nuts from Sierra Leone. France supplied \$10,156,818 worth of imports in 1919, as against \$10,198,120 in 1918, the decrease bearing particularly on apparel and leather goods, as fewer military supplies were required.

The United States showed a more substantial progress, the imports increasing from \$3,358,200 in 1918 to \$5,934,943 in 1919, an increase of 76 per cent. The principal items in this trade were condensed milk, showing an increase of \$115,800, leaf tobacco \$1,351,000, sugar \$579,000, beer \$115,800, alcohols \$144,750, fuel coal \$573,017, gasoline and other mineral oils \$347,400, iron bars and sheets \$304,940, sacks and tissues \$651,375, metal works (tools, nails, screws, lanterns, and typewriters) \$308,800, automobiles and parts \$165,980. Of the 116 automobiles imported in 1918, 109 came from the United States, 2 from England, and 5 from France; in 1919, of the 136 imported, 126 came from the United States, 3 from England, and 7 from France. The establishment, in March, of a direct line of cargo steamers from the United States to Dakar was no small factor in increasing American trade. Argentina and Brazil lost ground in the import trade, their share falling from \$958,438 in 1918 to \$358,208 in 1919, owing to the decline in importations of flour and sugar. Direct purchases from the Netherlands were worth only \$147,645; to this may be added \$250,900 for guinea cloth coming through France as foreign goods. Trade with the Netherlands suffered mostly on account of the prohibition on importation of alcohols. As a result of the heavier imports of lumber and matches from the Scandinavian countries, their share in the import statistics advanced from \$57,900 in 1918 to \$270,200 in 1919. Spain's share of the import trade increased from \$25,862 in 1918 to \$250,900 in 1919, and was practically all in wines.

The export trade of Senegal was divided as follows in 1918 and 1919:

Countries.	1918	1919	Countries.	1918	1919
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Percent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
France.....	90.58	90.89	Denmark.....		1.42
United Kingdom.....	6.05	.58	Italy.....		.30
British colonies.....	.37	.31	All other countries.....	3.00	.74
Netherlands.....		5.76			

Declared exports to the United States consisted of hides, \$383, and gum arabic, \$1,644. No invoices were certified in 1918.

Maritime Movement.

Senegal's shipping statistics for 1918 and 1919 are given in the table following:

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American.....	7	5,024	9	28,844	6	3,323	10	30,725
Belgian.....	17	67,173	24	80,446	17	67,173	24	80,446
British.....	547	1,298,485	323	679,481	546	1,298,435	323	618,388
Brazilian.....	73	146,342	20	45,007	73	146,342	20	45,007
Danish.....	16	17,145	32	16,000	14	13,242	33	17,017
Dutch.....	4	3,543	8	5,764	3	2,815	8	5,764
French.....	370	696,257	350	696,666	378	700,476	341	696,551
Greek.....	19	35,198	14	21,767	19	35,198	14	21,767
Italian.....	105	239,351	206	567,481	108	239,995	204	551,816
Japanese.....	6	16,889	6	14,475	6	16,889	6	14,475
Norwegian.....	59	106,852	52	62,318	63	113,971	48	58,409
Portuguese.....	32	39,573	29	33,208	31	39,532	29	34,010
Spanish.....	6	1,814	7	7,509	6	1,814	6	6,589
Swedish.....	4	6,333	28	28,641	4	6,363	26	26,467
All other nationalities.	2	2,464	1	193	3	2,880	1	2,657
Total.....	1,267	2,682,795	1,109	2,277,988	1,275	2,688,458	1,093	2,179,968

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS



DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS
ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Annual Series

No. 75a

June 22, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Financial conditions.....	1	Transit trade to Transvaal.....	8
Recruitment of labor.....	2	Shipping at Lourenco Marques.....	9
Coal trade.....	3	The Chartered Companies.....	9
Exports to United States.....	3	Imports into Beira.....	9
Total trade.....	4	Exports of local produce.....	10
Imports into Lourenco Marques.....	4	Trade of Beira with United States.....	11
Imports from United States.....	6	Shipping at Beira.....	11
Export trade.....	7		

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

MOZÁMBIQUE PROVINCE.

By Vice Consul J. O. Spence, Lourenco Marques.

Now that the war is over it is anticipated that the Province of Mozambique will show rapid development, both in railways to open up the country and in agricultural directions.

Following the announcement that the Government would receive offers for the building of railways apart from Government construction, a company formed in the Transvaal, called the Railway Construction Co., some time ago laid proposals before the Government for the building of a railway from the port of Lourenco Marques to the interior. Other railways are also being considered. A survey for a branch line is being made from a point on the main line of the railway between Lourenco Marques and the Transvaal to connect with Namahacha, a town in the mountains destined to be the future summer residential place and health resort of Lourenco Marques.

The Government has recently decided to make a marine survey of the coast with the idea of ascertaining the possibilities of starting a sea-fishing industry. An expert from the Union of South Africa has been engaged for this purpose and is expected shortly to begin his investigations. (For further information concerning the industries of the Province see COMMERCE REPORTS for May 27, 1919.)

Establishment of Banks—Revenues.

It is reported that a new concern to be called the Bank of Beira has been floated in Lisbon with a capital of £1,000,000 (\$4,866,500) of which two-thirds are being financed by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino and the remainder by the Chartered Co. of Mozambique, and

is intended to promote and assist agriculture and industry in the Mozambique company's territories. It will, of course, deal in ordinary banking business and will also be empowered to issue notes at Beira, the only bank so authorized. There will be at least three agencies outside Beira, one at Vila Pery, another at Macequece, and a third in the Zambezi. The head office will be at Lisbon, and provision is made for the opening of branches in London and Paris.

An industrial bank has been formed in the Union of South Africa, backed by the National Bank of South Africa and with a strong representative board, which is also prepared to promote industries, and will include this Province in its operations. One of the oldest established firms (Messrs. Allen, Wack & Co.) has recently made arrangement with a large financial house in Johannesburg whereby its capital is being increased up to £250,000 (\$1,216,625), with the idea of extending branches up the coast and developing both the import and export trades.

The actual revenue of the Province in 1917-18 was 9,440,665 escudos (\$10,195,918). The estimate for the period was 8,042,626 escudos (\$8,686,036). A more equitable and regular distribution of taxation is needed and to achieve it the predial, industrial, and stamp contributions must be remodeled. This is now being arranged but has not been completed owing to lack of staff and of time brought about by the war. An important change, however, is now being instituted, namely, the grant of autonomy to the port and railway services. In the past the most uneconomic method of effecting all improvement out of revenue has been followed. With the end of the war, however, the Government hopes to float a large loan to be employed for developing the natural resources of the Province, building railways, etc.

Recruiting of Native Labor.

The number of natives recruited in 1918 in Mozambique Province for the mines of the Transvaal was 37,496 as compared with 41,483 in 1917. Torrential rains during February, 1918, in the chief recruiting areas, and the suspension of recruiting in December on account of a severe epidemic of Spanish influenza adversely affected operations.

During the year the Witwatersrand Native Labor Association, which holds the recruiting right for Portuguese East Africa, south of latitude 22° S. took steps to explore—from a recruiting point of view—the little known tracts of northwestern Portuguese territories and to erect a chain of camps along suitable routes to eventually connect the main camp at Pafuri with posts established in the remote interior regions. To insure the well-being of recruits, a line of rest camps has also been erected between Pafuri and the railhead at Louis Trichardt.

There is a strong agitation against recruiting natives for work outside the Province owing to the great shortage of labor for agricultural and industrial purposes in this Province. The recruiting, however, is governed by the treaty entered into by the Transvaal Government—before its union with other Provinces of British South Africa—and the Government of Mozambique, and cer-

tain quarters are now demanding that the treaty be denounced in accordance with its provisions for such action. The matter of native labor, however, is of such paramount importance to the gold mines of the Transvaal that other arrangements are bound to follow any such denunciation.

Coal Trade—Declared Exports from Port of Beira.

During 1918, 435,157 long tons of coal were shipped from the port of Lourenço Marques as cargo and 248,997 tons as bunkers to steamers. This coal all came from the measures in the Transvaal.

Owing to trade restrictions there were no exports to the United States from the Province of Mozambique during 1918. The declared exports from the Chartered Company of Mozambique, port of Beira, to the United States, were 4 tons of india rubber, valued at \$7,239.

Trade Statistics.

For the year 1918 the total trade of the Province of Mozambique is shown as 57,800,000 escudos in round numbers—an increase of 1,300,000 escudos over 1917. Of the imports into the Province 815,000 escudos came from the United States, a falling off of 219,000 escudos from the 1917 total. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that during 1917 railway material for the Quilimane Railway was imported to the extent of 234,453 escudos against only 40,000 escudos in 1918. The transit trade from the United States also fell from 8,450,000 escudos in 1917 to 5,188,000 escudos in 1918. This is largely due to the fact that many of the steamers leaving American ports for South Africa, loaded cargo for ports as far as Durban only. The trade of Portugal and possessions with this colony for 1918 was 13,986,000 escudos, against 12,290,000 escudos for 1917, of which 1,216,400 escudos was transit trade, against 883,000 escudos in 1917. The trade of Great Britain and possessions was 31,950,000 escudos (17,990,000 escudos transit), as compared with 28,122,000 escudos (15,301,000 escudos transit) for 1917.

Owing to currency fluctuations the values in this report are given in Portuguese money, the escudo, which in normal times is equal to \$1.08. The value during 1918, however, varied from \$0.57 to \$0.60.

The following tables of values are the official customs figures, but in making comparison with previous years it is difficult to arrive at a just difference, as on September 29, 1917, a new customs tariff became effective, and under this all goods for import that pay an ad valorem duty are entered at the par rate of exchange and all others at the rate of the day. The result is that the values shown for these figures, though apparently greater than those of the previous years, may actually be much less. It should be also stated that all the values given throughout for import or transit trade include the cost of freight and all other charges, as the customs regulations in this Province require the declaration of the landed value in all entries.

Total Trade of Province of Mozambique.

During 1918 the total trade (exclusive of coin and bullion) of the various ports of the Province of Mozambique with the principal foreign countries was as follows:

Ports and countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.	Transit trade.	Total.
LOURENÇO MARQUES.					
	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
Argentina.....	422,472		205,676	79	628,227
Brazil.....	13,454			284,257	297,711
France and possessions.....	41,563	28,754	193,977	32,479	296,773
Great Britain and possessions.....	6,691,290	1,214,849	2,305,468	15,389,825	25,601,432
Netherlands and possessions.....	111,148			17,908	129,056
Japan.....	185,033	3,000		475,236	663,269
Portugal and possessions.....	2,949,970	1,507,773	3,447,464	932,083	8,537,290
United States.....	484,978		160	5,188,156	5,673,294
All other countries.....	88,558	96,396	1,524,502	1,074,078	2,783,534
Total.....	10,988,466	2,850,772	7,677,247	23,394,101	44,910,526
INHAMBANE.					
France and possessions.....	14,972				14,972
Great Britain and possessions.....	629,986	9,210			639,196
Netherlands and possessions.....	15,197				15,197
Japan.....	26,838				26,838
Portugal and possessions.....	174,290	28,947			203,237
United States.....	27,207				27,207
All other countries.....	18,483	21,476			39,959
Total.....	906,973	59,633			966,606
CHINDÉ.					
France and possessions.....	9,392			524	9,916
Great Britain and possessions.....	1,264,368	205,992	14,860	1,599,709	3,084,929
Netherlands and possessions.....	18,064			1,077	19,141
Japan.....	7,527				7,527
Portugal and possessions.....	452,889	219,671	1,310,712	294,307	2,267,579
United States.....	125,077			29,893	154,970
All other countries.....	42,024			2,188	44,212
Total.....	1,820,831	425,663	1,325,572	1,917,688	5,589,764
QUILIMANE.					
France and possessions.....	13,703	198,336			212,039
Great Britain and possessions.....	865,008				865,008
Netherlands and possessions.....	21,191				21,191
Japan.....	3,021				3,021
Portugal and possessions.....	443,041	34,653	4,256		481,950
United States.....	122,058				122,058
All other countries.....	55,972	144,096			200,068
Total.....	1,524,507	377,084	4,256		1,905,847
MOZAMBIQUE.					
France and possessions.....	47,913	106,013	127		154,053
Great Britain and possessions.....	1,607,410	110,086	41,684		1,759,180
Netherlands and possessions.....	21,320				21,320
Portugal and possessions.....	1,580,914	291,563	323,364		2,195,841
United States.....	54,541				54,541
All other countries.....	31,677	160,171	55,601		247,449
Total.....	3,346,780	667,833	420,776		4,435,389
Grand total.....	18,687,647	4,380,985	9,427,851	25,311,789	57,808,272

Principal Imports at Lourenço Marques.

The total imports into the port of Lourenço Marques during 1918, valued at 10,988,466 escudos, show an increase of more than 2,000,000 escudos as compared with the preceding year when the amount was 8,575,514 escudos. However, imports from the United States declined from 601,466 escudos in 1917 to 484,978 escudos during 1918. The following table gives the quantity and value of the total im-

ports into Lourenço Marques during 1918 and the quantity and value of the imports from the United States during that year:

Articles.	Total Imports.		Imports from United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Escudos.</i>		<i>Escudos.</i>
Agricultural machinery.....kilos #	424, 854	298, 943	83, 206	23, 993
Alcohol.....liters #	23, 199	26, 875		
Animals, live.....		380, 077		
Arms and ammunition.....		164, 171		28, 183
Automobiles.....number	25	34, 411	4	6, 884
Automobile parts.....kilos #	9, 948	21, 607		
Beans, dried.....do.	586, 860	112, 761		
Boats.....number	6	25, 522		
Boots and shoes.....pairs	27, 064	129, 135	765	2, 601
Bristles.....kilos #	3, 346	12, 941		
Butter.....do.	104, 473	144, 935		
Candles.....do.	30, 890	20, 956		
Cement.....do.	3, 057, 680	87, 555	45	50
Cement, fiber.....do.	19, 532	3, 053	3, 362	490
Ceramics.....do.	20, 560	3, 389		
Cereals:				
Maize.....do.	5, 601, 683	410, 281	2, 001	967
Malt.....do.	1, 241	446	237	87
Oats.....do.	181, 450	19, 894	713	373
Rice.....do.	2, 506, 646	418, 719		
Wheat.....do.	4, 283, 706	1, 100, 170	5, 338	1, 415
Other.....do.	325, 593	59, 129	120	64
Cheese.....do.	28, 006	38, 848	503	928
Chemical products.....do.	132, 818	69, 131	880	372
Coal.....do.	34, 819, 240	134, 430		
Coal tar.....do.	18, 005	4, 098	1, 796	116
Codfish.....do.	207, 059	184, 730		
Coffee.....do.	83, 755	28, 719		
Cotton waste.....do.	85, 362	55, 968		
Construction material.....do.	33, 154	27, 300		
Crockery.....do.	32, 821	20, 788	20	8
Cutlery.....do.	7, 816	14, 451	90	359
Dyes.....do.	521	232		
Electrical material.....do.	11, 848	14, 375	9	13
Fabrics:				
Cotton—				
Dyed and printed.....do.	371, 170	1, 461, 371	899	9, 109
Raw and bleached.....do.	244, 557	733, 603	1, 380	4, 078
All other.....do.	47, 097	305, 648	1, 109	4, 379
Fish, preserved.....do.	47, 150	21, 074	2, 368	1, 631
Food products, n. e. s.....do.	224, 672	120, 909	261	358
Forage.....do.	208, 627	11, 462		
Fruit:				
Fresh.....do.	51, 421	8, 475		
Preserved.....do.	61, 523	44, 943	1, 969	1, 205
Furniture.....do.	22, 376	14, 139	1, 100	489
Glass.....do.	19, 599	11, 073	5, 353	2, 735
Glass manufactures.....do.	26, 777	47, 957	220	281
Hardware.....do.	21, 829	87, 390	81	283
Hats and bonnets.....number	23, 023	48, 136	187	141
Iron, bar, sheet, and pig.....kilos #	436, 209	86, 212	183, 272	33, 760
Lard.....do.	27, 526	33, 337	580	528
Leather:				
Manufactures.....do.	5, 172	14, 316		
Tanned.....do.	6, 452	24, 035	155	1, 291
Matches.....do.	31, 027	27, 640	246	200
Meats:				
Canned.....do.	17, 750	22, 956	1, 303	1, 124
In barrels.....do.	22, 437	32, 626	272	376
Medicines.....do.	44, 843	311, 337	1, 077	1, 420
Metal manufactures.....do.	237, 365	140, 802	30, 628	13, 089
Military equipment.....do.	10, 700	22, 000		
Milk, preserved.....do.	119, 583	50, 442	82, 041	35, 611
Nails.....do.	101, 076	29, 017	18, 905	4, 144
Oilseeds:				
Peanut.....do.	26, 436	1, 830		
Sesame.....do.	320, 786	22, 616		
Oils:				
Gasoline.....do.	360, 680	43, 172	351, 993	41, 426
Linseed.....do.	50, 526	24, 447	8, 321	4, 528
Lubricating.....do.	231, 858	48, 323	231, 693	48, 229
Olive.....do.	169, 942	187, 181		
Peanut.....do.	7, 590	3, 327		
Petroleum.....do.	482, 027	74, 186	481, 877	74, 096
Other edible.....do.	3, 333	1, 496	2, 277	1, 056

1 kilo = 2.2 pounds.

1 liter = 0.26 gallon.

Articles.	Total imports.		Imports from United States.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paints and inks.....kilos a..	128,519	Escudos. 55,243	9,791	Escudos. 3,105
Paper, n. e. s.....do.....	222,516	159,971	20,694	5,127
Perfumery.....do.....	19,635	30,777	143	237
Photographic material.....do.....	1,131	3,092		
Pianos.....number.....	6	983	3	443
Postage stamps.....do.....		4,100		
Potatoes.....kilos a..	939,567	65,932		
Railway material.....do.....	767,014	73,473	327,323	27,233
Rope.....do.....	44,679	33,841	56	45
Rubber manufactures.....do.....	35,632	65,216		
Sardines.....do.....	21,276	25,254	24	24
Sewing machines.....number.....	105	3,648		
Soap.....kilos a..	53,168	21,465	139	51
Sugar and candy.....do.....	971,704	113,732	140	72
Sweets.....do.....	10,018	13,214	474	531
Tea.....do.....	20,965	28,417	567	899
Thread.....do.....	4,806	16,785	5	15
Telegraphic material.....do.....	184,696	49,696	154,066	29,399
Telephone material.....do.....	598	1,437	690	1,063
Tobacco:				
Manufactures.....do.....	10,639	28,458		
Raw.....do.....	141,349	75,083		
Turpentine.....do.....	6,624	3,630	3,634	758
Typewriters.....number.....	36	4,392	30	3,560
Vegetables.....kilos a..	118,598	33,241	247	219
Vehicles, n. e. s.....number.....	72	91,688		
Velocipedes.....do.....	15	2,591	1	299
War material.....kilos a..	37,670	97,675		
Wines, beer, whisky, etc.....liters b..	2,831,411	1,027,965	79	163
Wire:				
Barbed and smooth.....kilos a..	90,221	21,004	60,490	11,829
Fence.....do.....	6,759	2,422	4,301	1,136
Mosquito.....do.....	5,018	6,051	3,371	3,293
Wood:				
Timber.....do.....	924,103	44,699	520,572	20,736
Manufactures.....do.....	353,050	32,408	23,063	2,899
Zinc.....do.....	15,778	5,963	7,354	3,117
All other articles.....do.....		608,572		16,096
Total.....		10,988,466		484,978

a 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.

b 1 liter=0.26 gallon.

Imports from United States into Other Ports of Province.

The quantity and value of the imports from the United States into the ports of Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique during 1918 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
INHAMBANE.			CHINDE.		
Cement.....kilos a..	892	Escudo. 234	Automobile parts.....kilos a..	89	515
Flour, wheat.....do.....	3,373	1,097	Belting.....do.....	195	1,382
Iron, bars and sheets.....do.....	4,005	1,167	Cheese.....do.....	492	905
Machines:			Chemical products.....do.....	157	146
Agricultural.....do.....	3,676	1,792	Fertilizer.....do.....	28,090	27,799
Sewing.....number.....	1	41	Flour, wheat.....do.....	27,891	9,086
Medicines.....kilos a..	110	265	Fruit, dried.....do.....	177	269
Metal manufactures.....do.....	276	144	Hardware.....do.....	30	145
Oils:			Iron, bars and sheets.....do.....	1,200	996
Gasoline.....do.....	2,232	702	Machines, sewing.....number.....	3	198
Linseed.....do.....	316	257	Meats, preserved.....kilos a..	271	376
Mineral lubricating.....do.....	5,096	1,537	Medicines.....do.....	42	240
Petroleum.....do.....	66,170	16,057	Metal manufactures.....do.....	1,638	4,159
Railway material.....do.....	3,890	1,089	Milk, condensed.....do.....	549	896
Wood:			Nails.....do.....	1,641	1,011
Manufactures.....do.....	812	375	Oils:		
Timber.....do.....	3,930	494	Gasoline.....do.....	19,819	7,262
All other articles.....do.....		1,936	Mineral lubricating.....do.....	44,411	13,456
Total.....		27,207	Petroleum.....do.....	62,978	15,130
			Paints and inks.....do.....	435	546
			Railway material.....do.....	98,041	36,096

a 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
CHINDÉ—continued.			QUILIMANE—continued.		
Rope.....kilos a.	930	2,138	Paints and inks.....kilos a.	2,849	1,725
Turpentine.....do.	860	957	Railway material.....do.	253,230	39,998
Wood:			Turpentine.....do.	1,205	553
Timber.....do.	15,233	3,327	Typewriters.....number.	1	229
Manufactures.....do.	1,719	1,467	Wire, mosquito.....kilos a.	83	333
Wine, beer, etc.....liters b.	396	397	All other articles.....		1,412
Zinc.....kilos a.	960	200			
All other articles.....		1,899	Total.....		122,058
Total.....		125,677	MOZAMBIQUE.		
QUILIMANE.			Fruits, preserved.....kilos a.	205	220
Coal tar.....kilos a.	7,850	949	Meats, preserved.....do.	259	383
Flour, wheat.....do.	7,750	2,583	Milk, condensed.....do.	6,940	6,463
Iron, bars and sheets.....do.	20,003	17,117	Oils:		
Machines, agricultural.....do.	17,138	21,688	Gasoline.....do.	3,458	1,379
Meats, preserved.....do.	188	397	Linsed.....do.	600	421
Metal manufactures.....do.	11,003	6,160	Mineral, lubricating.....do.	3,030	1,553
Milk, condensed.....do.	1,040	909	Petroleum.....do.	146,097	42,823
Motor cycles.....number.	3	1,606	Turpentine.....do.	663	326
Nails.....kilos a.	150	150	Typewriters.....number.	1	276
Oils:			All other articles.....		706
Gasoline.....do.	3,120	5,678	Total.....		54,541
Mineral, lubricating.....do.	19,360	9,662			
Petroleum.....do.	36,195	10,914			

a 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.

b 1 liter=0.26 gallon.

Export Trade of the Province.

During 1918 the quantity and the value of the exports of local produce from the ports of the Province of Mozambique were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
LOURENÇO MARQUES.			INHAMBANE.		
Beans, Kafir.....	Kilos a	Escudos.	Bêche de mer.....	Kilos a	Escudos.
Bêche de mer.....	583,417	25,251	Copra.....	225,520	22,544
Coconuts.....	54,503	2,536	Fish, dried.....	102,139	7,169
Copra.....	441,794	55,794	Flour, manioc.....	7,315	223
Cotton, raw.....	10,100	2,030	Ivory.....	42	214
Feed, cattle.....	475,000	14,550	Mangrove bark.....	552,850	1,425
Fertilizer.....	425,614	12,742	Oil seeds: Mafurra.....	206,939	8,072
Fish:			Rubber, crude.....	7,905	6,324
Fresh.....	13,488	2,793	Sugar.....	22,540	1,725
Dried.....	6,945	1,918	Wax.....	12,650	6,968
Flour, manioc.....	111,850	6,616	All other articles.....		212
Food products.....	16,064	7,490			
Hides and skins.....	107,406	20,685	Total.....		55,871
Ivory.....	45	203			
Mapira (Kafir corn).....	13,760	413	CHINDÉ.		
Oil seeds:			Animals, live.....		25,380
Castor.....	58,507	1,752	Beans, Kafir.....	446,638	26,739
Mafurra.....	358,790	16,208	Cotton, raw.....	115,381	35,188
Peanuts.....	2,861,312	238,710	Hides and skins.....	7,115	2,367
Sesamo.....	29,657	1,909	Ivory.....	614	2,723
Oils:			Maize.....	231,060	15,766
Coconut.....	3,564	550	Oil, peanut.....	72	42
Mafurra.....	55,900	8,416	Oil seeds:		
Peanut.....	93,071	17,639	Peanut.....	39,183	2,822
Sesamo.....	23,580	3,590	Sesamo.....	880	36
Potatoes.....	42,344	3,427	Rubber.....	3,870	3,064
Shells.....	1,190	340	Salt.....	1,455,138	55,380
Sisal, fiber.....	126,177	10,889	Sisal.....	466,150	57,389
Soap.....	17,085	6,790	Soap.....	1,215	610
Sugar.....	6,634,543	742,457	Sugar.....	1,297,362	129,738
Tobacco.....	38,010	55,585	Tobacco.....	16,305	6,109
Wax.....	17,134	10,474	Wood (timber).....	6,800	260
Wood (timber).....	5,446,991	36,818	All other articles.....		3,900
All other articles.....		7,188			
Total.....		1,316,117	Total.....		367,506

a 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.

b 1 liter=0.26 gallon.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
QUILIMANE.			MOZAMBIQUE—continued.		
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
Animals, live.....		11,520	Hides and skins.....	4,147	2,439
Copra.....	2,995,188	285,306	Maize.....	3,136,664	94,628
Oil, peanut.....	3,600	1,800	Mapira (Kaffir corn).....	100,400	10,012
Oil seeds, peanut.....	231,375	11,569	Oil, peanut.....	12,040	1,088
Sisal.....	764,089	48,436	Oil seeds:		
Sugar.....	287,709	14,386	Castor.....	40,521	1,220
All other articles.....		607	Peanuts.....	3,689,991	302,967
			Sesame.....	437,083	29,160
Total.....		373,624	Other.....	110,792	3,611
			Rice.....	37,132	9,372
MOZAMBIQUE.			Salt.....	1,375,945	2,962
Beans, kaffir.....	1,181,678	51,554	Shells.....	172,520	17,011
Bêche de mor.....	107,896	4,868	Tobacco manufactures.....	290	725
Columbo root.....	131,589	3,949	Wax.....	7,070	4,539
Ebony.....	13,000	52	All other articles.....		1,707
Flour:			Total.....		508,118
Maize.....	252,590	25,196			
Other.....	34,048	1,227			

• 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.

Transit Trade to Transvaal.

Imports in transit to the Transvaal through the port of Lourenco Marques amounted to 23,394,101 escudos during 1918 as against 26,262,991 escudos in the preceding year. Practically all of this decrease occurred in the trade with the United States, which amounted to only 5,188,156 escudos in 1918 as compared with 8,451,378 escudos in 1917. The principal imports into the port of Lourenco Marques in transit to the Transvaal and the share of the United States in this trade are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Total imports for Transvaal.	Imports from United States.	Articles.	Total imports for Transvaal.	Imports from United States.
	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>		<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
Bags and burlaps.....	1,605,866	.....	Medicines.....	54,689	3,965
Boots and shoes.....	70,783	1,050	Metal manufactures.....	741,834	159,850
Building material.....	38,921	2,306	Milk, preserved.....	53,269	51,483
Candles.....	115,562	.....	Mining material.....	692,768	35,399
Cereals:			Oils:		
Rice.....	231,925	.....	Lubricating.....	536,578	487,519
Other.....	36,400	3,570	Mineral, n. e. s.....	481,681	272,033
Chemical products, n. e. s.....	4,220,059	108,821	Petroleum.....	598,942	468,644
Coal tar.....	30,598	147	Vegetable.....	183,719	21,106
Coffee.....	294,953	.....	Ores, n. e. s.....	87,872	.....
Coir, fiber.....	40,022	160	Packing, engine.....	69,409	55,627
Cork.....	23,200	.....	Paints.....	45,358	6,527
Cotton waste.....	62,922	.....	Paper, n. e. s.....	123,424	23,812
Crockery.....	61,749	.....	Perfumery.....	20,042	2,759
Cutlery.....	49,662	1,249	Railway material.....	306,777	127,474
Electric material.....	185,379	1,118	Rope.....	59,293	.....
Fabrics.....	2,664,887	33,238	Rubber manufactures.....	229,034	124,413
Flour, n. e. s.....	114,362	10,691	Sugar.....	718,569	.....
Food products, n. e. s.....	294,340	72,606	Soap.....	283,262	.....
Fruit, dried.....	48,422	1,159	Tea.....	502,798	.....
Furniture.....	12,955	1,870	Tobacco.....	26,897	.....
Glass.....	83,099	8,949	Turpentine.....	14,961	12,538
Grease, lubricating.....	69,890	25,553	Vegetables, preserved.....	22,539	.....
Gums.....	15,272	6,464	Vehicles, n. e. s.....	33,723	22,886
Hardware.....	32,403	2,292	Whisky, brandy, gin, etc.....	963,156	600
Hats and bonnets.....	27,762	.....	Wire, n. e. s.....	187,147	133,267
Hops.....	8,364	2,205	Wood:		
Instruments, n. e. s.....	334,423	117,443	Timber.....	1,862,062	807,239
Iron, bars and pig.....	2,534,408	1,630,784	Manufactures.....	75,413	16,386
Leather, tanned.....	172,466	128,225	All other articles.....	224,591	8,159
Machines, n. e. s.....	678,607	177,248	Total.....	23,394,101	5,188,156
Matches.....	23,834	.....		
Meats, preserved.....	17,708	9,328			

Decline in Shipping at Lourenco Marques.

British shipping predominates in the trade of Lourenco Marques, 245 vessels of that nationality entering the port during 1918 out of a total of 512. Portuguese shipping was second with 176 entrances. The total tonnage of the vessels entering and clearing the port in 1918 was 1,647,536, a decrease of 1,219,061 tons as compared with the preceding year, when the total was 2,866,597 tons. The number of vessels, with the amount of cargo discharged and loaded, entering and clearing the port during 1917 and 1918 was as follows:

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Number of vessels.		Tons of cargo discharged.		Number of vessels.		Tons of cargo shipped.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
American.....	3	1	2,495	.....	3	1	.....	1,390
Brazilian.....	.....	2	.....	660	.....	2	.....	900
British.....	419	245	113,690	75,447	426	244	506,248	424,099
Danish.....	6	3	500	7,073	6	3	10,341	.....
Dutch.....	6	.....	3,800	.....	6	.....	13,344	.....
French.....	2	3	202	514	2	3	640	540
Greek.....	.....	12	.....	29	.....	12	.....	49,672
Japanese.....	35	38	2,167	4,943	35	39	33,980	73,749
Norwegian.....	20	8	6,997	3,089	18	10	15,365	23,898
Portuguese.....	204	176	37,977	35,749	203	170	49,996	62,296
Russian.....	4	1	4,313	2,137	4	1	6,889	3,233
Spanish.....	15	16	.....	3	15	17	67,584	36,939
Swedish.....	23	7	13,118	10,217	20	9	54,540	14,700
Total.....	737	512	185,259	139,841	738	511	758,927	691,424

THE CHARTERED COMPANIES.

The total trade of the Chartered Company of Mozambique, whose port is Beira, increased from 18,622,280 escudos in 1917 to 25,985,448 escudos in 1918 (exclusive of coin and bullion). The details of this trade are given below:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Reexports.	Transit trade.	Total.
	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
1917.....	2,691,911	2,643,711	8,798,595	4,488,663	18,622,280
1918.....	3,521,834	3,480,180	13,955,073	5,028,361	25,985,448

Imports into Beira.

The quantity and value of the articles imported into Beira by the Mozambique Co. during 1918 for local consumption, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Escudos.</i>			<i>Escudos.</i>
Aerated waters.....kilos..	25,729	8,768	Boats.....number..	11	13,467
Agricultural machinery.do...	1,538,346	593,549	Boots and shoes.....kilos..	5,335	29,090
Automobiles.....number..	5	2,825	Butter.....do.....	34,148	33,710
Alcohol.....liters..	6,148	2,761	Candles.....do.....	15,974	7,307
Animals, live.....number..	.....	92,754	Cement.....do.....	353,769	10,254
Arms and ammunition.....	.....	25,892	Cheese.....do.....	13,875	15,379
Bags and burlaps.....kilos..	557,393	211,501	Coal.....tons.....	23,975	176,808
Beer.....liters..	107,563	29,959	Coal tar.....kilos..	20,387	2,300
Bicycles.....number..	52	2,836	Codfish.....do.....	14,454	9,312

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Escudos.</i>			<i>Escudos.</i>
Coffee..... kilos..	13,077	9,016	Metal manufactures, n. e. s. kilos..	76,311	60,107
Coin:			Motor cycles..... number..	8	1,350
Gold, foreign.....		149,150	Nails..... kilos..	23,890	10,605
Silver, Portuguese.....		7,227	Oils:		
Crockery..... kilos..	13,096	11,319	Gasoline..... do.....	42,552	5,880
Fabrics:			Lubricating..... do.....	472,267	56,456
Cotton—			Olive..... liters..	45,275	34,315
Dyed and printed .. kilos..	98,097	218,930	Petroleum..... kilos..	210,712	10,145
Raw and bleached .. kilos..			Paints..... do.....	39,680	14,549
Other n. e. s. do.....	80,753	136,962	Paper, n. e. s. do.....	39,243	35,587
Firewood..... do.....	4,465,820	5,053	Perfumery..... do.....	5,628	7,144
Fish, dried..... do.....	168,412	21,049	Potatoes..... do.....	391,979	16,702
Flour, wheat..... do.....	334,332	47,065	Railway material..... do.....	1,116,121	268,244
Food preserves..... do.....	102,450	73,629	Rice..... do.....	833,129	67,572
Food products..... do.....	840,879	106,534	Rope..... do.....	14,064	9,306
Glass..... do.....	54,852	8,934	Sewing machines..... number..	39	1,528
Glass manufactures..... do.....	2,892	3,979	Soap, laundry..... kilos..	107,614	29,227
Hats and bonnets..... number..	7,514	10,819	Sugar..... do.....	71,279	8,373
Instruments and tools..... kilos..	11,706	13,259	Sweets..... do.....	20,928	13,857
Iron, galvanized..... do.....	27,835	5,638	Tobacco manufactures..... do.....	26,020	43,621
Iron and steel:			Typewriters..... number..	27	6,736
Bars and sheets..... do.....	108,754	17,268	Vehicles, n. e. s. do.....	286	7,619
Columns, tubes, etc..... do.....	169,637	14,825	Wines..... liters..	556,657	176,455
Lard..... do.....	14,074	12,312	Wire:		
Legumes..... do.....	535,723	39,595	Barbed..... kilos..	2,804	928
Lime..... do.....	452,205	11,336	Mosquito..... do.....	589	870
Maize..... do.....	2,131,501	83,476	Wood (timber)..... do.....	1,188,975	86,989
Matches..... do.....	10,216	6,330	All other articles.....		305,166
Meats, preserved..... do.....	22,772	20,807			
Medicines..... do.....	16,104	41,302	Total.....		3,678,211

Local Produce Exported from Beira.

Sugar is the principal item exported from the port of Beira, 15,238,574 kilos, valued at 1,120,044 escudos, being shipped in 1918 and 20,407,568 kilos, valued at 1,066,099 escudos, in 1917. The total exports in 1918 amounted to 1,579,024 escudos as compared with 1,796,245 escudos in the preceding year. The principal articles shipped in 1918 were:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.^a</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>		<i>Kilos.^a</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
Alcohol.....	15,979	2,275	Oil, peanut.....	25,275	3,956
Animals, live.....		13,068	Oilseed, peanut.....	26,200	1,715
Copra.....	5,110	613	Rubber.....	5,687	4,962
Cotton, raw.....	105,537	10,504	Shells.....	1,635	504
Flour, maize.....	827,615	38,683	Sugar.....	15,238,574	1,120,044
Gold, bars.....	200	111,788	Tobacco, raw.....	2,286	716
Hides and skins.....	22,252	10,010	Wax.....	30,334	14,489
Ivory.....	167	659	All other articles.....		57,343
Legumes.....	71,018	8,704			
Maize.....	4,506,060	166,136	Total.....		1,579,024
Meat, frozen.....	25,224	12,855			

^a 1 kilo=2.2 pounds.^b Liter of 0.26 gallon.

Trade of the Port of Beira with the United States.

Imports from the United States increased from a value of 149,708 escudos in 1917 to 299,965 escudos in 1918 and were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos. a</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>		<i>Kilos. a</i>	<i>Escudos.</i>
Agricultural machinery.....	124,228	34,282	Oils:		
Arms and ammunition.....		557	Gasoline.....	30,131	8,407
Flour, wheat.....	137,622	15,778	Mineral, lubricating.....	322,616	35,909
Food products.....	6,787	2,534	Petroleum.....	157,448	6,336
Iron, galvanized.....	2,678	1,089	Paints and inks.....	1,568	411
Iron and steel:			Paper, writing.....	229	300
Bars, sheet and pig.....	4,487	725	Perfumery.....	359	782
Columns, tubes, etc.....	6,131	2,718	Railway material.....	890,000	184,950
Meats, prepared.....	1,048	782	Wire, barbed.....	1,804	208
Medicines.....	1,666	2,677	Wood manufactures.....	15,193	416
Metal manufactures.....	1,572	575	All other articles.....		5,356
Nails.....	1,592	173	Total.....		299,965

a 1 kilo—2.2 pounds.

The only item of export from this port to the United States during 1918 was 4,722 kilos of rubber, valued at 3,997 escudos. Exports to the United States during 1917 amounted to 38,259 escudos.

Shipping at Beira.

The tonnage of vessels entering the port of Beira during 1918 was 539,175, compared with 563,154 tons in the preceding year. As with the other ports of Mozambique Province, British shipping predominates, followed by Portuguese entries. There were no American vessels in this trade during 1918. The number of vessels entering and clearing the port, and the amount of cargo discharged and shipped are shown in the following table:

Nationality.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Number of ves-		Tons of cargo		Number of ves-		Tons of cargo	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
American.....	1				1		7,000	
Brazilian.....		1				1		1,987
British.....	185	227	40,300	50,695	185	223	105,435	93,891
Danish.....		1		2,370		1		1
Dutch.....	1		854		1		1	
Norwegian.....	5	1	1,284	1	5	1	2,141	
Portuguese.....	131	109	2,842	5,432	132	109	16,874	17,851
Swedish.....		1		1,416		1		1
Total.....	323	340	45,280	59,914	324	336	131,451	113,731

Statistical data, which were not available for the Chartered Company of Nyassa during 1916 and 1917, were also unobtainable for 1918.

SUPPLEMENT TO COMMERCE REPORTS

DAILY CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS

ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Annual Series

No. 77a

September 22, 1920

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Value of foreign trade.....	1	Trade for first half of 1920.....	20
Foreign trade by ports.....	2	Shipping statistics.....	21
Trade with United States.....	2	Bay rum industry.....	22
Important commodity groups.....	6	Exports of bay rum.....	23
Increased imports to United States.....	7	Changes under United States control.....	23
General import trade.....	9	Shipping distances to world ports.....	24
Exports to foreign countries.....	13	Bibliography.....	24
United States trade predominates.....	17		

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared by the Division of Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Of the United States group of the Virgin Islands of the Lesser Antilles, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, St. Croix, the largest, contains approximately 85 square miles, St. Thomas 30, and St. John 20 square miles. In addition to these there are about 50 smaller islands, most of them unnamed and uninhabited, comprising in all 84,781 acres, of which 69,892 acres are in farms. Because the islands of this archipelago were too numerous to be named individually, Columbus called them the "Virgins" after St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins when he found the islands on his second voyage of discovery.

The eastern group, known as the British Virgin Islands, is a British possession, and includes Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and adjacent smaller islands.

The Bureau of the Census gave the total population of the Virgin Islands of the United States in 1917 as 26,051, of which 1,922 or 7.4 per cent were white, 19,523 or about 80 per cent negroes, and the remainder, 4,606, of mixed races. The island of St. Croix contained 14,901 people, St. Thomas 10,191, and St. John 959. The report of the Congressional Commission, January, 1920, states that the population of Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas is now about 9,000, while Christiansted and Frederiksted, on St. Croix, contain respectively about 5,000 and 3,000 inhabitants; the total population of the islands being about 60 per cent urban and 40 per cent rural. The total number of families on the islands was reported as 9,568 and the total number of dwellings 5,858.

Value of the Foreign Trade.

The trade of the Virgin Islands of the United States with the world was valued at \$4,196,037 in the calendar year 1919, as against \$3,141,775 in 1918, a gain of \$1,054,262, or 33 per cent.

Exports show a gain of \$670,179, from \$1,249,346 in 1918 to \$1,919,525 in 1919. Corresponding imports increased \$384,083, from

\$1,892,429 to \$2,276,512. With this gratifying increase there was a drop of nearly 50 per cent in the balance of trade against the islands from \$643,083 in 1918 to \$356,987 in 1919.

The major portion of this valuable commerce was with the United States, the exports from this country increasing in value \$164,014, from \$1,640,103 to \$1,804,117; and imports from the islands into the States \$455,619, from \$1,137,501 in 1918 to \$1,593,120 in 1919. This is a growth in value of 40 per cent in imports and 10 per cent in exports over 1918.

The proportionate increase is even more striking in the trade with foreign countries, imports from which rose 87 per cent, or \$220,069, from \$252,326 in 1918 to \$472,395 in 1919; and corresponding exports \$214,560, or 191 per cent, from \$111,845 to \$326,405. This showing is the more remarkable since the operation of the national prohibition act practically cut off in 1919 the former valuable trade in spirits, wines, and liquors for beverage purposes.

Foreign Trade by Ports.

Trade returns for 1919 are more readily comparable with those of the preceding year when shown in tabular form:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1918 *	1919 *	1918 *	1919 *
Ports—				
Christiansted.....	\$9,726	\$19,002	\$8,999	\$42,457
Frederiksted.....	36,089	23,668	9,787	172,187
Total St. Croix.....	45,815	42,670	18,786	214,644
St. Thomas.....	206,511	423,725	93,059	111,761
Total foreign trade.....	252,326	472,395	111,845	326,405
Trade with the United States.....	1,640,103	1,804,117	1,137,501	1,593,120
Total trade, Virgin Islands of United States.....	1,892,429	2,276,512	1,249,346	1,919,525

* Calendar years.

Trade with the United States.

It is evident that the favorable showing in 1919 represents a gain in volume as well as value on many classes of commodities. The percentages of increase are too great to be accounted for solely by price variations from 1918 to 1919. For example, domestic exports from the United States to the islands of such bulky articles as rice, soap, cotton cloths, leaf tobacco, white pine lumber, and numerous manufactures of iron and steel show increased quantities in 1919, although the average export price of many of these classes indicates an advance over 1918 values. The extent of the trade in these and other articles exported from the United States to the islands in the calendar years 1918 and 1919 is shown below:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Agricultural implements:				
Plows and cultivators.....			\$2,123	\$3,587
All other and parts of.....			1,353	3,221
Animals.....			750	5,387
Cattle..... number..	4	7	500	2,100
Horses..... do.....	1	12	125	1,570
Mules..... do.....		2		1,109
All other (including fowls).....			125	617

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Asbestos, manufactures of.....			\$32	\$1,472
Athletic and sporting goods.....			9,239	10,540
Blacking and polishes.....			1,426	2,359
Brass, manufactures of.....			2,237	1,800
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuit..... pounds..	38,988	54,020	4,399	14,124
Corn..... bushels..	2,227	3,157	4,799	7,130
Corn meal and corn flour..... barrels..	12,335	11,100	129,379	94,626
Oats..... bushels..	1,578	3,298	1,802	3,315
Preparations of, for table food—				
Oatmeal and rolled oats..... pounds..	43,464	45,066	3,277	3,266
All other cereal preparations.....			5,967	9,975
Rice..... pounds..	204,691	241,712	17,254	22,725
Rye flour..... barrels..	896	868	9,635	8,960
Wheat flour..... do...	22,515	20,497	267,528	234,780
All other breadstuffs.....			5,052	1,785
Brushes.....			1,387	1,580
Candles..... pounds..	9,267	5,533	2,290	1,528
Cars, automobiles, and other vehicles:				
Automobiles and parts of—				
Automobiles—				
Commercial..... number..		1		3,350
Passenger..... do..	20	27	13,069	20,010
Parts of (not including engines and tires).....			3,105	12,077
All other vehicles and parts of.....			3,048	6,567
Cement, hydraulic..... barrels..	2,560	3,199	8,631	11,057
Chalk manufactures.....			64	1,579
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:				
Acids.....			1,405	1,068
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....			7,323	7,078
Soda.....			3,128	2,214
All other.....			9,544	19,408
Chewing gum.....			1,198	8,109
Clocks and watches and parts of.....			1,662	848
Coal, bituminous..... tons..	21,579	15,346	133,037	105,162
Cocoa and chocolates, prepared or manufactured (not including confectionery).....			3,617	3,515
Coffee..... pounds..	21,447	9,046	2,914	2,268
Confectionery.....			10,433	14,434
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths—				
Duck—				
Unbleached..... yards..	1,920	5,740	1,158	6,051
Bleached..... do..	2,161	3,802	1,604	2,038
Colored..... do..	9,691	2,770	4,533	893
All other cloths—				
Unbleached..... do..	23,651	29,420	3,172	5,217
Bleached..... do..	33,700	105,063	6,785	25,140
Colored—				
Printed..... do..	45,160	72,526	8,696	13,580
Dyed in the piece..... do..	66,001	121,936	14,009	31,196
Dyed in the yarn..... do..	32,344	71,563	7,811	10,690
Laces and embroideries.....			2,777	1,132
Wearing apparel—				
Knit goods—				
Hosiery..... dozen pairs..	3,011	2,597	7,217	6,297
Underwear..... do..			3,780	4,135
All other.....			503	224
All other wearing apparel—				
For men and boys.....			12,459	15,402
For women and children.....			5,942	5,191
Yarn.....			1,044	16
All other manufactures of cotton.....			23,239	18,677
Earthen, stone, and chinaware.....			1,966	2,362
Electrical machinery and appliances (except locomotives):				
Dynamo and generators.....			2,600	1,170
Lamps, incandescent..... number..	4,599	869	1,333	269
Meters and measuring instruments.....			1,166	1,091
Motors.....			1,085	2,039
All other.....			4,696	15,979
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:				
Cordage..... pounds..	19,230	28,107	5,440	6,350
All other.....			2,530	2,587
Fish:				
Dried, smoked, or cured—				
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollock..... pounds..	160,079	149,153	17,877	18,869
Herring..... do..	51,081	67,504	4,501	6,572
All other..... do..	9,100	2,396	1,022	825
Pickled (except salmon)..... barrels..	812	496	11,939	8,133
Salmon, canned..... pounds..	20,059	22,498	4,221	4,447
Canned fish (except salmon and shellfish).....			3,281	5,587
All other fish and fish products.....			999	1,536

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Flavoring extracts and fruit juices.....			\$3,013	\$4,073
Fruits and nuts:				
Fruits—				
Apples, green or ripe..... barrels..	182	144	1,219	1,005
Oranges..... boxes..	211	237	462	1,308
All other dried, green or ripe.....			2,464	3,223
Preserved—				
Canned.....			2,005	3,400
All other preserved.....			2,493	2,572
Nuts—				
Peanuts..... pounds..	31,169	38,063	3,666	4,495
All other.....			1,870	2,205
Furniture of metal.....			1,029	1,409
Glass and glassware.....			6,692	6,455
Grease.....			1,273	1,878
Hats and materials for:				
For men and boys.....			1,738	1,898
For women and children.....			644	1,619
All other (including trimmings).....			171	70
Household and personal effects.....			3,754	7,269
India rubber, and manufactures of:				
Belting, hose, and packing.....			1,182	2,469
Boots and shoes..... pairs..	731	1,468	878	1,774
Druggists' sundries.....			447	1,440
Tires, for automobiles.....			10,026	8,679
All other.....			1,990	3,199
Instruments for scientific purposes:				
Medical and surgical.....			1,141	346
Optical.....				1,597
All other.....			1,640	4,141
Iron and steel:				
Bar iron..... pounds..	61,081	80,340	3,774	3,005
Bars or rods of steel..... do..	30,547	44,698	1,755	2,727
Bolts, nuts, rivets, etc..... do..	12,307	12,724	1,459	1,904
Castings, n. e. s.....			1,229	2,708
Cutlery—				
Razors.....				1,600
All other.....			2,191	1,474
Enamel ware.....			4,530	5,126
Hardware—				
Builders—				
Locks.....			1,339	1,002
Hinges and other.....			1,822	2,098
Other hardware.....			2,040	1,649
Machinery n. e. s.—				
Cash registers..... number..	11	11	3,338	6,121
Engines and parts of—				
Internal combustion engines—				
Gasoline—				
Marine..... do..	3	4	1,262	1,438
Traction..... do..	3	2	3,525	2,177
Kerosene engines..... do..	2	5	1,750	870
All other engines..... do..	4	3	2,968	268
Parts of.....			1,553	2,029
Meters, gas and water.....			1,085	
Pumps and pumping machinery.....			2,337	5,577
Sewing machines.....			1,115	1,405
Sugar-mill machinery.....			4,161	11,099
Typewriting machines.....			1,954	3,354
Windmills.....			1,206	2,112
All other machinery and parts of.....			14,379	11,744
Nails and wood screws—				
Wire nails..... pounds..	35,525	44,632	2,253	2,632
All other (including tacks)..... do..	16,634	15,492	2,220	1,844
Pipes and fittings—				
Cast..... do..	70,858	110,905	5,816	3,531
Wrought..... do..	10,111	53,381	2,135	7,651
Sheets and plates—				
Galvanized iron and steel sheets..... do..	10,861	100,447	1,027	6,200
Steel plates and sheets..... do..	12,838	157,733	836	14,067
All other..... do..	3,129	6,053	232	433
Stoves and ranges.....			975	3,019
Structural iron and steel..... tons..	54	2	9,624	163
Tin plates and manufactures of.....			1,468	2,030
Tools, n. e. s.....			4,461	5,685
Wire—				
Barbed..... pounds..	55,781	67,764	3,454	3,352
All other..... do..	1,649	8,308	260	551
Manufactures of—				
Wire rope and cables.....			313	1,006
All other.....			1,952	2,913
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....			35,713	20,455

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Lamps, chandeliers, etc. (except electric).....			\$2,531	\$1,742
Leather:				
Belting.....			987	2,778
Sole..... pounds..	6,601	8,145	3,147	4,509
Upper.....			693	163
All other.....			1,785	1,416
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes—				
Children's..... pairs..	5,499	4,600	6,089	6,007
Men's..... do.	7,503	6,432	15,681	15,955
Women's..... do.	9,485	8,607	16,262	15,465
All other.....			1,950	1,823
Lime..... barrels..	302	690	603	1,552
Matches.....			3,914	6,026
Meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Beef products—				
Beef, pickled and other cured..... pounds..	21,299	16,109	4,156	3,453
Oleomargarine, imitation butter..... do.	46,127	24,143	11,768	6,466
Hog products—				
Bacon..... do.	3,903	4,616	1,354	1,897
Hams and shoulders, cured..... do.	33,523	31,737	11,444	11,272
Lard..... do.	48,204	59,911	12,075	18,565
Pork, pickled..... do.	53,968	41,490	13,212	10,327
Lard compounds and other substitutes for lard..... do.	172,317	143,700	43,215	38,482
Sausage—				
Canned..... do.	3,201	7,615	850	2,804
All other..... do.	7,417	8,831	2,356	3,088
All other meat products—				
Canned.....			4,684	4,343
All other.....			5,846	7,964
Dairy products—				
Butter..... pounds..	104,526	108,594	45,504	53,518
Cheese..... do.	47,431	46,461	14,605	16,603
Milk, condensed and evaporated..... do.	37,703	62,717	5,614	9,712
Musical instruments:				
Pianos..... number..	4	10	2,081	2,791
All other.....			1,166	985
Notions, n. e. s.....			5,237	18,267
Oil cake and oil-cake meal:				
Linseed or flaxseed meal..... pounds..	132,661	129,149	3,931	4,737
All other..... do.	73,406	64,910	2,251	2,302
Oils:				
Mineral—				
Refined or manufactured—				
Fuel and gas oil..... gallons..	12,264	7,717	1,658	760
Illuminating..... do.	85,575	74,660	15,856	16,187
Lubricating..... do.	17,425	25,210	11,378	11,904
Naphthas, etc..... do.	35,066	63,264	10,760	27,542
Vegetable—				
Fixed or expressed—				
Corn..... pounds..	14,780	8,945	3,170	1,810
Cottonseed..... do.	7,474	9,587	1,721	2,096
Linseed or flaxseed..... gallons..	3,373	2,389	5,314	4,247
All other.....			1,074	5,247
Volatile or essential.....			231	1,995
Paints, colors, and varnishes:				
Dry colors.....			4,418	1,722
Lead..... pounds..	16,756	15,331	2,200	1,807
Ready-mixed paints..... gallons..	2,279	2,213	6,254	5,663
All other.....			5,346	5,491
Paper:				
Bags.....			2,041	3,016
Books, music, maps, engravings, etc.....			5,993	18,042
Printing paper..... pounds..	12,149	9,061	1,193	1,183
Wrapping paper..... do.	30,128	45,845	1,936	4,047
Writing paper and envelopes.....			5,761	5,590
All other.....			3,508	5,733
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....			4,879	5,895
Phonographs, etc.....			2,337	3,924
Photographic goods:				
Motion-picture films, exposed..... linear feet..	281,800	129,200	4,892	1,540
All other.....			1,102	3,753
Plated ware (except cutlery and jewelry).....			1,349	1,402
Roofing felt and similar materials.....			1,664	715
Silk, manufactures of:				
Dress goods..... yard..	1,994	2,606	1,384	2,637
All other.....			2,595	2,374
Soap:				
Toilet or fancy.....			3,820	4,131
All other..... pounds..	70,980	156,799	6,938	16,064
Spices.....			1,434	2,096

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Spirits, wines, liquors, and other beverages:				
Malt liquors.....			\$14,796	\$12,792
Spirits, distilled alcohol..... proof gallons..	\$41,405	\$72,092	31,855	43,117
Other beverages.....			2,251	3,241
Starch..... pounds..	110,185	98,687	7,240	7,164
Stone (including marble).....			1,084	1,721
Sugar, refined..... pounds..	128,952	80,221	11,158	8,246
Surgical appliances (not including instruments).....			17,787	13,629
Tobacco:				
Unmanufactured, leaf..... pounds..	46,827	60,817	9,641	13,538
Manufactures of—				
Cigarettes..... thousands..	3,316	4,317	15,372	16,280
Cigars or cheroots..... do..	53	60	1,202	1,584
Plug..... pounds..	7,074	1,716	2,197	719
Smoking..... do..	6,066	4,236	2,245	2,306
All other.....			498	122
Toys.....			2,079	1,190
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags.....			751	1,309
Vegetables:				
Beans..... bushels..	938	1,252	6,672	8,499
Onions..... do..	1,301	1,426	3,083	3,241
Peas, dried..... do..	1,691	1,599	10,983	8,667
Pickles and sauces.....			1,207	2,584
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)..... bushels..	7,291	8,272	10,461	13,368
Vegetables, canned.....			3,525	5,795
All other.....			846	2,981
Wood:				
Logs and round timber..... thousand feet..	38		2,622	
Lumber—				
Boards, planks, and scantlings—				
Oak..... do..		35		1,905
Pine—				
White..... do..	155	260	10,240	21,422
Yellow..... do..	150	49	10,595	3,310
All other..... do..	10	84	714	6,276
All other boards, planks, etc.—				
Hardwood..... do..	45		2,248	
All other lumber.....			1,070	1,255
Furniture (not metal)—				
Chairs.....			2,193	1,720
All other.....			4,913	4,044
Hogheads and barrels, empty.....			4,563	1,979
Shooks.....			1,415	3,763
All other manufactures of.....			5,769	13,540
Wool, manufactures of.....			2,747	1,280
All other articles.....			14,796	20,454
Total domestic exports.....			1,619,256	1,791,090
Total foreign exports.....			20,847	13,027
Total exports.....			1,640,103	1,804,117

Commodity Groups Forming Basis of Trade.

Next to coal, imported chiefly for bunkering purposes, the principal demand in the islands would seem to be for bread and butter, the six single items of leading value in the list above being wheat flour, coal, corn meal, butter, alcohol, and lard compounds, in the order named.

In the total domestic exports from the United States to the Virgin Islands of the United States, there was an increase of \$171,834, from \$1,619,256 in 1918 to \$1,791,090 in 1919. Of these totals, breadstuffs constituted 27 per cent in 1918, as compared with 22 per cent in 1919; meat and dairy products about 10 per cent, and iron and steel manufactures 8 per cent in each instance; while cotton manufactures increased from 6 to 8 per cent and coal dropped from 8 to a little less than 6 per cent, in the same time. The relative values of these ex-

ports to the islands by great groups for the calendar years named were:

Commodity groups.	1918	1919	Commodity groups.	1918	1919
Agricultural implements.....	\$3,476	\$6,808	Leather and manufactures of...	\$46,594	\$48,116
Breadstuffs.....	449,092	397,686	Meat products.....	110,960	108,661
Chemicals.....	21,400	29,768	Dairy products.....	65,723	79,883
Cotton, manufactures of.....	105,329	151,884	Mineral oils.....	45,652	56,483
Electrical machinery.....	10,780	20,548	Paper and manufactures of.....	20,432	38,211
Iron and steel, manufactures of..	133,547	148,927	Wood and manufactures of.....	46,339	59,317

Increased Imports from the Islands into the United States.

Of the total imports from the islands into the United States, valued at \$1,137,501 in 1918, 82 per cent or \$940,499 was for sugar, as against \$1,593,130 in 1919, of which 88 per cent or \$1,387,852 was for sugar.

Other native products showing increased quantities and values in 1919 over the previous year are cattle, straw hats, hides and skins, and shells, as shown in classified detail below:

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Animals, cattle.....number..	264	1,044	\$15,955	\$43,706
Articles specially imported.....			4,150	3,150
Articles, the growth, produce, etc. of the United States returned.....			31,887	77,562
Brass, old, scrap, etc.....pounds..	5,280	4,243	816	425
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:.....				
Gums.....			4,239	
All other.....			23,216	1,302
Coffee.....pounds..	380,663		38,271	
Fish, herring.....do....	42,500		2,842	
Hats and bounnets of straw.....			1,776	
Hides and skins:				
Calf, dry.....pounds..	263	4,972	69	1,277
Cattle—				
Dry.....do....	55,682	57,489	10,105	14,357
Green or pickled.....do....		6,532		1,363
Goat, dry.....do....	13,658	20,226	5,023	9,890
Other.....do....	6,637	4,137	1,248	1,014
Household and personal effects.....			6	1,541
Iron and steel, manufacturers of.....			1,400	1,165
Paper, manufactures of—				
Books and other printed matter.....			1,450	
Shells.....pounds..	367	712	2,560	4,490
Sugar, cane.....do....	15,964,481	20,447,060	940,499	1,387,852
Wax, beeswax.....do....	4,102	100	1,358	40
All other articles.....			47,631	43,966
Total.....			1,137,501	1,593,120

As the sailings from New York of the Quebec Steamship Co. make their first stop at St. Thomas, en route to the British West Indies, and the main mail and passenger service of the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co. is from New York to San Juan, P. R., and thence by small sailing craft to St. Croix and St. Thomas, it is to be expected that the bulk of the trade with the Virgin Islands would pass through the customs districts of New York and Porto Rico, as disclosed in the following returns.

Customs districts.	Imports from Virgin Islands.	Exports to Virgin Islands.		
		Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
1918.				
Atlantic coast:				
New York.....	\$1,072,444	\$1,236,670	\$19,575	\$1,308,245
Philadelphia.....	1,178	2,706		2,706
Porto Rico.....	37,564	195,781	1,272	197,053
Virginia.....		131,311		131,311
Gulf coast:				
Mobile.....		2,733		2,733
New Orleans.....	26,325	55		55
Total.....	1,137,501	1,619,256	20,847	1,640,103
1919.				
Maine and New Hampshire.....	100			
Maryland.....	14,807			
Massachusetts.....	157,650	7,534		7,534
New York.....	869,690	1,451,509	10,523	1,462,032
Philadelphia.....	473,197			
Porto Rico.....	77,098	254,310	2,504	256,814
Virginia.....		77,032		77,032
New Orleans.....		705		705
Chicago.....	425			
Michigan.....	34			
Ohio.....	60			
Pittsburgh.....	50			
Total.....	1,593,120	1,791,080	13,027	1,804,117

According to these figures, 94 per cent of the import and 80 per cent of the total export trade of the United States with the islands in 1918 passed through the New York customs district. In 1919, New York's share of the imports dropped to 58 per cent and a slight increase to 81 per cent of the total exports. It will be noted that Philadelphia had only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total import trade in 1918 but gained 31 per cent of the whole in 1919, breaking the monopoly New York seemed to have the last year of the war. Porto Rico's share of the exports rose from \$197,053, or 12 per cent of the total, in 1918 to \$256,814, or more than 14 per cent of the total export trade with the islands in 1919. Its portion of the import trade is comparatively light in both years.

Difficulties in Securing Reliable Data.

In submitting these foreign trade figures for 1918 and 1919 some explanation is necessary. Due to the confusion unavoidable on the transfer of the islands to the United States March 3, 1917, the consequent change in the statistical classification from one country to another, and the resignation of the collector at the port of St. Thomas during the war, many difficulties have been encountered in classifying and compiling the foreign-trade statistics of the islands. Owing to pressure of other duties, the new collector had no time to prepare and submit monthly statements of imports and exports during 1918, and the original shippers' declarations for the entire year were forwarded to Washington for compilation. There were literally thousands of these containing tens of thousands of items below \$5 in value to be entered, classified, and values converted from pounds sterling, francs, or kroner into dollars. The monthly statements from the collector for 1919 consisted of lists of items for each country, no definite classification being followed from month to month, so that it was impossible to ascertain the total imports or exports monthly, or annually, by articles or classes without an

entirely new compilation, in order to harmonize the statements with the United States schedules of exports and imports. Quantities were often missing, even on the original invoices, or stated in units of parcels or packages not convertible to the unit of quantity shown in the schedules. As it was impracticable, and in many cases impossible, to supply the missing data even by correspondence with the collector, six weeks being required usually to obtain an answer by mail, the statements have been prepared from the available data and steps have been taken to secure uniform monthly reports in future.

Import Trade of the Virgin Islands.

The Virgin Islands of the United States comprise two municipalities, one consisting of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John, and the other St. Croix with its two ports, Christiansted and Fredriksted. The total imports from foreign countries in 1919 show a gain of \$220,069 over the preceding year. This gain is chiefly in the item of fuel oil from Mexico and submarine cable from England into St. Thomas. Imports into the islands of eggs, fruit, and bay and linseed oil also increased, while cotton goods and sugar declined materially. Comparative statistics of these and other commodities imported into St. Croix and St. Thomas during the calendar years 1918 and 1919 are given below:

Articles and countries of origin.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements:								
England.....				\$365				
Animals..... number.....			112	960			6,991	\$20,819
British West Indies..do..			110	956			6,918	20,782
Dutch West Indies..do..			2	4			60	33
French West Indies..do..							13	4
Automobile accessories:								
Denmark.....								1,036
Bicycles:								
England.....						\$147		
Dominican Republic.....								15
Blacking, etc. (shoe):								
England.....						25		30
Bone and horn manufactures:						2		256
England.....						2		5
British West Indies.....								338
Panama.....								13
Breadstuffs.....			41			540		1,262
England.....			41					742
Canada.....								176
Barbados.....						125		
Other British West Indies.....								251
French West Indies.....								30
Dominican Republic.....						415		63
Brushes, leather dusters, etc.:								
England.....				19		38		536
Buttons:								
England..... gross.....	13	\$42			9	23		
Carbon manufactures:								
Barbados.....								17
Charcoal:								
British West Indies barrels.....			2,887	1,455			5,817	3,254
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.:				117		285		1,002
Medicinal preparations—								
France.....								213
England.....				19		189		162
Canada.....								264
British West Indies.....				18		6		12

Articles and countries of origin.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.—Continued.								
Colors and dyes—								
England.....								\$53
Vanilla beans—								
British West Indies..								66
French West Indies..								99
Dominican Republic..						\$90		
All other chemicals—								
England.....								113
Canada.....								9
British West Indies..								20
Cocoa, crude:								
Dominican Republic, pounds.....					2,775	275		
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared or manufactured, pounds.....								
England..... pounds.....							2,265	731
Netherlands..... do.....							202	146
British West Indies, pounds.....				\$1			2,000	493
Dominican Republic, pounds.....								76
Coffee..... pounds.....	200	\$16			8,675	743	63	16
Dominican Republic, pounds.....	200	16			4,675	419	66	13
Haiti..... pounds.....					4,000	324		
Cotton, manufactures of:		5,645		16,840		20,194		14,395
Denmark.....								40
France.....								24
England.....		4,649		14,754		17,463		9,686
Barbados.....		996				2,215		
Other British West Indies..				2,086		514		4,630
Dutch West Indies.....								3
Dominican Republic.....								10
Haiti.....								2
Japan.....						2		
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....				1,220		1,002		60
Denmark.....				200				
England.....				975		1,002		
British West Indies.....				15				9
Dutch West Indies.....				30				
French West Indies.....								60
Eggs:								
British West Indies, dozen.....			24	19			10,913	2,767
Electrical equipment:						1,277		128
England.....								
Feathers, artificial flowers, etc.:								
England.....						67		
Africa.....								16
Fibers, flax:								
England.....				528				
Fibers, manufactures of:								
United Kingdom.....		1,716				350		668
India (empty sugar bags).....		13,860						
Canada.....								3
British West Indies.....								5
Dutch West Indies.....								41
Straits Settlements.....								5
Fish..... pounds.....				2,774				1,755
Cured or preserved (including canned)—								
England..... pounds.....				55				45
British West Indies, pounds.....			35,110	2,643			7,573	202
Dutch West Indies, pounds.....							600	40
Fresh fish—								
Canada..... pounds.....							1,500	206
British West Indies, pounds.....				68				1,132
Shellfish—live turtles—								
British West Indies, number.....			8	8			35	28

Articles and countries of origin.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruit.....				\$309		\$12		\$6, 604
Fresh—								
British West Indies..				329				5, 953
Dutch West Indies..				40				26
French West Indies..								101
Dominican Republic..						12		372
Dried or preserved—								
England.....								79
British West Indies..								73
Furs, fox:								
England.....								50
Furs, manufactures of:								
England.....		\$218				91		
Glass and glassware:								
England.....								41
British West Indies..								8
Gold and silver manufac-								
tures, jewelry.....				148		549		2, 452
Denmark.....				148				4
England.....						549		2, 173
Italy.....								1
British West Indies..								99
Cuba.....								106
Argentina.....								7
British Guiana.....								62
Hats of straw, chip, etc.				1, 227		2, 794		17, 463
England.....				1, 226		757		2, 330
British West Indies..				1				110
Dutch West Indies..						542		689
French West Indies..								1, 034
Ecuador.....								4, 285
Peru.....						1, 495		9, 015
Hides and skins, cattle,								
pounds.....						1, 682	218	854
British West Indies,								232
pounds.....								602
Dutch West Indies,								130
pounds.....						1, 682	218	252
pounds.....								102
Honey:								
British West Indies,								
gallons.....							20	16
Household effects.....				60		980		741
Barbados.....						900		
Other British West Indies				60				340
Dutch West Indies..								400
Dominican Republic..								1
Iron and steel manufactures.		1, 491		663		50, 530		88, 773
Wire manufactures, sub-								
marine cable:								
England..... knots						51	33, 935	50
All other manufactures of								
iron and steel—								
Denmark.....								39
England.....		1, 491		554		9, 490		4, 853
France.....						2, 135		4
Germany.....								5
British West Indies..				109				1, 287
Leather.....								728
England.....						32		345
British West Indies..						32		6
Dutch West Indies..								
pounds.....							874	377
Leather, manufactures of.		255		400		1, 165		347
England.....		255		370		112		24
Canada.....								126
British West Indies..				30		3		157
Dutch West Indies..						720		
Dominican Republic..						139		24
Haiti.....								16
Venezuela.....						191		
Matches:								
Sweden..... gross							500	552
Meat and dairy products:								
Meat products—								
Denmark.....								34
England.....				4				73
Dairy products, butter:								
Denmark..... pounds		270	21	1, 248		909		240
British West Indies..								57
Dutch West Indies..								100
Dutch West Indies..								18

Articles and countries of origin.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metal manufactures:								
England.....					\$264			\$313
Oils:								
Mineral, fuel oil, gallons..	5,240	\$524				7,069,215		207,887
Mexico.....do.	5,240	524				7,069,015		207,716
British West Indies, gallons							200	171
Vegetable.....						254		2,106
England.....								736
British West Indies.....						95		1,232
French West Indies.....						169		133
Paints and varnishes:								
England.....					1,531			3,027
Paper, manufactures of				\$897		800		4,582
Denmark.....						72		938
England.....				897		728		3,588
France.....								15
British West Indies.....								16
India.....								5
Perfumes and cosmetics.				183		2,657		1,967
England.....				109		632		475
France.....				74		2,025		1,486
British West Indies.....								6
Photographic goods:								
British West Indies.....		300						
Pipes:								
Scotland.....gross					6	25		
Plants, cane:								
Barbados.....1,000 gross..	6	9						
Rubber, manufactures of								
England.....								403
Canada.....								7
British West Indies.....								336
Dominican Republic.....								6
Salt.....barrels of 250 pounds..	327	370	1,014	455			812	64
England.....			5	5				669
British West Indies.....	104	45	523	210			712	575
Dutch West Indies.....	223	325	486	243			50	25
French West Indies.....							120	60
Seed, anary:								
England.....pounds.							56	10
Seedwork:								
British West Indies.....				21				120
Shell:								
British West Indies, pounds.....							590	384
Silk, manufactures of		22		191		269		3,438
France.....						207		208
United Kingdom.....		22		191		62		2,780
China.....								430
Silk, artificial, manufactures								
England.....		211						
Soap:								
England.....pounds.		706	26,921	3,671		4,592	57,372	8,308
Spices:								
England.....				3		15		138
British West Indies.....				15		15		21
French West Indies.....				21				93
Dominican Republic.....								12
Spirits, wines, liquors, and other beverages.....gallons.		657		2,632		1,864		06
Denmark.....do.		382	462	1,092				
France.....						700		
Italy.....						216		
Spain.....gallons.			392	1,176		72		
United Kingdom.....do.		186	336	335				206
Canada.....						816		
British West Indies.....		89		29				
Sporting goods:								
England.....						286		46
Stone, manufactures of								
England.....								385
Straw, and manufactures of (other than hats):								
England.....						85		
British West Indies.....								4
Dutch West Indies.....								80

Articles and countries of origin.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Straw and manufactures of—								
Continued.								
Dominican Republic.								\$133
Sugar.....pounds.	312,533	\$16,188	63,840	\$4,142	2,024,384	\$102,381	15,532	2,635
Barbados.....	261,000	12,941			1,453,232	75,700		
Other British West Indies	6,233	285	63,840	4,142	402,452	17,180	14,556	2,583
Dominican Republic.....	45,300	2,982			166,700	9,521	976	52
Sugar manufactures:								
Confectionery—								
England.....pounds.			103	21			1,272	379
France.....do.						61		
Canada.....do.							1,470	504
Dominican Republic								
.....pounds.							10	5
Syrup—								
British West Indies.								85
Tea:								
England.....				18				358
Tobacco, manufactures of				1,363		7,920		7,971
England.....		659		255		4,576		2,708
Malta.....						273		163
Jamaica.....						248		
Other British West Indies				1,108				1,307
Cuba.....						277		485
Dominican Republic.						2,331		3,310
Egypt.....						215		
Toys:								
England.....								45
Canada.....								2
Japan.....						6		
Umbrellas:								
England.....						112		2
Vegetables				33		1,193		6,416
Spain.....						349		
England.....				10		62		373
British West Indies				23		26		5,376
Dutch West Indies.						128		201
Dominican Republic.						628		466
Wood, manufactures of		1,462		626		146		8,685
Denmark.....								15
England.....								1,118
Canada.....		1,100		40				7,000
Barbados.....		362						
Other British West Indies				586		146		273
Dominican Republic.								93
Dutch West Indies.								2
French West Indies.								184
British Guiana.								2
Wool, manufactures of		1,353		162		448		796
Denmark.....								140
England.....		1,353		156		440		604
All other countries.				6		8		52
All other articles.		30		30		30		469
Total.....		45,815		42,670		206,511		429,725

The Export Trade.

In the export trade of the islands with foreign countries during 1919 as compared with the preceding year, increased values are shown in the shipments of bay rum, sugar, coffee, breadstuffs, meat products, manufactures of iron and steel and other metals, oils, motion-picture films, rubber raincoats, turtle and other shells, and soap; and of sea-island cotton and cottonseed from St. Croix. A sharp decline in 1919 is apparent in the exports of spirits, wines, and liquors but an increase is noted in lighter beverages—cherry cordial, sweet sodas, ginger ale, and aerated waters. There was a decided drop in the exports of lumber and a less notable decline in shipments of leaf tobacco.

A detailed compilation covering these and other articles exported in the calendar year 1919, as compared with 1918, follows:

Articles and countries of destination.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:								
Barbados..... number	145	\$6,623						
Other British West Indies..do.			84	\$6,905	2	\$650	80	\$2,538
French West Indies.....do.							2	25
Automobiles:								
British West Indies.....			700					
Blacking:								
British West Indies.....						2		
Breadstuffs:								
British West Indies.....	732	60	999	77	80,125	7,445	175,382	12,555
Dominican Republic.....	732	60	999	77	34,808	3,056	165,478	11,844
Dutch West Indies.....							12	6
French West Indies.....					3,138	259	5,004	377
					42,119	4,120	4,838	328
Candles:								
British West Indies..... pounds							10	2
French West Indies.....do.							495	99
Cement..... barrels								
British West Indies.....do.					44	236	66	465
Dutch West Indies.....do.					12	71	59	441
French West Indies.....do.					32	165	5	31
							2	13
Chemicals.....								
Barbados.....						341		724
Other British West Indies.....						29		
Dominican Republic.....						312		636
Dutch West Indies.....								12
French West Indies.....								5
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared:								
British West Indies..... pounds								171
Coffee.....do.								
British West Indies.....do.			4	1	24	12	407	86
Dutch West Indies.....do.			4	1	892	136	4,540	820
French West Indies.....do.					892	136	2,047	389
Cotton, raw:								
British West Indies.....do.	8,726	7,929	46,288	34,847			358	50
French West Indies.....do.							140	8
Cotton seed:								
British West Indies.....do.			145,120	1,963				
Cotton, manufactures of:								
Denmark.....		132		605		3,396		3,259
Canada.....		8		500				
Panama.....				2				
Barbados.....		15		108		9		
Other British West Indies.....		109				49		
Dominican Republic.....						1,663		1,515
Dutch West Indies.....						805		6
French West Indies.....						257		1,716
						313		13
Earthen, stone, and china ware:								
British West Indies.....		3		15				24
Dutch West Indies.....								6
Fruits.....								
France.....		17		5				429
British West Indies.....		8		5				
Dominican Republic.....		9						415
Glassware:								
British West Indies.....				160				2
Dutch West Indies.....								14
Gold and silver, manufactures:								
British West Indies.....		3						2
Groceries.....								
British West Indies.....		46				6,823		46
Dominican Republic.....		46				5,313		16
Dutch West Indies.....						113		
French West Indies.....						901		11
Hats of straw, chip, etc..... number								
France.....do.		3		1		496		19
United Kingdom.....do.					16	324		341
British West Indies.....do.		2				47		
Dominican Republic.....do.		1		1		30		57
Dutch West Indies.....do.						3	6	28
French West Indies.....do.						90		33
Honey:								
British West Indies..... pounds					39	154	57	228
							1,237	124

Articles and countries of destination.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Household goods, etc.		\$1				\$1,851		\$954
Barbados.		1				75		
Other British West Indies						25		519
Dominican Republic						1,500		
Dutch West Indies.								35
French West Indies.						251		
Venezuela.								400
Iron and steel, manufactures of.		1,616		\$6,447		2,290		3,034
England.								500
Barbados.						36		
Jamaica.						8		
Other British West Indies.		1,616		220		2,038		1,707
Dominican Republic.						50		679
Dutch West Indies.						27		46
French West Indies.				6,215		131		102
British India (plus).				12				
Leather:								
Sole—								
British West Indies. pounds.						14	5	
Dutch West Indies. do.								59
Haiti. do.						31	112	
Manufactures of, boots and shoes.								
British West Indies. pairs.	9	14	4	13	54	102	102	221
Dominican Republic. do.					24	54		
Dutch West Indies. do.					3	10	4	19
French West Indies. do.					8	20		
Saddlery—								
French West Indies.						73		
Matches:								
British West Indies. gross.						22		64
Dutch West Indies. do.						10	18	22
French West Indies. do.						252	405	
Meat and dairy products:								
Meat products. pounds.			5	1	1,536	456	5,544	1,452
British West Indies.			5	1	1,267	86	2,064	544
Dominican Republic.							10	5
Dutch West Indies.							2,702	608
French West Indies.					1,269	370	768	205
Dairy products—					1,550	971	756	428
Butter—								
British West Indies.					1,505	944	28	26
Dutch West Indies.					8	5	300	143
French West Indies.					37	22	124	68
Cheese—								
British West Indies.							47	19
French West Indies.							257	175
Metals, manufactures of.				75				376
England.								300
British West Indies.				75				1
Dutch West Indies. do.								60
French West Indies.								6
Musical instruments:								
British West Indies. number.							2	190
Naval stores:								
British West Indies.						23		13
Dutch West Indies.								8
French West Indies.						18		
Oils:								
Mineral. gallons.			1	3	3,555	1,094	4,514	1,585
British West Indies. do.			1	3	1,980	618	3,764	1,339
Dutch West Indies. do.					25	15	750	243
French West Indies. do.					1,550	451		
Vegetable—								
Denmark.								153
British West Indies. gallons.					32	62	18	46
Dutch West Indies. do.							29	86
French West Indies. do.							10	25
Optical instruments:								
British West Indies.		33						
Dutch West Indies.		10						
Paints and pigments.						306		183
British West Indies. pounds.						283	288	187
Dutch West Indies. do.						15	570	163
French West Indies. do.							1,142	224

Articles and countries of destination.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1918		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper, manufactures of.....		\$1		\$38		\$1,137		\$526
Denmark.....				30				
United Kingdom.....		1		2				
Barbados.....						114		
Jamaica.....						236		
Other British W. Indies.....				6		601		260
Dutch West Indies.....								2
French West Indies.....						86		146
British Guiana.....						10		
Perfumes, cosmetics, etc.:								
Bay rum..... gallons.....					25,515	26,540	75,533	57,921
Gibraltar..... do.....					500	750		
Newfoundland..... do.....					49	53		
Barbados..... do.....					4,057	4,426		
Jamaica..... do.....					11,221	10,097		
Other British West Indies, gallons.....								
Dutch West Indies..... do.....					7,274	8,465	467,416	430,536
French West Indies..... do.....					705	1,167	2,480	1,645
Haiti..... do.....					51	80	5,037	5,215
British Guiana..... do.....					500	650	600	525
All other perfumes, etc.—					1,158	1,252		
British West Indies.....						32		
Panama.....						36		
Photographic goods:								
British West Indies.....				700				825
Plants:								
British West Indies.....				21				
French West Indies.....				3				
Argentina.....				2				
Rubber, manufactures of (chiefly raincoats):								
British West Indies.....						15		1,100
French West Indies.....								740
Seeds:								
Barbados.....		1						
Other British West Indies.....				1				
Shells (chiefly turtle):								
England..... pounds.....	43	245						
British West Indies..... do.....							770	3,880
Smokers' materials, clay pipes:								
British West Indies..... gross.....						5	6	9
Dutch West Indies..... do.....					3	15	33	59
Soap..... pounds.....								
British West Indies..... pounds.....		5		2			5,257	814
Dutch West Indies..... do.....		5		2			887	141
French West Indies.....							3,200	506
							1,170	167
Spirits, wines, liquors, and other beverages..... proof gallons.....								
Denmark..... do.....			106,211	146,031		15,678		3,617
Barbados..... do.....				143,664				1,594
Other British West Indies..... do.....						1,165		
Dominican Republic..... do.....				2,269		4,738	1,338	540
Dutch West Indies..... do.....						366		
French West Indies..... do.....			56	98		1,823	764	1,330
Haiti..... do.....						6,658	106	223
						237	928	
Starch:								
British West Indies..... pounds.....					271	30	804	86
Sugar..... do.....	250	25	227,365	12,335	3,881	291	17,446	1,721
Denmark.....	260	25	227,255	12,324				
British West Indies.....			110	11	3,341	259	13,463	1,411
Dutch West Indies.....					150	12	3,960	295
French West Indies.....					390	29	33	8
Molasses:								
Denmark.....				52				
British West Indies.....			307	120				
Tea:								
British West Indies..... pounds.....					56	28	28	14
Tobacco:								
Unmanufactured, leaf.....					6,243	1,784		
British West Indies.....					755	200		
Dominican Republic.....					824	116		
Dutch West Indies.....					1,495	201		
French West Indies.....					3,609	1,267		

* Includes bay rum sold on board ships in harbor, retail trade.

Articles and countries of destination.	St. Croix.				St. Thomas.			
	1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Tobacco—Continued.								
Manufactures.....						\$2,167		\$2,070
Cigars—								
England.....				\$8				
British West Indies, thousand.....			1		3	90	3,600	59
Dominican Republic, thousand.....					4	40		
Dutch West Indies, thousand.....								140
French West Indies, thousand.....					90	1,198		
Cigarettes—								
British West Indies, thousands.....					4	10		4
Dutch West Indies, thousands.....					63	146		117
French West Indies, thousands.....					98	609		
All other manufactures—								
British West Indies, pounds.....							1,518	1,086
Dutch West Indies, pounds.....							430	204
French West Indies, pounds.....						74	2,219	1,080
Toys:								
British West Indies.....		\$4						18
Vegetables (chiefly potatoes, peas, onions):								
Denmark.....				79				
British West Indies.....								67
Dutch West Indies.....								14
French West Indies.....						198		40
Vinegar:								
Dutch West Indies..... gallons.....							57	60
Wood, and manufactures of:								
Denmark (chiefly furniture).....		15		3,418		16,621		6,227
Canada.....				1,325				
British West Indies.....		15		8				
Dutch West Indies.....				2,085		11,598		5,227
French West Indies.....						4,033		711
Wool, manufactures of:						987		289
British West Indies.....								75
Dutch West Indies.....								3
All other articles.....				4		82		86
Total.....		18,786		214,644		93,059		111,761

Trade with United States Greater than Total Transactions with Foreign Countries.

The total imports and exports of the Virgin Islands of the United States in the trade with foreign countries in 1918 amounted to \$364,171, while the trade of the islands with the United States was valued at \$2,777,604, or more than seven times as great.

In 1919, as the close of the war released shipping, there was increased commerce of the islands with all nations, the share of the United States amounting to \$3,397,237, or about four times the value of the trade with other countries invoiced at \$798,800.

For the six months ending with June, 1920, the total trade of the Virgin Islands with this country amounted to \$2,535,281, or about six times the aggregate value of all transactions with foreign countries which totaled \$433,412 during the same period.

The extent of the foreign trade by countries for St. Thomas and St. Croix, with total exports and imports for each country for 1918, is shown below :

Countries.	Imported into—			Exported from—		
	St. Croix.	St. Thomas.	Total.	St. Croix.	St. Thomas.	Total.
Denmark.....	\$403	\$2,532	\$3,935	\$25	.....	\$25
France.....	.....	3,053	3,053	8	\$47	55
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	750
Italy.....	.....	216	216	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	.....	273	273	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	421	421	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	11,538	76,847	88,385	248	.....	248
Canada.....	1,100	816	1,916	8	.....	8
Mexico.....	524	.....	524	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	53
Barbados.....	14,308	79,000	93,308	8,640	5,894	14,534
Jamaica.....	.....	248	248	.....	10,341	10,341
Other British West Indies.....	750	17,950	18,700	9,847	42,065	51,903
Cuba.....	.....	277	277	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic.....	2,908	13,830	16,838	.....	2,964	2,964
Dutch West Indies.....	325	1,606	1,933	10	9,185	9,185
French West Indies.....	.....	160	160	.....	17,947	17,947
Haiti.....	.....	324	324	.....	1,600	1,600
Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45
British Guiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,262	1,262
Peru.....	.....	1,495	1,495	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	.....	191	191	.....	.....	.....
India.....	13,860	.....	13,860	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	.....	215	215	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	.....	46	46	.....	826	826
Total.....	45,815	206,511	252,326	18,786	93,059	111,845

Barbados ranked first among foreign countries in 1918 in the value of imports therefrom with a total of \$93,308 of which \$88,641 was for sugar and \$2,211 for cotton manufactures.

Of the \$88,385 worth of imports from the United Kingdom, nearly all were from England. In 1918 these imports included \$38,935 worth of steel cable as the largest single item, followed by cotton goods, other manufactures of iron and steel, soap, tobacco products, paints and varnishes, electrical equipment and a great variety of other manufactured articles imported on a smaller scale.

Both exports and imports in the inter-island trade, particularly with the British, Dutch, and French West Indies, are on a retail scale. This trade is not confined to domestic products of the archipelago, though animals, fruits and vegetables, bay oil and bay rum, cotton, sugar, seedwork, fish, live turtles, and other native products enter largely into the commerce of the Virgin Islands.

As there are practically no factories on the islands except for products of the soil, it may be taken as a rule that manufactured articles of all kinds appearing in the inter-island trade are either from the United States or of foreign origin.

About three-fourths of the exports from the islands in 1918 were shipped to Barbados, Jamaica, and other British West Indies, and consisted chiefly of groceries, cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, butter, bay rum, spirituous liquors, and paper manufactures in retail quantities.

Foreign Trade for 1918 by Countries and Ports.

As there was a considerable growth in exports and imports in the first year of peace, the trade for both the ports of St. Croix, as well as

for St. Thomas and the total Virgin Islands are given in the compilation for the calendar year 1919:

Countries of origin or destination.	St. Croix.			St. Thomas.	Total, Virgin Islands.
	Christiansted.	Frederiksted.	Total.		
IMPORTS.					
Denmark.....	\$634	\$1,715	\$2,349	\$2,402	\$4,751
France.....		74	74	1,950	2,024
Netherlands.....				493	493
Spain.....	1,176		1,176		1,176
Sweden.....				552	552
United Kingdom.....	11,673	9,760	24,433	130,373	154,806
Canada.....		40	40	8,618	8,658
Mexico.....				207,716	207,716
British West Indies.....	2,402	11,367	13,769	51,046	67,815
Cuba.....				591	591
Dominican Republic.....				4,649	4,649
Dutch West Indies.....	116	712	828	2,037	2,865
French West Indies.....	1		1	1,713	1,714
Ecuador.....				4,285	4,285
Peru.....				9,015	9,015
China.....				459	459
All other countries.....				835	835
Total.....	19,002	23,668	42,670	429,725	472,395
EXPORTS.					
Denmark.....	31	157,935	157,966	1,677	159,643
United Kingdom.....	10		10	800	810
Canada.....	10		10		10
British West Indies.....	42,388	7,939	50,327	88,704	139,031
Dominican Republic.....				733	733
Dutch West Indies.....		98	98	8,976	9,074
French West Indies.....	4	6,215	6,219	9,946	16,165
Haiti.....				525	525
Argentina.....	2		2		2
Venezuela.....				400	400
British India.....	12		12		12
Total.....	42,457	172,187	214,644	111,761	326,406

Principal Imports from Foreign Countries, 1919.

While imports from Mexico of \$207,716 rank first in point of value in the table above, this amount is for a single commodity little used in the islands for domestic consumption—fuel oil for bunkering ships calling at the port of St. Thomas.

Exclusive of these oil shipments, in 1919 87 per cent of the remaining imports from foreign countries, valued at \$264,679, is of British origin—\$154,806 from the United Kingdom, chiefly England, and \$67,815 from the British West Indies. Animals, charcoal, cotton manufactures, live turtles, eggs, and fish constitute the bulk of the receipts from the British West Indies. Straw hats, mostly panamas, formed the major part of the imports from the Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Ecuador, and Peru. Silk goods and perfumes, cosmetics, and toilet preparations account largely for the imports from France. Wines from Spain, matches from Sweden, and silks from China comprise the imports shown for those countries, respectively.

Spirituuous Liquors to Denmark Leading Feature in Foreign Exports, 1919.

Of the total exports to all countries other than the United States in 1919, amounting to \$326,405, 48 per cent, or \$159,643, went to Denmark. These shipments to Denmark included 227,255 pounds of sugar, valued at \$12,324; 106,211 proof gallons of spirits, wines, and liquors, worth \$143,664, from St. Croix; and \$1,524 worth of similar beverages from St. Thomas. Since the withdrawal of this

stock the trade in intoxicating liquors has been light, though considerable shipments of soft drinks (aerated waters, sweet sodas, ginger ale, fruit juices, etc.) appear in recent monthly imports and exports of the inter-island trade.

Foreign Trade by Months and Calendar Years.

The monthly imports and exports by ports in the foreign trade of the Virgin Islands of the United States during the first half of the current year were:

Month.	Christians- taned.	Frederik- sted.	St. Thomas.	Total, Virgin Islands.
IMPORTS.				
January.....	\$3,019	\$1,192	\$4,895	\$9,006
February.....	819	2,004	36,662	39,485
March.....	998	2,813	88,161	91,972
April.....	5,116	2,899	24,831	42,846
May.....	1,432	13,196	48,717	63,345
June.....	2,087	2,881	48,757	53,725
Total.....	13,471	24,985	261,093	300,449
EXPORTS.				
January.....		3,012	29,069	32,081
February.....		3,095	7,437	10,532
March.....		747	18,332	19,079
April.....	5,400	2,200	4,170	11,770
May.....		34	12,188	12,222
June.....	3,474	375	6,643	10,492
Total.....	8,874	9,463	77,829	96,166

The following statement gives the value of the foreign exports and imports by calendar years for 1918 and 1919, and the first six months of 1920:

Years.	Chris- tians- taned.	Frederik- sted.	St. Thomas.	Total, Virgin Islands.
IMPORTS.				
1918.....	\$9,726	\$36,089	\$206,511	\$252,326
1919.....	19,002	23,662	429,725	472,389
1920 a.....	13,471	24,985	300,449	261,999
EXPORTS.				
1918.....	8,999	9,787	93,059	111,845
1919.....	42,457	172,187	111,761	326,405
1920 a.....	8,874	9,463	77,829	96,166

a Six months ending with June.

Largely Increased Trade During First Half of 1920.

While the commercial statistics for 1919 given above register large increases over 1918, a still more prosperous year for 1920 is indicated by the returns for the six months ending with June.

During the first half of the current year the total exports from the United States to the Virgin Islands amounted to \$1,499,825, and imports into the islands from foreign countries to \$300,449, aggregating \$1,800,274. Imports into the United States from the islands were valued at \$1,035,456 and exports from the islands to all other countries at \$96,166, or a total of \$1,131,622. This leaves a balance of trade against the islands of \$668,652 for the first half of 1920, against a corresponding balance of \$356,987 in 1919 and \$643,083 in 1918, according to the official exports and imports. These appar-

ently unfavorable balances, however, may really indicate greater prosperity for the islands. This is due to the fact that ships' stores and fuel oil for bunkering purposes are not included in the official exports, while all of the oil and the bulk of the provisions afterwards sold as ships' stores are included in the official import statistics. The domestic products sold for provisioning ships in harbor are a minor part of the total sales of that character. The imports of fuel oil from Mexico (little being received from other countries) imported into St. Thomas in 1919 amounted to 7,069,015 gallons, valued at \$207,716, against none at that port in 1918, and 8,615,600 gallons invoiced at \$136,915 for the first half of 1920. These values not only materially reduce the trade balance against the islands, but the increased imports actually add to their prosperity in furnishing employment at the port of St. Thomas for labor otherwise not in demand.

While no figures have been compiled showing the actual amount of provisions sold in the port of St. Thomas as ships' stores, some idea of the extent of this trade may be drawn from the fact that meat and dairy products imported into the islands from the United States alone amounted to over 582,619 pounds, valued at \$176,683, in 1918 and to more than 555,924 pounds, invoiced at \$188,494, in 1919, no weights being given for the classes "canned" and "all other" meat products. As the census of 1917 showed that 6,084 of the total population of 26,051 people in the islands were engaged in agricultural pursuits, with abundant domestic produce available, it is improbable that more than a fractional part of the meat and dairy products quoted was consumed on the islands, the major part being carried to restock ships calling at the port of St. Thomas. The imports also include regularly larger quantities of other foodstuffs, tobacco manufactures, animals, etc., than would ordinarily be required by the population of the islands. For instance, in 1919, 7,103 live animals were imported into the islands, valued at \$21,779, cattle, sheep, and hogs predominating; and in the six months ending with June, 2,853 animals (exclusive of fowls), invoiced at \$14,176, were received, cattle being in the majority.

Another unusual article shown in the imports from England in 1918 and 1919 is steel submarine cable, 101 knots, valued at \$121,540, for use presumably in repairing British cable connections with the islands, one line dating back to 1871 and the other to 1885. (For cable facilities and cable rates to the Virgin Islands, see Commerce Reports for July 29, 1920.)

Of the total exports of \$96,166 for the six months ending with June, 1920, \$30,239 was for 27,603 gallons of bay rum shipped from St. Thomas, \$3,000 for a cotton gin from Christiansted to the French West Indies in June, 63 animals (cattle, donkeys, and horses), valued at \$3,600, and \$1,800 worth of hides from St. Croix to the British West Indies, with the usual trade from St. Thomas of groceries, kerosene, paints, cotton goods, and manufactures of iron and steel, wood, etc., in retail quantities.

Shipping Statistics.

For centuries the fine harbor of St. Thomas has been a port of call for the ships of all nations. The islands were the rendezvous of buccaneers and pirates of the Spanish main, French corsairs, Dutch

sea rovers, English smugglers, and American privateers running the blockade of the South during the Civil War. St. Thomas early became a distributing center of the slave trade, but the traffic was abolished by Denmark in 1848. It is said that during the decade following 1820 an average of nearly 3,000 ships called there annually. With the advent of steamships, the commercial importance of the islands began to decline.

No statement has been compiled, showing number or tonnage of vessels calling at the Virgin Islands of the United States in the trade with foreign countries, but those entered and cleared from ports of this country were:

	1918				1919			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American.....	123	13,865	123	14,192	217	16,154	208	21,533
Foreign.....	10	3,211	23	16,530	8	7,661	11	7,052
Total.....	133	17,096	146	30,722	225	23,805	219	28,584

These figures show at a glance a material increase in 1919 over 1918 in both the number and tonnage of American vessels entered and cleared in the Virgin Islands trade against a corresponding decline in foreign vessels. This growth may be partly due to the action of the United States Shipping Board, which promised the Congressional Commission to the Islands that as far as practicable United States boats would coal at St. Thomas. The commission stated in January, 1920, that in 1910 there was \$540,000 worth of coal imported into the islands; that the people of St. Thomas are practically dependent on the harbor and would shortly have to be rationed by this Government unless the coaling, which practically ceased at that port during the war, was resumed. By March, 1920, the Shipping Board had established an oil-fueling station with a capacity of 110,000 barrels at the port of St. Thomas, another at Rio de Janeiro, with one already in operation at Brest, France, as part of a chain of bunkers which will eventually encircle the globe for the maintenance of the United States merchant marine.

The Bay Rum Industry.

The Virgin Islands have one industry that is unique and unrivaled. The finest bay oil and bay rum in the world come from the islands of St. John and St. Thomas. The essential bay oil is extracted from the leaves of the tree by distillation and combined with rum to make the cheaper grades and with alcohol to produce the higher grades of bay rum. Since 1917 the annual exports of bay rum from the islands to the United States and to foreign countries amount to quantities and values as follows:

Calendar years.	To United States.		To foreign countries.		Total.	
	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$	Gallons.	\$
1918.....	1,016	\$2,161	25,515	\$26,940	26,531	\$29,101
1919.....	9,012	8,868	75,533	57,921	84,545	66,789
1920 ^a	6,249	5,787	27,003	30,230	33,252	36,016

^a Six months ending with June.

In 1918 exports of bay rum to foreign countries constituted 24 per cent, and in 1919 nearly 18 per cent in value of the total exports to foreign countries from the Virgin Islands of the United States. Combined exports to the United States and other countries of 26,531 gallons, valued at \$29,101 in 1918, were considerably below normal shipments, due to lack of transportation and to other causes resulting from the war. These returns were more than doubled in 1919, the first year of peace, with 84,545 gallons worth \$66,789. A still further increase in value is indicated for 1920, but not in quantity, if current shipments continue at the rate shown for the first six months. The great hurricane of October 9, 1916, caused much damage by destroying the bay trees or stripping them of leaves. Production was further reduced during the war, as orders could not be filled for lack of transportation. Before the war the steamers of the Hamburg-American line carried bay rum all over the West Indies and to the United States.

Large Sales of Bay Rum to British Possessions.

The price of the essential bay oil and of bay rum has consequently been on the upward trend and there is practically an unlimited market in the United States, England, and the British West Indies for all the islands can produce. The industry, however, is unorganized and has never been exploited to its fullest extent. Properly developed it would greatly add to the annual wealth of the islands.

The export trade is practically monopolized by the British. Barbados, Jamaica, and other British West Indies took 22,552 gallons of the total foreign exports of bay rum, amounting to 25,515 gallons in 1918; and the British West Indies 67,416 gallons of the total 75,533 gallons exported to foreign countries in 1919. For the first six months of 1920 the British West Indies received 15,922 gallons, valued at \$16,044, and may have also received all or a portion of the 805 gallons, worth \$1,723, which the monthly customs statements designate merely as "sold on board ships in harbor," without indicating their destination. The destination of other shipments for the same period were: Denmark, 4,380 gallons bay rum, valued at \$3,900; Dutch West Indies, 3,071 gallons, worth \$3,414; Dominican Republic, 2,587 gallons at \$3,968; Haiti, 813 gallons at \$1,138; and Canada 25 gallons, worth \$52. The United States received only 6,249 gallons, invoiced at \$5,787, in the six months ending with June. However, the bulk of the alcohol shipped into the islands is from this country. The famous Santa Cruz rum from St. Croix and alcohol and rum from Porto Rico and Cuba were largely used prior to the war in making bay rum. Since 1917, 151,509 proof gallons of alcohol of American manufacture, valued at \$96,553, were exported to the Virgin Islands of the United States, of which 41,405 proof gallons, worth \$31,855, were shipped in 1918; 72,092 proof gallons, invoiced at \$43,117, in 1919; and 38,012 proof gallons, valued at \$21,581, in the first half of 1920.

Changes Since Transfer of Islands to United States.

Since the transfer of the islands from Denmark in March, 1917, the United States Navy Department has been in charge of the local government, as the islands guard the gateway on the main routes from Europe to the Panama Canal. Under the policy of its medical department the municipal hospitals and sanitary conditions have

been improved, resulting in a marked decrease of the death rate, especially in infant mortality. Mail and money-order service at domestic rates have been extended to the Virgin Islands by the Post Office Department. The United States agricultural experimental station on St. Croix, taken over from the Danes in January, 1919, has since extended its investigations in the general agriculture of the islands with special attention to the improvement of crops—particularly sugar cane, cotton, and corn—by developing the best methods of cultivation.

Distances from Port of St. Thomas to Great World Ports.

As St. Thomas is the first port of call on the main steamship routes from the Old World to West Indian and South American points, it has long had a large import trade from European countries, particularly the United Kingdom. Cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel form the bulk of these imports. These and other commodities in endless variety are available for exportation from territory adjacent to many of our eastern and southern ports, entering duty free into the islands.

The distance in nautical miles, as shown on a map of the transportation routes of the world, from St. Thomas to the various overseas ports connected with it by main steamship lines, are shown below in parallel column with the distances, as charted by the National Geographic Society, for practicable trade routes between the Virgin Islands and given ports of the United States:

Nautical miles.		Nautical miles.	
Liverpool.....	3, 674	New York.....	1, 435
Southampton.....	3, 591	Savannah.....	1, 210
Faval, Azores Islands.....	2, 245	Charleston.....	1, 192
Gibraltar.....	3, 312	Pensacola.....	1, 507
Teneriffe, Canary Islands.....	2, 762	Mobile.....	1, 549
Dakar, Gambia, Africa.....	2, 729	New Orleans.....	1, 605

When the differences in time and transportation charges are considered, the advantage to the islands in trading with the United States is apparent, if regular steamship service to American ports is provided. As goods entered in the islands from this country are duty free while those from foreign countries are still subject to the old Danish import duties, this fact not only aids the American exporter but tends to reduce retail prices to the ultimate consumer in the islands.

Bibliography of References.

For a more comprehensive study of conditions in this island group the following references may be found suggestive:

The Virgin Islands of the United States, by Luther K. Zabriskie, formerly Vice Consul of the United States at St. Thomas. April, 1917.

The Danish West Indies. Special Agents Series No. 129, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1917.

Virgin Islands. Report of the Joint Congressional Commission of the United States. January, 1920.

Cable facilities and rates, Virgin Islands, etc. Commerce Reports No. 177, of July 29, 1920.

Virgin Islands a small market for automobiles. Commerce Reports, July 10, 1919.

Census of the Virgin Islands in 1917. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Résumé given in Commerce Reports, September 4, 1918.

MDI



HB 2VIH 4



